

# Sounds Book 

## The Consonants

Sound Spelling Options Examples
b bb
ball bubbles
can kit sack cheque Christmas
c k ck
que ch
dog muddle
fish fluff phone enough
/g
/h
|j/ $\quad \underset{\text { ge }}{ } \mathrm{g}$ dge

III I II le
/m/
m mm mb
(n/
n nn kn
nut bonnet know
/p/
p pp
parrot pepper
/qu/
qu
/r|
r rr wr
/s/
s ss se ce c sc
rat mirror wrong
sun kiss house mice circle science


| The Vowels |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short $\leftrightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| Sound | Spelling Options | Examples |  |
| /a/ | a | apple |  |
| (e) | e ea | elephant | bread |
| /i/ | i | igloo |  |
| /0/ | - a | orange wasp |  |
| /u/ | u o | umbrella | won |
| Long $\longleftrightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| Sound | Spelling Options | Examples |  |
| /ai/ | ai a-e ay | rain game |  |
| /ee/ | ee ea y | tree sea | happy |
| /igh/ | i-e igh y ie | bike high pie |  |
| /oa/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oa o-e ow } \\ & \text { o } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { coat bone } \\ & \text { open } \end{aligned}$ | row |
| /00/ | oo ue ew | zoo glue | screw |
|  | ou u-e | route flute |  |
| [100'/ | oo ou | book would |  |
| /ow/ | ou ow | ouch cow |  |

## Vowel Digraphs

| Sound | Spelling Options |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| /ar/ | ar a | car |
| /or/ | or ore oar | port score board |
| /ur/ | ur er ir | hurt herb first |
| /oi/ | oi oy | oil boy |
| /air/ | air ear are | fair pear care |
| lear/ | ear eer ere | clear deer here |
| ler/ | er ir ur | flower herb first <br> nurse |

## Some Helpful Rules

With all rules there are some tricky exceptions but along with good phonic skills, these rules can help to aid children's memory and produce good spelling.

1. Adding suffix -ing
'When Mr 'ing' comes out to play, Mr 'e' runs away!' e.g. hope + ing $=$ hoping.
2. ' $Q$ ' is always followed by ' $u$ '
'The queen and her umbrella Are always seen together!'
e.g. quick.
3. Reading long vowels
'If two vowels go out walking, the first one does the talking.'
e.g. boat, cream, pie.
4. Soft ' $c$ '
'The letter c says /s/ when followed by $e$, i or $y$ '. e.g. city, celebrate, bicycle.
5. 'W' changing vowel sounds
'When ' $a$ ' follows /w/ the sound of the ' $a$ ' is changed to /ol/.'
e.g. water, swann.
6. The ' $v$ ' rule
'No English word ends in ' $v$ ', all you do is add an ' $e$ '.'
e.g. have, give.

## Teaching Tricky Words

Some words will never look like they sound. They might be called 'high frequency words', 'key words' or 'tricky words'. They need to be taught as whole words for spelling and reading. Here are some tips for teaching them.

- Use letter names rather than sounds. This will help children to see that these words are different from words that they can 'sound out'.
- Every time the child is practising a key word, get them to say the whole word, then the letter names and finally the whole word again. e.g. they, t, h, e, y, they. This auditory strategy will help children to remember the spelling of the word when they hear the word.
- Teach the words in cursive handwriting. Lots of practice will help children to kinaesthetically feel the shape of the word as they write it.
- Once the children have had some practice writing the word, get them to close their eyes and try to picture the word in their mind. Then see if they can write it with their eyes closed!
- Keep a log book that is personal to the child with the key words they have learnt in it. Revise them regularly and encourage the child to add in their new words.

Add any other spelling tips you have picked up:
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