

Module Seven: Part 5 d) continued

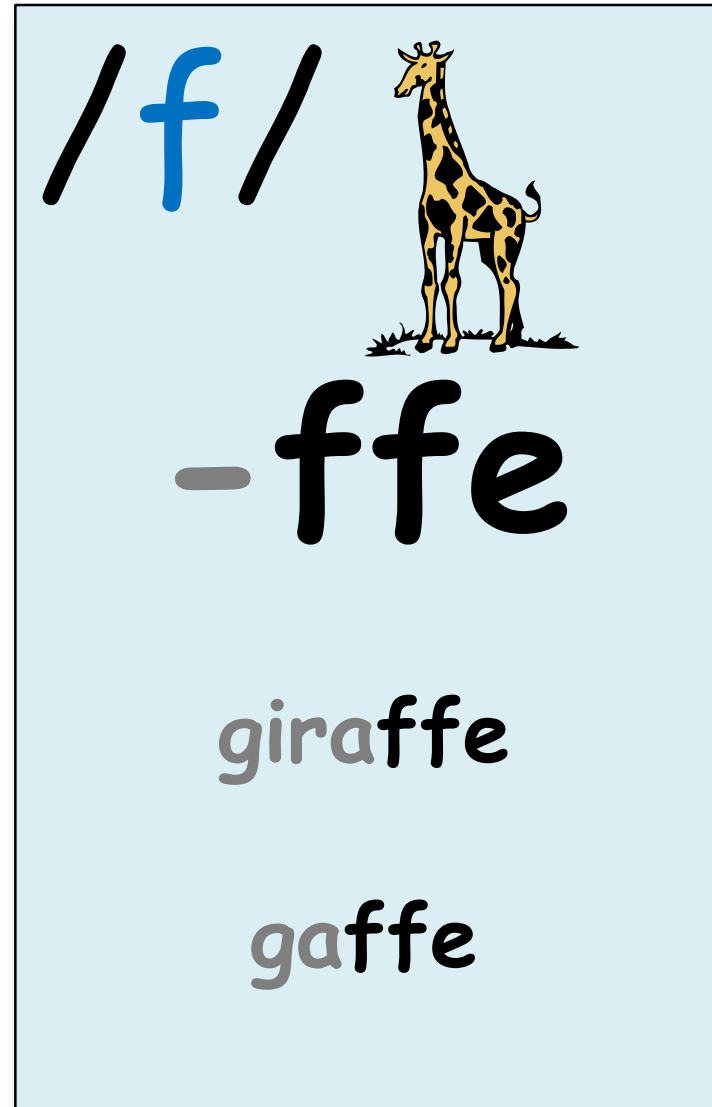
- d) Consistent and inconsistent aspects of phonics:
Code not on the chart and the three complexities of the English alphabetic code

To be able to summarise the three *complexities* of the English alphabetic code and to appreciate that these are introduced early and relatively rapidly in the ‘Two-pronged systematic and incidental phonics teaching’ approach – supported by constant reference to the Alphabetic Code Charts

Code **not** on the chart

- Write additional graphemes **on the chart** by hand
 - Note them on the **main phonics display** as **'rare or unusual graphemes'** - include some word examples as they are specific **spelling word banks**
- e.g. In the word **'giraffe'**, the grapheme **'-ffe'** is code for the **/f/** sound – **not** on the alphabetic code chart so add it or display it **when discovered**

Make posters
as needed
for your
main phonics
display wall



In summary, the English alphabetic code is based on three concepts (the 'complexities'):

1. One sound can be represented by one, two, three or four letters;
e.g. /b/ /sh/ /air/ /ai/ as in **bat**, **sheep**, **hair**, **eight**
2. One sound can be represented by more than one spelling alternative, sometimes many!
e.g. The sound /or/ can be written as: or, aw, our, au, al, oar, oor, ore, augh, ough, (w)ar, (qu)ar, (w)a
3. One grapheme (letter or letter group) can have different pronunciations;
e.g. 'ea' is /ee/ eat, /e/ bread, /ai/ break
'ear' is /eer/ fear, /air/ bear, /er/ earth, /ar/ heart

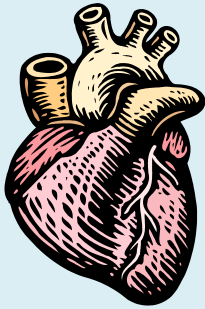


Hand made posters as required...

See 'Free Resources' page of PI for posters like this

/ar/

-ear



heart
heartly
heartily
hearth

