# Phonics

### Phonics progression and expectations

	Autumn		Spring	Sum	Summer	
Reception	Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
Year 1	Phase 4		Phase 5 Phase 5b		se 5b	
Year 2	Phase 5b		Phase 6 spelling rules and grammar			

#### Letters & Sounds

There are 6 phases of phonics which your child will work through

Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

Phase 5b

Phase 6

### In Phase 2 children will learn

- •s, a, t, p
- •i, n, m, d
- •g, o, c, k
- •ck, e, u, r
- •h, b, f, ff, I, II, ss

### In Phase 3 children will learn

- •j, v, w, x
- •y, z, zz, qu
- · Consonant digraphs: ch, sh, th, ng
- ·Vowel digraphs: ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er

#### Phase 4

This phase consolidates all the children have learnt in the previous phases. They learn that clusters of letters can be blended together at the beginning and/or end of word to help children read words.

### In Phase 5 children will be taught

- new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these graphemes.
- Vowel digraphs: wh, ph, ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, ew, oe, au
- Split digraphs: a\_e, e\_e, i\_e, o\_e, u\_e

#### Phase 5b

The largest of the phases contains alternative sounds and alternative

graphemes.

alternative sound making an	O	C	g	U
	alternative sound making an	alternative sound making	alternative sound making	alternative sound making
	'aa' sound	an 's' sound	an 'j' sound	an '¿gg' sound
OW alternative sound making an	ie alternative sound making an 'eg' sound	ea alternative sound making an 'e' sound or 'a' sound	alternative sound making an 'a'' sound or 'o' sound	y alternative sound making an 'v sound, 'igh' sound or 'est' sound
th'sound or 'c' sound 'th'sound or 'c' sound	alternative sound making an	ey	tch	t
	'aa' sound, 'u' sound or 'aa'	alternative sound making	alternative sound making	alternative sound making
	sound	an 'a' sound	an 'gh' sound	an 'क्षु' sound
dge/ge	gn	kn	WC	mb
alternative sound making an	alternative sound making an	alternative sound making	alternative sound making	alternative sound making
'j' sound	'n' sound	an 'n' sound	an'r' sound	an 'm' sound
alternative sound making an	O	ere/eer	a/al	or/ear
	alternative sound making an	alternative sound making	alternative sound making	alternative sound making
	'v' sound	an 'ear' sound	an 'at' sound	an ਪ੍ਰ'sound
ere/ear/are	al/our/augh	ci/ti/ssi/s	que	5C/CE
alternative sound making an	alternative sound making an	alternative sound making	alternative sound making	alternative sound making
'air' sound	'or' sound	an 'at,' sound	an 'c' sound	an 's' sound

#### Phase 6

• The focus is on learning spelling rules for suffixes.

#### Expectations

#### **EYFS**

All: will be able to identify single letter GPC's. Hear and recognise sounds and write the letter which

corresponds.

Most: will be able to recognise digraphs and trigraphs.

some: will be working within Phase 4

all: will be secure in Phase 3 and 4 phonics

Most: will be secure in Phase 5 phonics

Some: will be working within Phase 5b learning alternative sounds

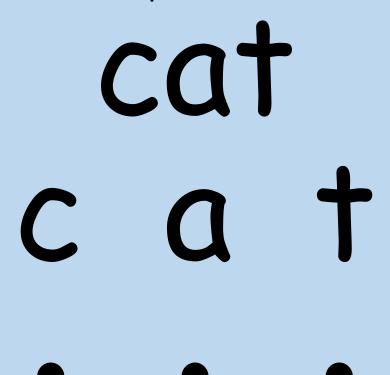
**Y2** 

all: will be working within Phase 5b learning alternative pronunciations. most: will be secure in Phase 5b alternative pronunciations and learning spelling rules and grammar.

some: will be able to apply spelling rules when writing.

#### Sounding out-breaking down words for spelling.

This is also called segmenting. We encourage children to use sound buttons to help them to sound out.



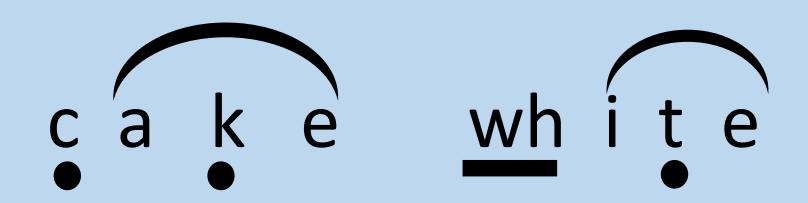
When the word has a digraph or trigraph we use a \_\_\_\_underneath instead of a button to show that it is two/three letters making the sound.

