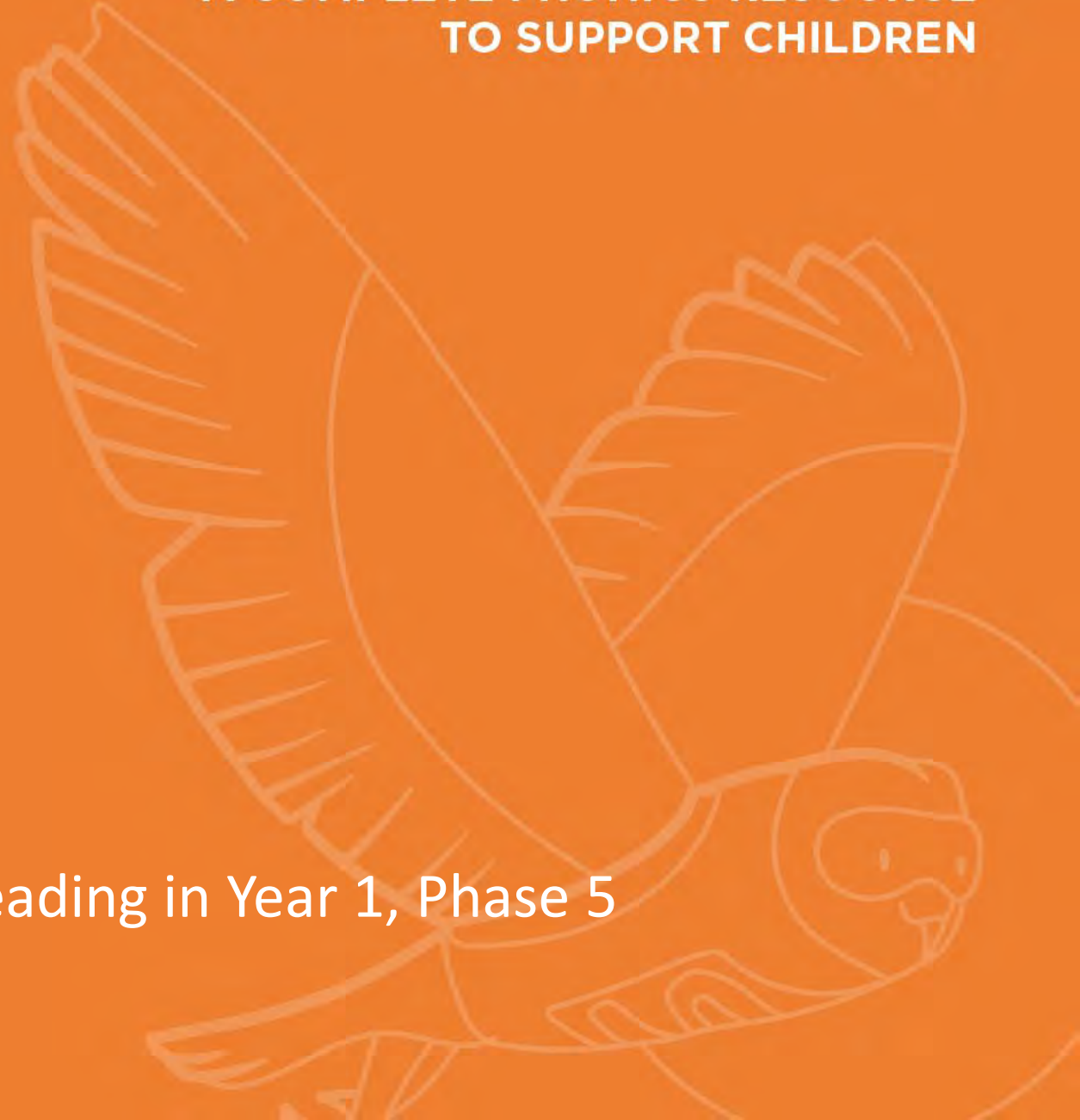




A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE  
TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

# Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading in Year 1, Phase 5



# Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised

Our school has chosen *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* as our systematic, synthetic phonics (SSP) programme to teach early reading and spelling.





**Phonics is:**

**making connections between the sounds  
of our spoken words and the letters that  
are used to write them down.**





# Why Phonics?

It develops my love of reading



Phonics helps me to develop my speech and articulation of sounds

Phonics helps me to learn to spell. To know which letters to use.

Phonics helps me to read with increasing fluency

Phonics helps me to extend my vocabulary.

