

## Phonics and Spelling

Key Vocabulary		How to Help
<b>Phoneme</b>	A single unit of sound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise reading and spelling key words</li> <li>• Use phonics sheets sent in year 1 to practise real and pseudo words</li> <li>• Learn your child's spellings with them</li> <li>• Encourage writing spelling words in sentences</li> <li>• Encourage your child to write stories, diaries, letters</li> <li>• Help your child to spot patterns in their spelling words</li> </ul>
<b>Diagraph</b>	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. <b>ea</b> ch.	Common Exception Words that your child needs to be able to <b><u>read and write.</u></b>
<b>Consonants</b>	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters a, e, I, o, u represent vowels.	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">door</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">floor</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">poor</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">because</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">find</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">kind</span> </div>
<b>Vowels</b>	The letters a, e, I, o, u	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">wild</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">climb</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">most</span> <span style="background-color: #e91e63; padding: 2px;">only</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">both</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">old</span> </div>
<b>Grapheme</b>	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word. E.g ten	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e91e63; padding: 2px;">every</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">great</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">break</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">steak</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">pretty</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">beautiful</span> </div>
<b>Segment</b>	Break a word into phonemes.	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">father</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">class</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">grass</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">pass</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">plant</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">path</span> </div>
<b>Blend</b>	Put the phonemes back together.	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">improve</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">sure</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">sugar</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">eye</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">could</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">should</span> </div>
<b>Compound word</b>	A word that contains two or more root words e.g- news + paper.	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">many</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">clothes</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">busy</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">people</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">water</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">again</span> </div>
<b>Key word/ common exception word</b>	A word which can't be phonetically decoded.	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">parents</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">Christmas</span> </div>
<b>Prefix</b>	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u> appear	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">mind</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">behind</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">child</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">children</span> </div>
<b>Suffix</b>	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. teacher <u>er</u>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">cold</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">gold</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">hold</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">told</span> </div>
<b>Pseudo Word</b>	Words use to check phonic decoding skills which are not real word eg <u>meap</u>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">after</span> <span style="background-color: #e91e63; padding: 2px;">fast</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">last</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">past</span> </div>
<b>CVC</b>	e.g. cat/dad	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">bath</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">hour</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">move</span> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">prove</span> </div>
		<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 2px;">would</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">who</span> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">whole</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">any</span> </div>
		<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">half</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">money</span> <span style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 2px;">Mr</span> <span style="background-color: #27ae60; padding: 2px;">Mrs</span> </div>
		<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #9b59b6; padding: 2px;">everybody</span> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 2px;">even</span> </div>

<b>Homophone</b>	Two different words are homophones if they sound exactly the same when pronounced e.g. hear/here	
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## Knowledge Organiser for Year 2

Reading (see phonics section for information around decoding)		
Key Definitions		How to help your child.
<b>Decoding</b>	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it	<p>Try not to over correct your child when you read to your child.</p> <p>Read with your child at home.</p> <p>Visit local libraries.</p> <p>Make reading enjoyable- not a battle- let them read what interests them.</p> <p>Let your child see you read.</p>
<b>Retrieval</b>	Finding information from a text	
<b>Prediction</b>	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something	
<b>Comprehension</b>	Understanding what has been read	
<b>Inference</b>	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know	
<b>Deduction</b>	Using evidence in a text to support an idea	
<b>Non-Fiction</b>	Contains facts. It has a contents page, diagrams, captions, glossary and Index.	
<b>Fiction</b>	Tells a story. Contains characters and a setting.	

Grammar		
Key Definitions		How to help your child.
<b>Adjective</b>	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate Sentences.</li> <li>• Work together on your child's grammar homework</li> <li>• Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books</li> </ul>
<b>Noun</b>	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things' e.g. table, hotel	
<b>Verb</b>	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does e.g. run, cook	
<b>Adverb</b>	Adverbs give us more information about a verb, explaining how, when, where or why an action is taking place. We explain how children are taught to use adverbs to improve their writing in KS2, and how you can	
<b>Question</b>	Asks something Why aren't you my friend?	

<b>Statement</b>	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend.
<b>Expanded Noun Phrases</b>	Gives extra details about a noun e.g The tall, white mountain.
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox