

The Whole-School Phonemic Approach to Spelling

Take a look at pages from the new and improved Sound Waves Foundation Student Book!

Student Book Barbara Murray • Terri Watson



Welcome to Sound Waves

What is Sound Waves?

The Sound Waves phonemic approach uses a sound-to-letter strategy which acknowledges that sounds can be represented in more than one way in written form. This *synthetic phonics* approach focuses first on the basic units of sound (*phonemes*). It then explores the single letters or letter combinations (*graphemes*) that can represent these sounds and how they can be put together to form written words.

Sound Waves Foundation includes a suite of essential resources designed to work together to maximise your students' introduction to the phonemic approach. These include the Sound Waves Foundation Student Book, Sound Waves Foundation Teacher Book, Sound Waves Foundation Online and the Foundation Toolbox.

What is the Sound Waves Approach in Foundation?

Phase 1: Exploring Sounds is an oral, aural and kinaesthetic phase where students learn to hear and shape the 43 sounds (or phonemes) of Australian English. This stage develops *phonological awareness* and in particular *phonemic awareness* skills, which are essential for students to begin successfully reading and writing in the next phase of the program.

Phase 2: Discovering Graphemes introduces the most common graphemes used to represent each sound when writing, while revising and extending *phonemic awareness* skills.

These two phases are designed to be taught across a whole school year with Phase 1 implemented in Term 1 and Phase 2 in Terms 2, 3 and 4. It is strongly recommended that the explicit teaching or revision of sound awareness in Phase 1 is completed before commencing Phase 2. However, the time taken to complete these phases may vary with the experience or ability of your students.

synthetic phonics

an approach to phonics instruction that involves *explicitly* and *systematically* teaching the relationship between sounds and letters

phoneme

the smallest unit of sound in a word, for example, the word *chat* has three phonemes: */ch/*, */a*/ and */t*/

grapheme

a letter or letter combination used to represent a phoneme in writing, for example, the graphemes **ch** or **tch** can be used to represent the /**ch**/ phoneme, as in **ch**at or co**tch**

phonological awareness

a broad concept that relates to the structure of spoken language and requires understanding of sounds, words, rhyme, syllables, and onset and rime

phonemic awareness

a subset of phonological awareness that relates to the ability to identify and use individual phonemes in words (e.g. segmenting a word into sounds or blending sounds together to form a word)

Questions You May Ask

What are Sound Icons and Sound Boxes?

In Phase 1, each of the 43 sounds is represented by a Sound Icon. For example, the fish Sound Icon represents the /**f**/ sound as in **f**ish. However, in Phase 2, each sound is represented by a Sound Box. Each Sound Box contains the Sound Icon and the most common grapheme/s used to represent that sound. Additional graphemes are added to some Sound Boxes as the year progresses.





/**f**/ sound as in **f**ish

ınd as in fish /f/ sound as in fish /f/ sound as in cliff

Can one grapheme represent more than one sound? Yes. The grapheme **x** in fo**x** represents the blend of two

sounds: (Kcckw) and (ssx).

Also, the graphemes **u** in *computer*, **u_e** in *tube*, **eau** in *beauty*, **ew** in *few*, **iew** in *view* and **ui** in *pursuit* are classed as single graphemes that can all represent the blend of two sounds: (**y**) and (**com**) or (**wo**).

If you are not sure if a **you** blend is present in a word, say the word aloud with the **Coo** sound only, for example: Is *new* **(n) Coo** or **(e) n (c) y (c)**?

What is a split digraph?

A split digraph is a grapheme where the letters **a**, **e**, **i**, **o** or **u** are separated from the final **e** in a word by **one sound only**, for example *stage* but not *paste*. The split digraphs are: **a_e** as in *cake*, **e_e** as in *these*, **i_e** as in *ice-cream*, **o_e** as in *rose* and **u_e** as in *cube*.

What is the schwa?

The schwa is the sound we hear at the end of the word *ladder*. It's not the same as the sound at the end of *her*. Its pronunciation is similar to the **u** in *cup* but softer. It is the sound of the **a** in *final*, the **e** in *bucket*, the **i** in *dolphin*, the **o** in *iron* and the **u** in *cactus*.

What about blends?

Common blends such as **bl**, **cr** and **sn** are each two separate graphemes representing two separate sounds.

Similarly, blends like **spr**, **spl** and **scr** are each three separate graphemes representing three separate sounds.

