

Phase 5 review tricky words

Tricky words are words that cannot be decoded easily. We use many of these tricky words often and they are used early on in decodable books, so it is important for children to be able to read them fluently. We teach tricky words by identifying the 'tricky part' and the sound it makes, then sounding out and blending the word as normal.

The tricky words for *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* are the original tricky words from Letters and Sounds, combined with the Common Exception Words from the English National Curriculum Year 1 and 2 Spelling appendix.

This document provides support for teaching all of the tricky words covered in the Phase 5 review.

Week	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach
Week 1	<u>pe</u> ople	The digraph 'eo' makes the sound ee . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'eo'. Say: <i>This digraph says ee.</i>
	<u>eye</u>	The trigraph 'eye' makes the sound igh . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'eye'. Say: <i>This trigraph says igh.</i>
	<u>wh</u> ole	The digraph 'wh' makes the sound h . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'wh'. Say: <i>This digraph says h.</i>
Week 2	th <u>ough</u>	The grapheme 'ough' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ough'. Say: <i>This grapheme says oo.</i>
	im <u>pro</u> ve	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: <i>This grapheme says oo.</i>
	m <u>ov</u> e	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: <i>This grapheme says oo.</i>
	pr <u>ov</u> e	The grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: <i>This grapheme says oo.</i>
	sh <u>oe</u>	The digraph 'oe' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'oe'. Say: <i>This digraph says oo.</i>
	<u>tw</u> o	The grapheme 'wo' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'wo'. Say: <i>This digraph says oo.</i>
	<u>wh</u> o	The word 'who' has two tricky parts: the digraph 'wh' makes the sound h and the grapheme 'o' makes the sound oo (as in 'food'). <i>These are rare GPCs.</i>	Point to 'wh'. Say: <i>This digraph says h.</i> Point to 'o'. Say: <i>This grapheme says oo.</i>
	be <u>au</u> tiful	The trigraph 'eau' makes the sound yoo . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'eau'. Say: <i>This trigraph says yoo.</i>
	the <u>ir</u>	The trigraph 'eir' makes the sound air . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'eir'. Say: <i>This trigraph says air.</i>
	par <u>en</u> ts	The digraph 'ar' makes the sound air . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ar'. Say: <i>This digraph says air.</i>
Week 3	th <u>ough</u> t	The grapheme 'ough' makes the sound or . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ough'. Say: <i>This grapheme says or.</i>
	<u>su</u> re	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>

Week	Tricky word	Why is it tricky?	How to teach
Week 4	<u>o</u> nce	The grapheme 'o' makes the sounds w-u . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'o'. Say: <i>This grapheme says wu.</i>
	aga <u>in</u> *	The digraph 'ai' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ai'. Say: <i>This digraph says e.</i>
	<u>a</u> ny	The grapheme 'a' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'a'. Say: <i>This grapheme says e.</i>
	ma <u>n</u> y	The grapheme 'a' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'a'. Say: <i>This grapheme says e.</i>
	fr <u>ie</u> nd	The digraph 'ie' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ie'. Say: <i>This digraph says e.</i>
	bu <u>s</u> y	The grapheme 'u' makes the sound i .	Point to 'u'. Say: <i>This grapheme says i.</i>
	pre <u>t</u> ty	The grapheme 'e' makes the sound i . <i>This is a rare GPC in the middle of a word.</i>	Point to 'e'. Say: <i>This grapheme says i.</i>
	beca <u>u</u> se	The digraph 'au' makes the sound o . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'au'. Say: <i>This digraph says o.</i>
	la <u>ugh</u>	The word 'laugh' has two tricky parts: the digraph 'au' makes the sound ar or a (depending on regional pronunciation) and the digraph 'gh' makes the sound f *. <i>*This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'au'. Say: <i>This digraph says ar or This digraph says a.</i> Point to 'gh'. Say: <i>This digraph says f.</i>
Week 5	fr <u>ie</u> nd	The digraph 'ie' makes the sound e . <i>This is a rare GPC.</i>	Point to 'ie'. Say: <i>This digraph says e.</i>

The word 'again' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations, in which case it should not be taught as such.