

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

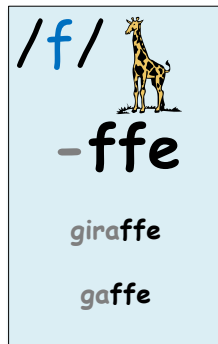
To be able to summarise the three *complexities* of the English alphabetic code and to appreciate that these are introduced early and relatively rapidly in the 'Two-pronged systematic and incidental phonics teaching' approach – supported by constant reference to the Alphabetic Code Charts

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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