Letters **al**, **el**, **il**, **ol**, **ul** and **le** can all be two separate graphemes representing the blend of two sounds – (**)** e and (**© 1**) For example: moral, label, pencil, petrol, consul, table.

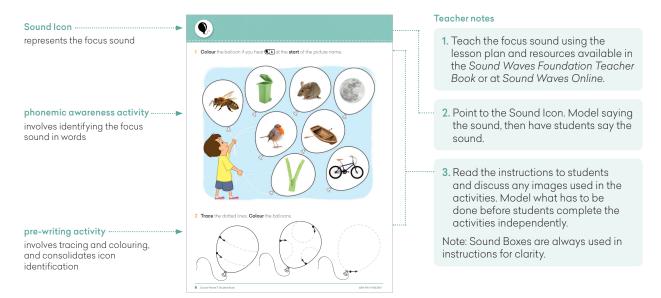
The letters **qu** can also work as two separate graphemes representing the blend of two separate sounds – (R k c d xm) and (W v).

How to Use This Book

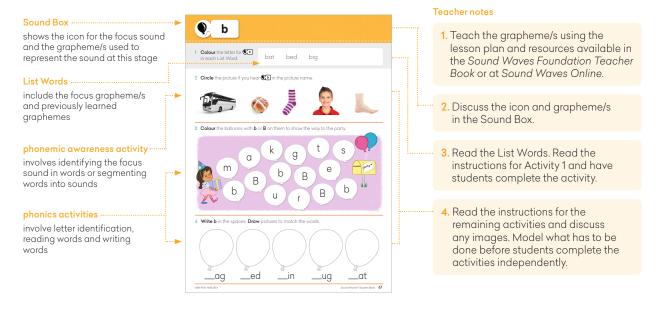
Before you get started ...

The activities in this book consolidate the explicit teaching of sounds and graphemes outlined in the lesson plans available in the *Sound Waves Foundation Teacher Book* or at *Sound Waves Online*. Each page should only be completed by students after the associated lesson has been explicitly taught.

Phase 1: Exploring Sounds (pages 6-48)



Phase 2: Discovering Graphemes (pages 50-100)

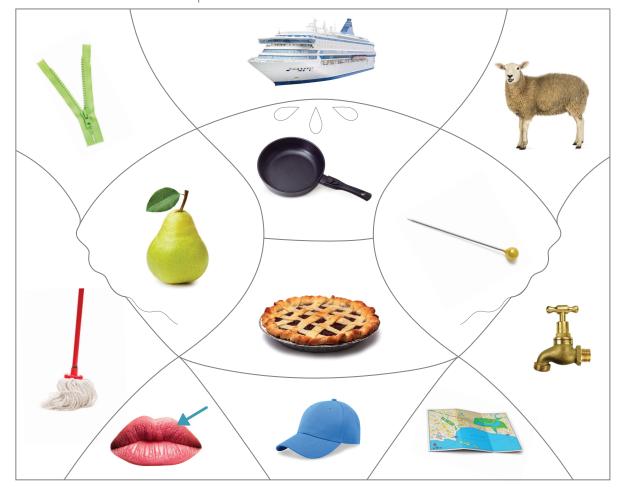


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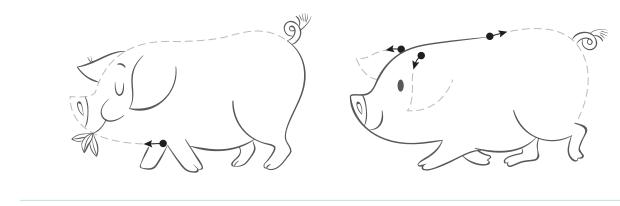
Phase 1 Exploring Sounds: /p/ sound as in pig



