| is | First bit is easy for us - i. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter is saying $z$. When I read it I say $i-z=$ is |
| :---: | :---: |
| I | This word is tricky because this letter says igh. |
| the | This word starts with the diagraph th. This letter e makes the unusual sound uh. It's a bit like a quiet sort of grunt. When I read it I say th-e(uh) = the. |
| put | First bit is easy for us - p. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter u is saying oo (as in look). The final sound is easy too, it says $t$. When I read it I say p-oo- $t=$ put. |
| pull | First bit is easy for us - p. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter $u$ is saying oo (as in look). The final sound is easy too, it says $t$. When I read it I say p-oo- $t=$ put. |
| full | First bit is easy for us - f. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter $u$ is saying 00 (as in look). The final sound is easy too, it is a digraph and says II. When I read it I say f-oo-II = full. |
| push | First bit is easy for us - p. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter $u$ is saying oo (as in look). The final sound is easy too, it is a digraph and say sh. When I read it I say $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{u}$-sh = push. |
| has | First bit is easy for us - $h$ and the second bit is easy too -a. But the last bit is the tricky bit. This letter is saying $z$. When I read it I say $h-i-z=$ his |
| his | First bit is easy for us - $h$ and the second bit is easy too - i. But the last bit is the tricky bit. This letter is saying $z$. When I read it I say $h-i-z=$ his |
| as | First bit is easy for us - a. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter is saying $z$. When I read it I say $a-z=$ as |
| her | First bit is easy for us -h . But these two letters are the tricky bit. They are the digraph er. So when I read it I say $h$-er = her. |
| go | The first bit is easy for us - g. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter - o says oa. When I read it I say $g-o a=90$ |


| no | The first bit is easy to read - $n$. But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - o says oa. When I read it I say <br> $n-0 a=n o$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| to | The first bit is easy to read $-t$. . But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - o is says 00 (as in zoom). When I read it I say <br> $t-00=$ to. |
| into | This word has the same tricky bit as to. Point to the 0 . This letter <br> says 00 . When I read it I say $i-n-t-00=$ into |
| she | This word starts with the diagraph sh. But the second bit is the <br> tricky bit. This letter - e says ee. When I read it I say <br> sh-ee $=$ she. |


| he | The first bit is easy to read - h. But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - e says ee. When I read it I say <br> w-ee = he. |
| :---: | :--- |
| we | The first bit is easy to read - w. But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - e says ee. When I read it I say <br> w-ee = we. |
| me | The first bit is easy to read -m. But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - e says ee. When I read it I say <br> m-ee = me. |
| be | The first bit is easy to read - b. But the second bit is the tricky <br> bit. This letter - e says ee. When I read it I say <br> b-ee = be. |
| of | First bit is easy for us - o. But the second bit is the tricky bit. <br> This letter - fis says v. When I read it I say o-v = of. |
| and | This word can be blended but is considered tricky because of the <br> adjacent constants nd at the end of the word that are not <br> encountered until Phase 4. |


| was | First bit is easy for us - w. But the second bit is the tricky bit. <br> This letter - a says o and this letter -s says z. When I read it I say <br> w-o-z = was. |
| :---: | :--- |
| you | First bit is easy for us - y. But the second bit is the tricky bit. <br> These letters says oo (as in zoo). When I read it I say y-oo = you. |
| they | This word starts with the diagraph th. But the second bit is the <br> tricky bit. This says ai. When I read it I say th-ai = they. |
| my | First bit is easy for us - m. But the second bit is the tricky bit. <br> This letter says igh. When I read it I say <br> m-igh = my |
| by | First bit is easy for us - b. But the second bit is the tricky bit. <br> This letter says igh. When I read it I say <br> b-igh = by. |
| all | The first bit is the tricky bit as this letter - a -says or. But the <br> second bit is a bit easier because this is the digraph for II. When I <br> read it I say or-II = all. |
| are | Sweep finger under whole word. This is tricky because this says <br> are. |
| sure | The first bit is the tricky bit as this letter - $s$-says sh. The next <br> bit is also tricky, as these letters ure say ure. When I read it I say <br> sh-ure = sure. |
| pure | First bit is easy for us - p. The next bit is tricky, as these letters <br> ure say ure. When I read it I say p-ure = pure. |
|  |  |


| SO | First bit is easy for us - s. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter says oa. When I read it I say $s-0 a=$ so. |
| :---: | :---: |
| do | First bit is easy for us - d. But the second bit is the tricky bit. This letter o says 00 (as in zoo). When I read it I say d - $00=$ do. |
| said | First bit is easy for us - s. But the second bit is the tricky bit. These two letters - ai say e (short sound). The last letter isn't tricky as it says - $d$. When I read it I say s-e-d=said. |
| have | First bit is easy for us - $h$. The next bit is easy, this letter says a (short sound). The third bit is the tricky bit. These two letters (ve) make v. When I read it I say $h-a-v e=$ have. |
| like | First bit is easy for us - I. But the second bit is the tricky because these two letters i_e make igh (split vowel diagraph). When I read it I say l-igh-k = like. <br> Note: Most children would not have encountered split vowel diagraphs at this point. Hence the word is treated as a tricky word. |
| some | First bit is easy for us - $c$. But the second bit is the tricky because these two letters o_e make the $u$ (short) sound. When I read it I say $c-u-m=c o m e$. <br> Note: o-e is treated like a split vowel diagraph to make u. |
| come | First bit is easy for us - $c$. But the second bit is the tricky because these two letters o_e make the $u$ (short) sound. When I read it I say $\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{come}$. <br> Note: $0-e$ is treated like a split vowel diagraph to make $u$. |
| love | First bit is easy for us - I. But the second bit is the tricky because these two letters o_e make the $u$ (short) sound. When I read it I say $1-u-v=$ love. <br> Note: $0-\mathrm{e}$ is treated like a split vowel diagraph to make $u$. |
| were | First bit is easy for us - w. But the second bit is tricky as these letters ere make the er sound. When I read it I say w-er = were. |
| here | First bit is easy for us - h. But the second bit is tricky as these letters ere make the ear sound. When I read it I say h-ear = here. |
| little | First bit is easy for us - I-i-tt (regular sounds). But the end bit is tricky as these letters le make l. <br> When I read it I say l-i-tt-I = little. |
| says | First bit is easy for us - s. But the second bit is the tricky bit as these letters ay make e (short) sound. The final sound is also easy for us as it says s. When I read it I say s-e-s = says. |
| there | First bit is easy for us - th. But the second bit is tricky as these letters ere make the air sound. When I read it I say th-air = there. |
| when | The first bit is the tricky bit as these letters say wh. But the next two letters are the easier bit as they say e and $n$. When I read it I say wh-e-n = when. |
| what | The first bit is a tricky bit as these letters say wh. The next letter is also tricky as it says o. But the final letter is the easy bit as it says $t$. When I read it I say wh-o-t = what. |
| one | All of this is tricky, it says one (sweep finger underneath word as you say this). |


| out | The first bit is the tricky bit as these letters say ou. But the next <br> letter is easy as it says $t$. When I read it I say <br> ou-t = out. |
| :---: | :--- |
| today | First bit is easy for us - $t$. But the second bit is tricky as this <br> letter - o says oo (as in zoo). Then next letter isn't tricky as it says <br> d. But the last part is tricky too as these letters - ay say ai. When <br> I read it I say t-oo-d-ai = today. |

