

PHONICS



Phonemes
Diagraphs
Trigraphs
Quadgraphs

Practise your sounds as a whole class, using the digital flashcards on the following slides.



Phonemes are the smallest units of sound in a language that can change the meaning of a word when swapped with another sound.

For example, the words "bat" and "pat" differ only in the initial phoneme (/b/ versus /p/).



a

b



d

e

f

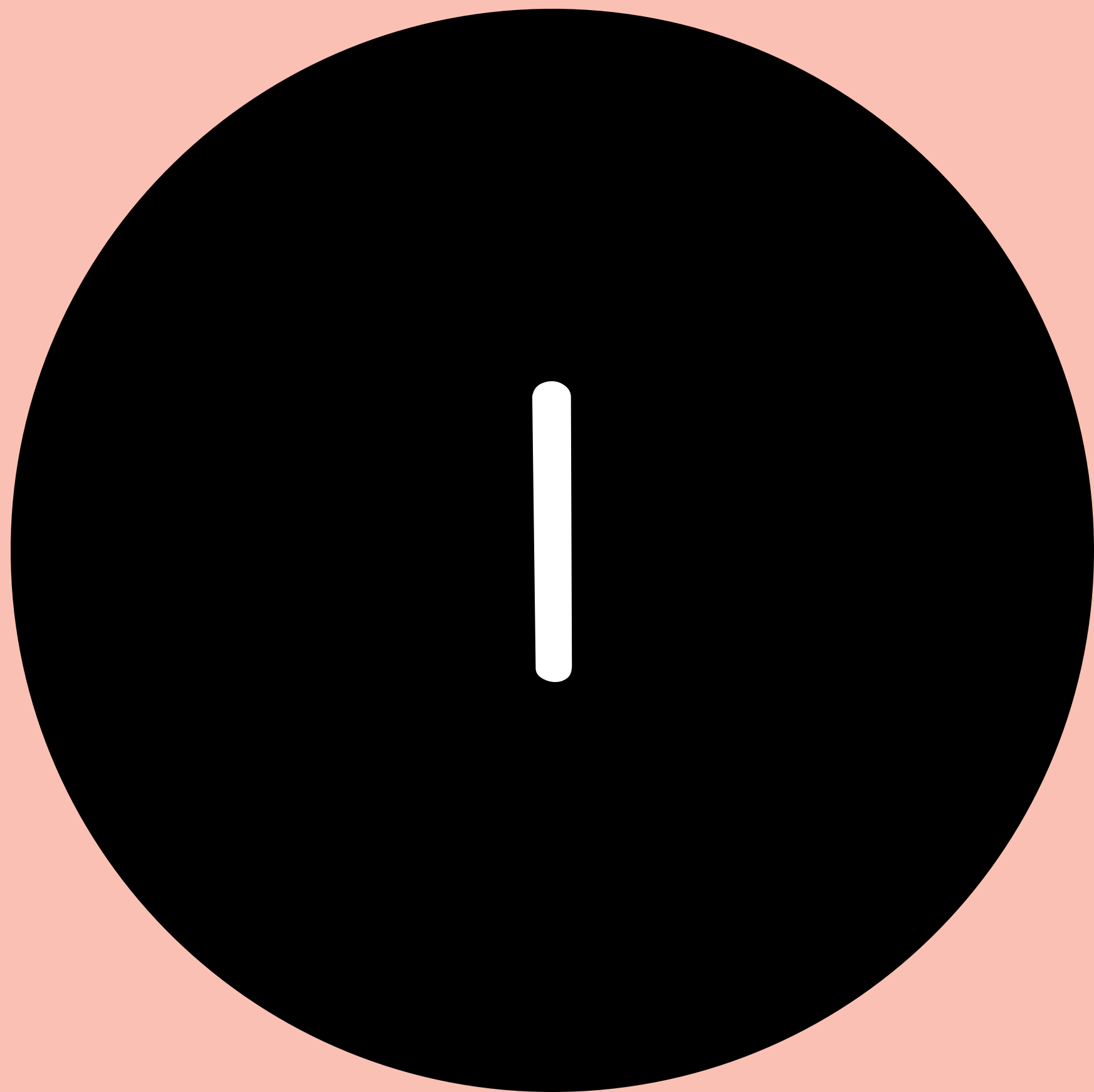
g

h



j






m

n



p



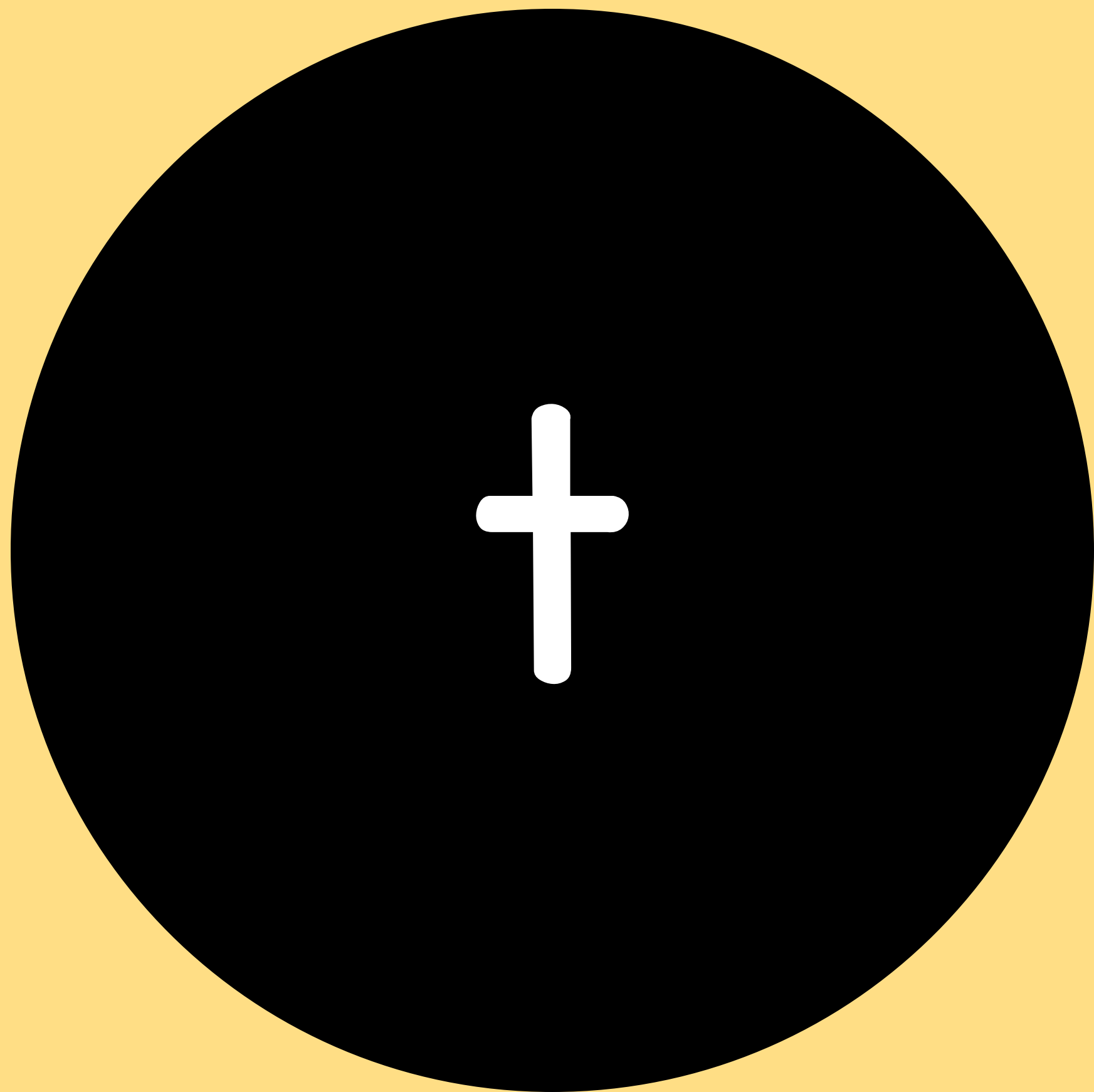
q



r

A large black circle is centered on a light blue background. Inside the black circle, the letter 'S' is written in a white, stylized, cursive font. The 'S' is positioned in the center of the circle.

S
















z

A digraph is a combination of two letters that represent a single phoneme or sound.

Examples include
"sh", "th", "ch",
and "ph".

The two letters together represent a unique sound that cannot be produced by either letter alone.



ui

ph



wr

qu

ea

oa

sh

th

ai

ay

oi

oy

or

oe

ch

gu

ck



aw

ar

ed



ng

pn

gh



ew

wh

ge

si

ti

ie

eu

rh

eo



gi



SC

ce

di

ci

ou

kn

ow

ee

The image features a minimalist logo consisting of a large black circle centered on a light pink background. Inside the black circle, the lowercase letters 'e' and 'y' are written in a white, rounded, sans-serif font. The 'e' is positioned to the left of the 'y', and they are both centered vertically within the circle.

ey

ei



er

ir

ur

A trigraph is a combination of three letters that represent a single sound or phoneme.



Examples include "tch" as in "catch", "dge" as in "judge", and "igh" as in "high".



igh

tch

sci

ear

eau

dgge

our

A quadraph is a combination of four letters that represent a single sound or phoneme.

Quadraphs are rare in English.



An example is "eigh" as in "neighbour".

aigh

eigh

augh

ough