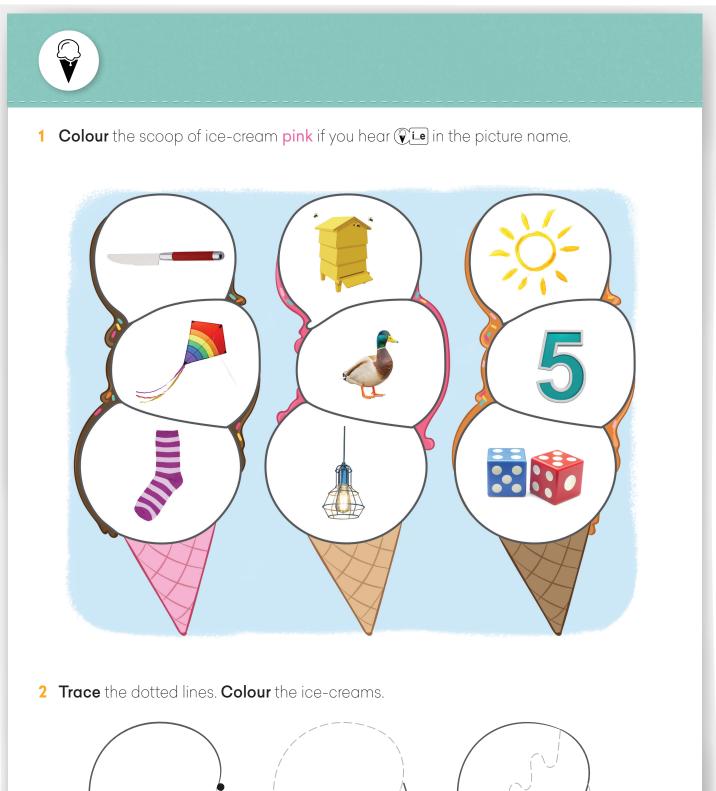
1 Colour the shape pink if you hear (p) at the start of the picture name. Colour the shape blue if you hear (p) at the end of the picture name. What is hidden in the shapes?



2 Trace the dotted lines. Colour the pigs.



Phase 1 Exploring Sounds: /i_e/ sound as in ice-cream



Sound Waves F Student Book **37**

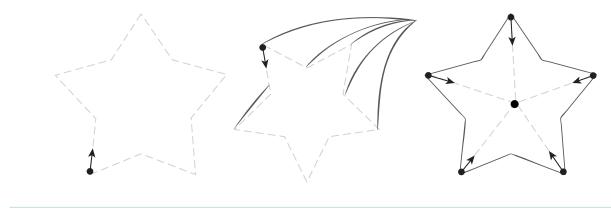
Phase 1 Exploring Sounds: /ar/ sound as in star



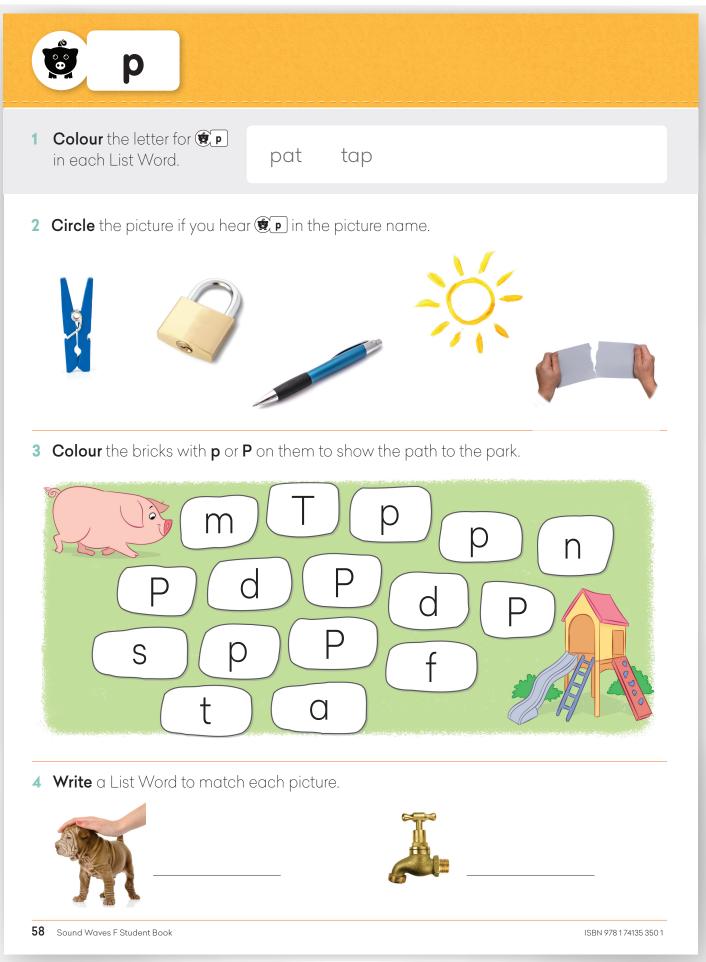
1 Colour the star yellow if you hear 🐨 an the picture name.



