

Frequently used phonics language and terms

RWI phonics has a shared language, structure and signals. See if you can use these ideas and language to help your child at home.

Routines

-Aim to sit closer to eye level and in front and centre of the chn.

-Positive teaching (praise what they are doing well)

Behaviour for learning -**MTYT** My-turn-your-turn to demonstrate when adult is speaking and when chn repeat or to model what you would like them to say.

Terminology

Set 1,2 ,3 are different sets of sounds that progress from easier (set1 to more complex, it is progressive and sounds should not all be taught at once.)

Fred talk is speaking in sounds i.e. c-a-t as opposed to cat

Special friends are digraphs and tri-graphs such as ck, igh a-e. We say *two letters that make one sound*.

Graphemes are individual letters and groups of letters that represent single sound.

Blend is when separate sounds are joined together to make a word eg p-i-n-k turns into pink.

Fred in your head is when children are doing fred talk in their head as opposed to out aloud

Speedy reading is when chn are reading fluently without any overt blending or breaking down the word.

Red words are common words with a low frequency grapheme. The reading strategy is to read them as a whole word and not sound them out.

For example:

said the sound 'e' is written with the grapheme 'ai'

some the sound 'u' is written with the grapheme 'o'