# Terminology



**Phoneme**

**Grapheme**

**Digraph**

**Trigraph**

**Blend**

**Segment**

**Adjacent consonant**

**Split digraph**

# The progression



## Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression

### Reception and Year 1 overviews

This programme overview shows the progression of GPCs and tricky words that we teach term-by-term. The progression has been organised so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as taking into account the frequency of their occurrence in the most commonly encountered words. All the graphemes taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children review and revise GPCs and words, daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to move this knowledge into their long term memory.

Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the treasure house of reading. Our expectations of progression are aspirational yet achievable if schools maintain pace, practice and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping-up with their peers should be given additional practice immediately through keep-up sessions.

#### Reception

Autumn 1 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
s a t p i n m d g o c k c k e u r h b f l	is I the

Autumn 2 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
ff ll ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>words with -s /s/ added at the end (hats sits)</li> <li>words ending -s /z/ (his) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bags)</li> </ul>	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no to into she push* he of we me be

\*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>words with double letters</li> <li>longer words</li> </ul>	was you they my by all are sure pure

Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words
Review Phase 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>longer words, including those with double letters</li> <li>words with -s /z/ in the middle</li> <li>words with -es /z/ at the end</li> <li>words with -s /s/ and /z/ at the end</li> </ul>	Review all taught so far

Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCCVC CCCVCC</li> <li>longer words and compound words</li> <li>words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est</li> </ul>	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

#### Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2-4
Review Phase 3 and 4 <b>Phase 5</b> /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each	Phases 2-4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today

\*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /ool/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oa/ o-e home /oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /ool/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw	their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask* could would should our house mouse water want

\*The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow	any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work





# This term we are teaching Phase 5

In Phase 5 children learn:

- new graphemes for the sounds they already know
- that the same grapheme can have alternative pronunciations.

The 'Grow the code' lessons support children with reading and spelling these alternative spellings.



**How we teach Phase 5**

# Reading words

Children will be able to:

- blend independently
- blend in their heads with increasing fluency and confidence.

They will also begin to distinguish between different phonemes/graphemes.





# Let's say the Phase 5 sounds



## Grow the code grapheme mat Phase 2, 3 and 5

S									
s	t	p	n	m	d	g	c	r	h
ss	tt	pp	nn	mm	dd	gg	ck	rr	
c			kn	mb			cc	wr	
se			gn				cc	ch	
ce									
st									
sc									
b	f	l	j	v	w	x	y	z	qu
bb	ff	ll	jj	vv	ww			zz	
	ph	al	dge	ve				s	
			ge					se	
								ze	
ch	sh	th	ng	nk	a	e	i	o	u
tch	ch				ea		y	a	o-e
ture	ti								ou
	ssi								
	si								
	ci								

## Grow the code grapheme mat Phase 2, 3 and 5

ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	yoo	oo
ay	ea	ie	o	ue	ue	u*
a	e	i	o-e	u-e	u	oul
a-e	e-e	i-e	ou	ew	u-e	a*
eigh	ie	y	oe	ou	ew	al*
aigh	y		ow	ui		
ey	ey					
ea						
						zh
or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	
aw	er	ou	oy	ere	are	su
au	ir			eer	ere	si
aur	or			ear	ear	
oor						
al						
oar						
ore						

\*depending on regional accent



How to say Phase 5 sounds

## How to say the Phase 5 sounds

At Phase 5, children learn alternative graphemes for sounds introduced in Phases 2 and 3.

### Sounds introduced in Phase 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	c se ce st sc
	Open your lips a bit; put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnn sound nnnnn	kn gn
	Put your lips together and make the mmmmm sound mmmmm	mb
	Open your mouth into a little smile; make your tongue flat and move it up towards the top of your mouth to say c c c	ch
	Show me your teeth to make a rrrr sound rrrr	wr
	Open your lips a little; put your teeth on your bottom lip and push the air out to make the sound ffff ffff	ph
	Open your mouth a little; put your tongue up to the top of your mouth, behind your teeth, and press llll llll	le al

# Tricky words



# Tricky words:

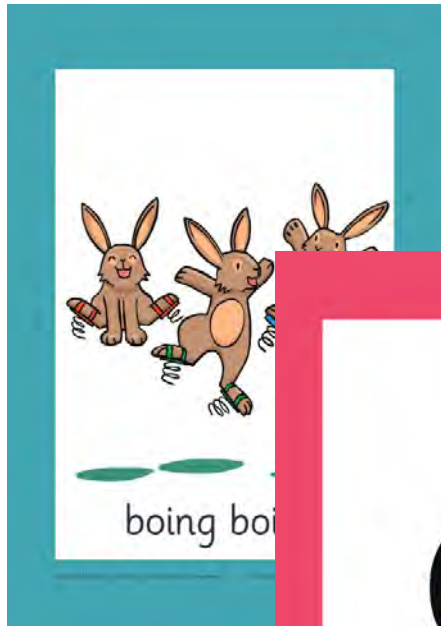
- have unusual spellings e.g. all, people
- are taught in a systematic way.