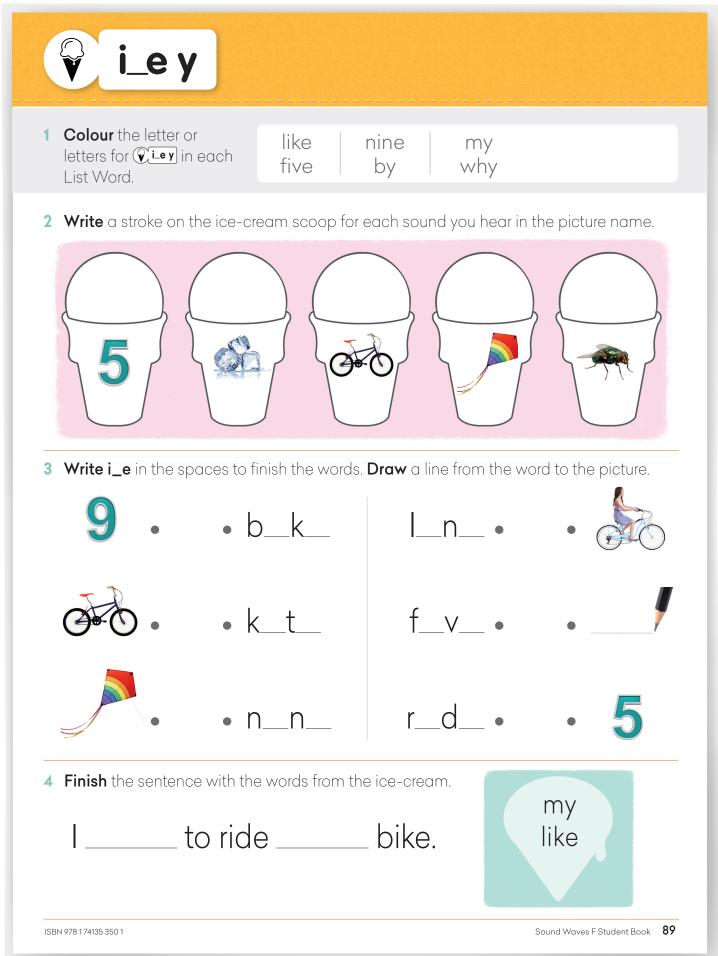
2 Trace the dotted lines. Colour the stars.



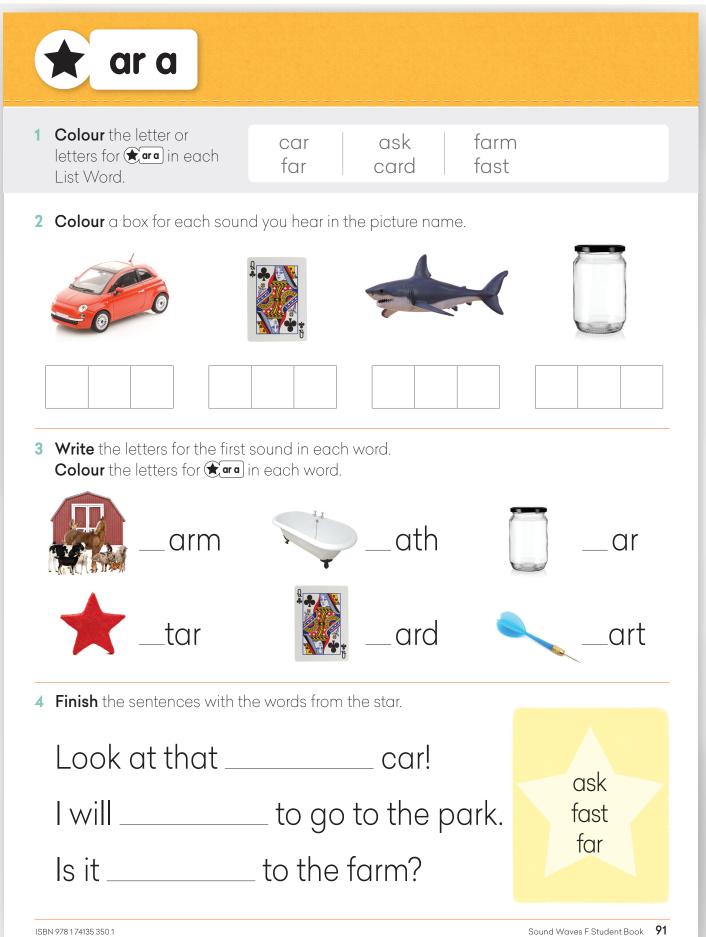
Phase 2 Discovering Graphemes



Phase 2 Discovering Graphemes



Phase 2 Discovering Graphemes



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