

Reception Weekly Learning Update

Autumn 1, Week 3

Phonics



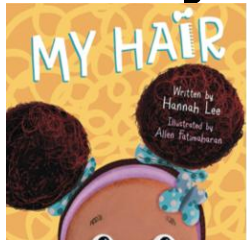
We are learning these graphemes and phonemes: **i n m d**

We are learning to match the initial sound to the object.

We are learning to orally blend sounds together to say the word.

We are learning to form the shape of the grapheme.

Literacy



We are reading the story 'My Hair' by Hannah Lee.

We are learning to answer questions about what we have heard.

We are learning the words 'hair, 'curly, 'hairdressers', 'smooth and 'style.

Maths



We are learning how to match objects that are the same and not the same.

We are learning how to identify a set.

We are learning the concept word 'same'.



Word Mat



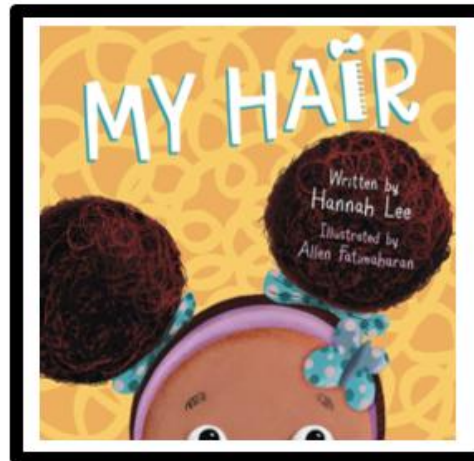
This week, we will be reading the story *My Hair* by Hannah Lee. Please support them in their understanding of the story and new vocabulary by reading the words together, talking about the pictures that match each word and challenging your child to remember the actions.



hair



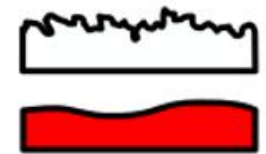
curly



style



hairdressers



smooth

Taught in Phase 4

	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach Say: This is the tricky bit. Then ...
R Su1 wk1	<u>s</u> aid	The digraph 'ai' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ai'. Say: This digraph says e .
R Su1 wk1	<u>s</u> o	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oa . <i>Children have only learned the sound o as in 'dog' at this stage.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oa .
R Su1 wk1	h <u>a</u> ve	The digraph 've' is not yet decodable.	Point to 've'. Say: This digraph says v .
R Su1 wk1	l <u>i</u> ke	The split digraph 'i-e' is not yet decodable.	Point to 'i-e'. Say: These letters say igh .
R Su1 wk2	<u>s</u> ome	The split digraph 'o-e' is not yet decodable. <i>Here, the split digraph makes the sound u.</i>	Point to 'o-e'. Say: These letters say u .
R Su1 wk2	<u>c</u> ome	The split digraph 'o-e' is not yet decodable. <i>Here, the split digraph makes the sound u.</i>	Point to 'o-e'. Say: These letters say u .
R Su1 wk2	l <u>o</u> ve	The split digraph 'o-e' is not yet decodable. <i>Here, the split digraph makes the sound u.</i>	Point to 'o-e'. Say: These letters say u .
R Su1 wk2	d <u>o</u>	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Su1 wk3	w <u>e</u> re	The trigraph 'ere' makes the sound ur . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ere'. Say: This trigraph says ur .
R Su1 wk3	<u>h</u> ere	The trigraph 'ere' makes the sound ear and is not yet decodable.	Point to 'ere'. Say: This trigraph says ear .
R Su1 wk3	litt <u>l</u> e	The digraph 'le' is not yet decodable.	Point to 'le'. Say: This digraph says l .
R Su1 wk3	<u>s</u> ays	The digraph 'ay' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ay'. Say: This digraph says e .
R Su1 wk4	<u>th</u> ere	The trigraph 'ere' makes the sound air and is not yet decodable.	Point to 'ere'. Say: This trigraph says air .
R Su1 wk4	<u>w</u> hen	The digraph 'wh' makes the sound w and is not yet decodable.	Point to 'wh'. Say: This digraph says w .
R Su1 wk4	<u>wh</u> at	The word 'what' has two tricky parts that are not yet decodable: the grapheme 'wh' makes the sound w and the grapheme 'a' makes the sound o .	Point to 'wh'. Say: This digraph says w . Point to 'a'. Say: This grapheme says o .

	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach Say: This is the tricky bit. Then ...
R Su1 wk4	<u>o</u> ne	The word 'one' has two tricky parts: the grapheme 'o' makes the sounds w-u and the digraph 'ne' makes the sound n . <i>*This is a rare GPC</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says wu . Point to 'ne'. Say: This digraph says n .
R Su1 wk5	<u>o</u> ut	The digraph 'ou' is not yet decodable.	Point to 'ou'. Say: This digraph says ow .
R Su1 wk5	<u>o</u> day	The word 'today' has two tricky parts: the 'o' is an unstressed oo (as in 'food') that makes the schwa sound*; the digraph 'ay' is not yet decodable. <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oo . Point to 'ay'. Say: This digraph says ai .