Children are now learning to read Phase 5 tricky words.





# How we make learning stick



# Spelling



- This term, your child will be taught how to spell words every day using the graphemes they have been taught so far.
- They will practise writing a dictated sentence.
- Handwriting is referred to but is taught at other times of the day.



# Spelling



- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.





# Year 2 Spelling



# Little Wandle Spelling: Programme progression

## BUILDING ON KNOWLEDGE

### Familiar structure

All spelling lessons follow the familiar structure of Little Wandle phonics lessons, supporting children to make links to their phonics learning. Lessons build on prior knowledge to ensure children always start from a point of secure understanding.



# Start of Year 2

- At the beginning of year 2, the children will revisit all sounds taught within phase 5

## Phase 5 review

Autumn 1	Coverage	Tricky words
Week 1	/ai/ a-e ai ay a eigh ea ey aigh /ee/ y ea ee e ie ey e-e /igh/ igh i-e i y ie /oa/ ow o o-e oa oe ou	people eye whole
Week 2	/oo/ /yoo/ oo u u-e ew ue ou ui /air/ air are ear ere /ur/ er ur ir or ear /ow/ ou ow	through improve move prove shoe two who beautiful their parents
Week 3	/or/ or a aw au ore oor al oar our augh aur /zh/ si su /ch/ ch tch ture* /sh/ sh ti ch ssi ci si	thought sure
Week 4	/j/ j g ge dge /s/ s ss c ce se st sc /u/ ou /e/ ea /i/ y /o/ a /u/ o o-e /oo/ u oul schwa: er a or ar our re	once again any many friend busy pretty because laugh**
Week 5	ie /ee/ /igh/ y /ee/ /igh/ /i/ ea /ee/ /e/ /ai/ a /a/ /ai/ /or/	friend



# Next Stage- Bridge to spelling

Bridge to spelling teaches the children how to 'think about spelling'. Over five weeks of daily lessons, the children complete the alphabetic code and learn the underpinning

## Bridge to spelling

Autumn 2	Coverage
Week 1	What do I need to know to think about spelling? How do I use the Complete the code chart to help me to spell?
Week 2	Why do I double letters at the end of words? Why do I double letters in some longer words ending in -er?
Week 3	Why do some words end in 'k' or 'ck'? Why do some words end in 'ch' or 'tch'?
Week 4	When do I add the suffix -es/-s to words? Why do I double the final letter in some words when I add the suffix -ing?
Week 5	Why do I swap the 'y' for an 'i' when I add the suffix -ed? Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffix -ing?



# Progression in... Spring & Summer

# Spelling Units

Little Wandle Spelling aims to build on children's knowledge of the alphabetic code and teaches them to spell with confidence.

Term	Unit	Coverage	Prickly spellings	Homophones	
Spring 1	Week 1	1	Why do some words have the spellings 'kn' and 'gn' for /n/, and 'w' for /w/?	one once	knight/night
	Week 2				
	Week 3	2	Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffixes -ed, -ing, -er, -est and -y?	two again	one/won
	Week 4				
	Week 5	3	Why do some words end 'ge' or 'dge'? Why can /j/ be spelled 'j' or 'g' in different words?	any many	where/wear
Spring 2	Week 1	4	The 'W special' How do 'w' and 'qu' change the sounds that 'a', 'ar' and 'or' make in some words?	who whole	our/hour
	Week 2				
	Week 3	5	Why do I swap the 'y' for an 'i' when I add the suffix -es?	eye people	quite/quiet
	Week 4	6	Why do some words have the spelling 'ey' for the sound /ee/?	journey friend	see/sea
	Week 5	7	Why do some words end -le, -el, -al or -il?	move improve	to/too/two



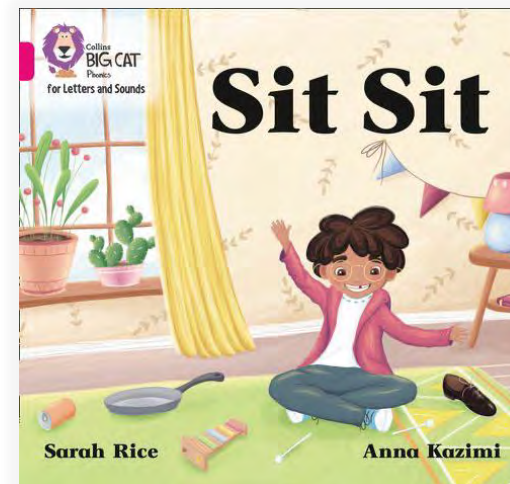
# Reading



# How do we teach reading in books?

## Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled three times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups.



