| Term | Meaning | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phoneme | The smallest unit of sound in a word represented by letters of the alphabet. | What you hear - think phone. |
| Grapheme | A letter or group of letters representing one sound (phoneme). | ck, igh, t, sh <br> Graphics - what you see! |
| Grapheme - <br> Phoneme <br> Correspondence <br> (GPCs). | The relationship between sounds and the letters that represent those sounds and vice versa. | /ay/ai/a-e/ <br> /ee/ea/e-e/ey/y/ |
| Consonants | The letters of the alphabet (apart from the vowels a, e, I, o and u). | b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, a, r, $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{w}, \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ and z . |
| Vowels | The letters a, e, I, o and u. | a, e, i, o and u |
| Digraph | A grapheme made up of two letters that makes on sound. | ar/ay/ow/oy/ay etc. |
| Consonant Digraph | A digraph that is made up of two consonants. | 'sh' in fish. |
| Vowel Digraph | A digraph that is made up of two vowels. | ai/ea/ee/oa etc. |
| Split Digraph | When a long vowel sound digraph is split by a consonant. | cake/phone/shine/theme |
| Syllable | The smallest unit of spoken language usually containing a vowel. This is unrelated to the number of phonemes a word contains. | chat - 3 phonemes but just one syllable. |
| Trigraph | A grapheme made up of three letters that makes one sound. | 'igh' in high |
| Blends | To draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word. | $\begin{aligned} & s-n-a-p=s n a p \\ & \text { r-ai-n-b-ow = rainbow } \end{aligned}$ |
| Adjacent consonants (cluster) | Two (or three) letters making two (or three) sounds. | strap straight jump |
| Segment | To split up a word into its individual phonemes. This supports spelling. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { j-a-m } \\ & \text { ch-a-t } \end{aligned}$ |
| VC | Vowel consonant words | It, in, is at |
| CVC | Consonant vowel consonant words | cat, peg, pin, hot, nut |
| CCVC | Consonant consonant vowel consonant words | slam, frog |
| CVCC | Consonant vowel consonant consonant words | bent, milk |
| Tricky Words | Words that are commonly used but have complex spelling patterns which make them difficult to read and write. | said, of, was |
| High-frequency words | Common words that often appear in written texts. | when, how, over, school, thought etc. |


| Alliteration | Several words that begin with the same letter sound. | Simon says sing Hiltingbury Heroes Flickering fierce flames |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compound word | A compound word is two or more words linked together to produce a word with a new meaning. | toothbrush football chalkboard |
| Onset | Initial phonological unit of any word | /c/ in cat |
| Rime | The string of letters that follow the onset (usually a vowel and final consonants). | 'at' in cat |
| Prefix | Letters that we add at the beginning of words to make new words with new or different meanings, or definitions. | safe/unsafe happy/unhappy tie/untie |
| Suffix | Letters that go on the end of a word to change its meaning. | fox - foxes <br> beautiful - beautifully <br> slow - slowest <br> fast - faster |
| Mnemonic | A technique to aid remembering the spellings of tricky words. | because - Big elephants can always understand smaller elephants. |
| Root word (base word) | A word in its own right that can be changed with a prefix or suffix. | undress - dress - dressed unhappy - happy - happily |
| Contraction | A shortened form of words that omit letters or sounds (replaced by an apostrophe). | could not - couldn't <br> should not - shouldn't <br> cannot - can't <br> \| Will - l'Il |
| Nonsense word (pseudo, alien, made up) | A non-word used to assess phonics understanding. | chom, blurst, geck, thazz, steck, stroft, quemp, toin, bulm, stip etc. |
| Pure sound | Pronouncing sounds clearly/distinctly without add | ng additional sounds to the end |

