



Phonics – Home Reading Guide



Phase 6

Your child will now be reading books from our Phase 6 collection of home readers. In Phase 6 your child will move on to reading new spelling rules and conventions, especially those concerning the addition of prefixes and suffixes to change the meaning or purpose of a word.

When sharing your home reader:

Discuss the meaning of words. Use a dictionary to get your child exploring words for themselves.

Encourage your child to use expression when reading, especially for the voices of different characters.

Discuss the punctuation on the page, for example, an exclamation mark. Ask: what are these for? What should you do when you see an exclamation mark?

Discuss the setting of the story. Ask have you read a story that had a similar setting? Encouraging your child to draw comparisons and differences to texts that they have read.

Prefix			Suffix		
	Meaning	Example		Meaning	Example
un-	Not, reversal of	unlucky	-ed	in the past/past tense	walked
bi-	two	bicycle	-s/-es	more than one	pencils/boxes
dis-	not, reverse, opposite	disappointed	-ing	doing something	singing
mis-	wrong	misspell	-ly	how something is done	quietly
pre-	before	prefix	-less	without	fearless
re-	again	review	-ful	full of	colourful
sub-	under/below	submarine	-ness	state or condition	happiness
tri-	three	triangle	-ment	in the action of	movement
pro-	for	proclaim	-er	more	lower
			-est	most	lowest

Phase 6 Glossary

Suffix – a suffix is a letter or group of letters that goes on the end of a word and changes the word’s meaning.

Prefix – a prefix is a group of letters that change the meaning of a word when they are added to the start.

Contracted word – this is when two separate words are joined to create one shorter word. We do this by using an apostrophe (’) to show that we have left out some letters when joining the words together.

Homophone – a homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but differs in meaning. A homophone may also differ in spelling.

Ideas for supporting Phase 6 development at home



Contracted Forms

Children need to learn not only how to spell the contracted form of the word, but also how to correctly place the apostrophe to represent the missing letters. This is not an exhaustive list.

Original words	Contracted form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
we are	we're
they are	they're
cannot	can't
will not	won't
is not	isn't
are not	aren't
I have	I've
you have	you've
I would	I'd
you would	you'd
he would	he'd
she would	she'd
we would	we'd
Let us	let's

Homophones
Be/bee
Bear/bare
Blew/blue
Hear/here
Knight/night
One/won
Quite/quiet
See/sea
Son/sun
To/two/too
there/their/they're