



A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound in a word e.g. c-u-p

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|---|---|---|----|
| b | r | u | sh |
|---|---|---|----|

use phoneme frames and sound buttons

| |
|------|
| chop |
| __. |

A **grapheme** is the letter(s) representing a phoneme e.g. t, ai, igh

A **digraph** is two letters, which make one sound

A **trigraph** is three letters, which make one sound

A **consonant digraph** contains two consonants: sh, ck, th, ll

A **vowel digraph** contains at least one vowel: ai, ee, ar, oy, ir

A **split digraph** is a digraph in which the two letters are not adjacent (e.g. make).

Blending is merging or synthesising the phonemes in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word e.g. c-u-p = 'cup'. Useful to use finger to track graphemes when reading.

Oral blending is hearing a series of spoken sounds and merging them together to make a spoken word - no text is used. E.g. an adult calls out 'b-u-s', the children say 'bus'.

Segmenting is identifying the individual sounds in a spoken word e.g. h-i-m.