

This week, we have been learning about **words that begin with adjacent consonants**.



Level 4

Top Tips

When two or more consonants next to each other in a word each make their own sound, we call them 'adjacent consonants', e.g. 'tr' in **trip**, 'fl' in **flag** and 'cr' in **crash**.

Children need practice in hearing, segmenting and blending words containing adjacent consonants, so they can learn to read and write them fluently.

(Digraphs, like the 'sh' in **crash**, are not called adjacent consonants in phonics because the 's' and the 'h' go together to make one sound.)

Reading Tricky Words

We have been learning to read the tricky words **have**, **like**, **come** and **some**.

Discuss with your child/children which is the tricky part of the word. In the word **have**, the 'e' is unspoken. In the word **like**, children have not yet learnt the split digraph 'i-e' that makes the /igh/ sound. In the words **some** and **come**, the split digraph 'o-e' is saying /u/.

Spelling Tricky Words

We have been learning to spell the tricky words **was** and **you**.

Ask your child/children to colour the tricky part of the words. In the word **was**, the 'a' is making the /o/ sound and the 's' is making the /z/ sound. In the word **you**, the 'ou' is making the /oo/ sound.

was

you

Word List

Point to each grapheme and say the sound to support your child to read the words.

skin
••••

cross

Can you add sound buttons and bars to the rest of the words?
Remember that adjacent consonants have separate sound buttons,
whereas digraphs have sound bars.

I Spy

Tick the box when you find the matching picture.



tree
flag
train
frog
clown

star
swing
stick
flower
scarf