# We use assessment to match your child the right level of book



## Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception Child assessment

### Autumn 1

m	a	p	c	o
s	g	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	e	b	l

sat    man    hug    red    peck



# Reading a book at the right level

## This means that your child should:

- know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- read many of the words by silent blending (in their head) – their reading will be automatic
- only need to stop and sound out about 5% of the words by the time they bring the book home – but they should be able to do this on their own.





# Little Wandle Fluency



- Little Wandle Fluency teaches all aspects of reading using vibrant, diverse and engaging chapter books created by contemporary authors and illustrators. Each book has been carefully devised to support children as they progress in reading fluency through Years 2 and beyond; making sure every child can become a confident, fluent and motivated reader





# Reading at home

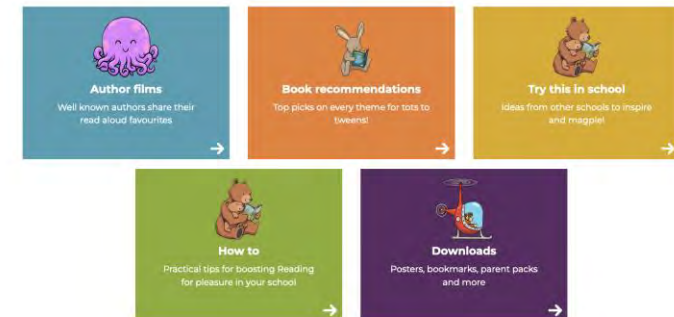
# The most important thing you can do is read with your child



Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to...

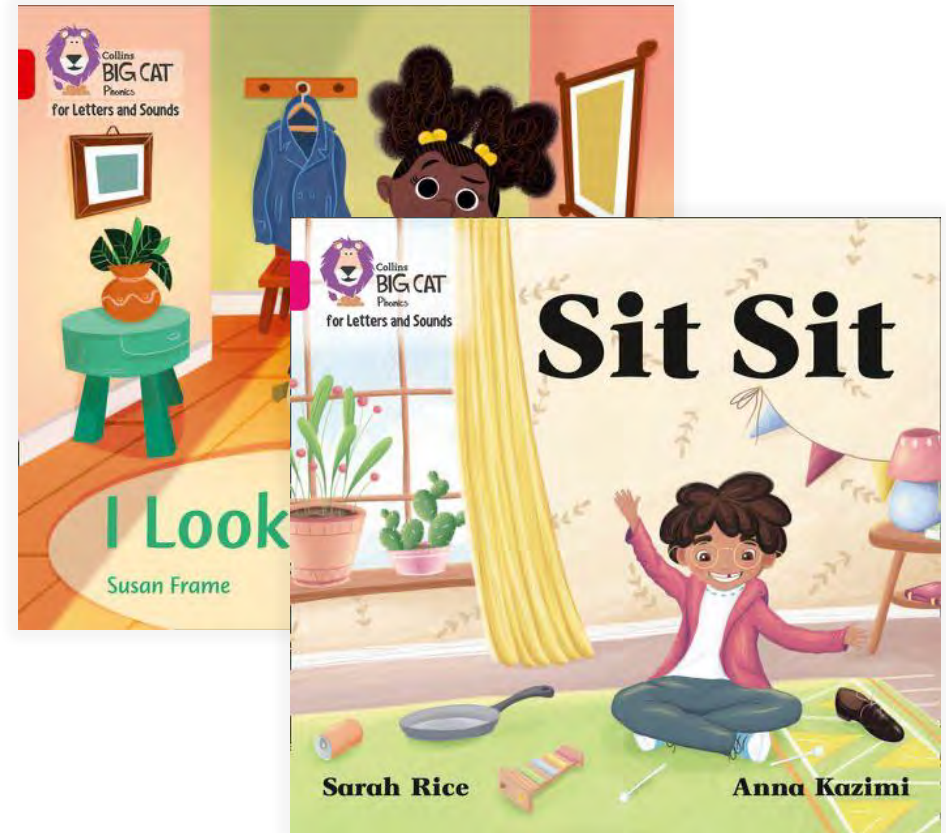
- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



# Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



# Read to your child



## The shared book is for YOU to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:
  - Introduce new and exciting language.
  - Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
  - Make up sentences together.
  - Find different words to use.
  - Describe things you see.







**One of the greatest gifts adults can  
give is to read to children**

Carl Sagan