Taught in Phase 3

Phase 3 tricky words that remain tricky in Phase 4

	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach Say: <i>This is the tricky bit.</i> Then ...
R Spr1 wk2	<u>was</u>	The grapheme 'a' makes the sound o . <i>Children have only learned the sound a as in 'cat' at this stage.</i>	Point to 'a'. Say: <i>This grapheme says o.</i>
R Spr1 wk2	<u>you</u>	The digraph 'ou' is not yet decodable.	Point to 'ou'. Say: <i>This digraph says oo.</i>
R Spr1 wk2	<u>they</u>	The digraph 'ey' is not yet decodable.	Point to 'ey'. Say: <i>This digraph says ai.</i>
R Spr1 wk3	<u>my</u>	The grapheme 'y' makes the sound igh . <i>Children have only learned the sound y as in 'yap' at this stage.</i>	Point to 'y'. Say: <i>This grapheme says igh.</i>
R Spr1 wk3	<u>by</u>	The grapheme 'y' makes the sound igh . <i>Children have only learned the sound y as in 'yap' at this stage.</i>	Point to 'y'. Say: <i>This grapheme says igh.</i>
R Spr1 wk3	<u>all</u>	The grapheme 'a' makes the sound or . <i>Children have only learned the sound a as in 'cat' at this stage.</i>	Point to 'a'. Say: <i>This grapheme says or.</i>
R Spr1 wk4	<u>are</u>	The trigraph 'are' makes the sound ar . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'are'. Say: <i>This trigraph says ar.</i>
R Spr1 wk4	<u>sure</u>	The word 'sure' has two tricky parts: the grapheme 's' makes the sound sh and the trigraph 'ure' makes the sound or . <i>These are rare GPCs. Pronunciation of 'ure' varies. Always teach according to children's regional pronunciation.</i>	Point to 's'. Say: <i>This grapheme says sh.</i> Point to 'ure'. Say: <i>This trigraph says or.</i>
R Spr1 wk4	<u>pure</u>	The trigraph 'ure' makes the sounds y-or . <i>This is a rare GPC. Pronunciation varies. Always teach according to children's regional pronunciation.</i>	Point to 'ure'. Say: <i>This trigraph says yor.</i>

Taught in Phase 2

Phase 2 tricky words that remain tricky in Phase 4

	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach Say: This is the tricky bit. Then ...
R Au1 wk4	l	The grapheme 'i' makes the sound igh . Children have only learned the sound i as in 'pin' at this stage.	Point to 'l'. Say: This grapheme says igh .
R Au1 wk5	the	The grapheme 'e' makes the schwa sound ' uh '. The schwa sound is very common but is rarely represented by the grapheme 'e' at the end of a word.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says uh .
R Au2 wk1	put*	The grapheme 'u' makes the sound oo (as in 'book'). Children have only learned the sound u as in 'cup' at this stage.	Point to 'u'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk1	pull*	The grapheme 'u' makes the sound oo (as in 'book'). Children have only learned the sound u as in 'cup' at this stage.	Point to 'u'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk1	full*	The grapheme 'u' makes the sound oo (as in 'book'). Children have only learned the sound u as in 'cup' at this stage.	Point to 'u'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk3	go	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oa . Children have only learned the sound o as in 'dog' at this stage.	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oa .
R Au2 wk3	no	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oa . Children have only learned the sound o as in 'dog' at this stage.	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oa .
R Au2 wk3	to	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food') or the schwa sound. This is a rare GPC.	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk3	into	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food') or the schwa sound. This is a rare GPC.	Point to 'o'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk4	she	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound ee . Children have only learned the sound e as in 'egg' at this stage.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says ee .
R Au2 wk4	push*	The grapheme 'u' makes the sound oo (as in 'book'). Children have only learned the sound u as in 'cup' at this stage.	Point to 'u'. Say: This grapheme says oo .
R Au2 wk4	he	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound ee . Children have only learned the sound e as in 'egg' at this stage.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says ee .
R Au2 wk4	of	The grapheme 'f' makes the sound v . This is a rare GPC.	Point to 'f'. Say: This grapheme says v .
R Au2 wk5	we	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound ee . Children have only learned the sound e as in 'egg' at this stage.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says ee .
R Au2 wk5	me	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound ee . Children have only learned the sound e as in 'egg' at this stage.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says ee .
R Au2 wk5	be	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound ee . Children have only learned the sound e as in 'egg' at this stage.	Point to 'e'. Say: This grapheme says ee .

*The words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations, in which case they should not be taught as such.