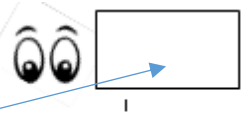


# Time to Read

We already know that the 'c' makes a hard c sound in words like cat, crop and curl. Sometimes a single 'c' can make a softer c sound as in s e.g. cellar, circle.

Children write in the new sound (grapheme) they are learning



We are learning to spell

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Children are taught how to spell tricky words, high frequency words and common exception words. These are practised each day in phonics.

Words to practise reading with the new sound in. Sometimes children may find it useful to circle/underline the sound in a word or apply sound buttons.

1. <u>ace</u>	2. twice	3. <u>cell</u>
4. place	5. fancy	6. fleece
7. icy	8. pencil	9. cinema
<u>gluce</u>	<u>cerp</u>	<u>flice</u>

Alien words to apply the new sound. These words are also called nonsense words because they do not make any sense these are used to check children's application of the sound.

Tricky words/High frequency words or common exception words to practise reading. These are often words that cannot be sounded out and just have to be learnt. This are practised all week.

would	should	could
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*One evening some mice went into the cinema and so they could eat some nice ice cream, a slice of toast and some rice.*





Sentence/s to practise applying the sound along with reading other words. Again children may find it useful to circle the sound or draw sound buttons.

The teacher will say a word containing the new sound, together this is sounded out and spelt and the new sound is reinforced. Children will then write the given word here.

Let's spell together



Write the words below:

 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f a c e	 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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Pictures for children to look at and have a go at spelling the word using their new sound. All the pictures will contain the new sound being learnt e.g. c cell  
Dice  
Face  
Cement  
children write these on the sheets.

Some sheets may have phoneme frames to help children when sounding out. These help children to know how many sounds are needed. As children begin to learn digraphs (2 letters which make one sound) they are represented with a longer box to show that the 2 letters are together and make 1 sound. An arch over the top shows children a split digraph is needed.

Example of how to fill in a phoneme frame.

Children are given a sentence to write to have using words with the new sound in. Children are encouraged to use correct punctuation. Sometimes children may also write a sentence of their own.

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