chop queen

chop queen

When the word contains a split digraph we will join the sound using an arch over the top.

cake white



## Key terminology in phonics

Term	Meaning	Example
Phonemes	The smallest units of sound that are found within a word ( What you hear)	Bed Happy Fish Chip
Grapheme	The spelling of the sound ( what you see)	Ih, sh, ch, igh
Digraph	Two letters that make one sound when read	Ih, sh, ch, ng,
Trigraphs:	Three letters that make one sound	igh, air, ear, ure
Split digraphs	When a <b>digraph</b> is <b>split</b> by a consonant it becomes a <b>split digraph</b> .	Made, these, hide, home, cute, a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e
CVC CVCC / CCVC	Stands for consonant, vowel, consonant	Cat, mat, hat, Fast, cart, hang Chat, flat, shin
Tricky Words	Words that cannot easily be decoded.	The was said you some

### What a lesson looks like

- Recap: flashcard sounds, tricky words, high frequency/common exception words. Reading words with sounds we already know.
- Teach: teaching how to read new tricky words and high frequency/common exception words and how to spell them.
   Teaching of a new sound to children, practise reading words with the new sounds
- Practise: Time to read sheet practising reading words.

Apply: spelling words and sentences.

#### Time to read sheets

Used throughout school from Phase 2 until the end of Phase 5b.



## Phonics Screening

· June for Year 1 children.

Pass rate has been 32/40 however this could alter.

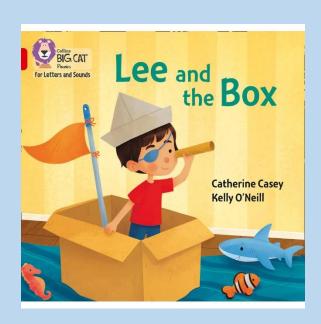
 Any child who does not pass in June will resit the screening the following June and extra support will be given to these children.

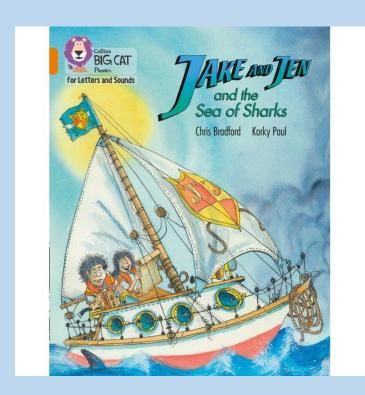
## Reading progression

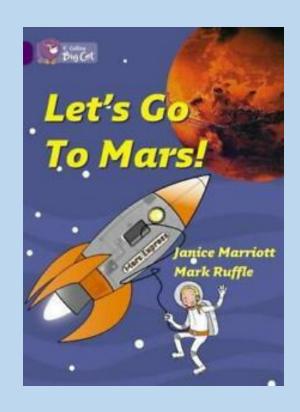
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Reception	Lilac, Pink A &	Pink B	Red A & Red B		Yellow	
Year 1	Yellow	& Blue	Green		Orange	
Year 2	Turquoise	Purple		Gold	White	

Book band colour	Phonic phase		
Lilac		Reception	
Pink A	Phase 2 phonics		
Pink B	Phase 2 phonics		
Red A	Phase 3 phonics		
Red B	Phase 3 phonics		
Yellow	Phase 4 phonics	Reception	Year 1
Blue	Phase 4 phonics	Year 1	
Green	Phase 5 phonics & Phase 5b		
	phonics		
Orange	Phase 5b phonics		
Turquoise	Phase 5b phonics	Year 1	Year 2
Purple	Phase 6	Year 2	
Gold	Phase 6		
White	Phase 6		
Lime	Phase 6		

## Big Cat Collins for letters and sounds.







## Key reading components

Reading fluency, in a nutshell, is the ability to read at an appropriate pace, with good accuracy, and with natural expression

Overt blending: sounding a word out loud.

Accuracy: the amount of words read correctly

Pace: the speed at which the child reads

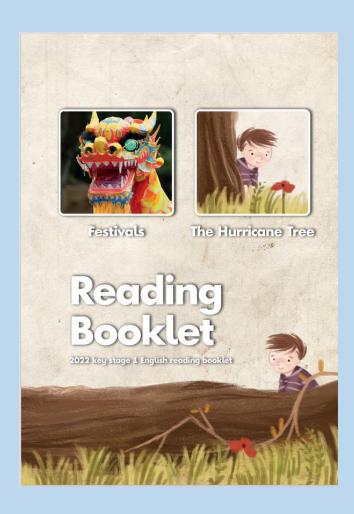
Expression: using expression and change of volume to match the text including paying attention to punctuation.

## Comprehension

Domains of reading skills which are taught

- Prediction
- Vocabulary
- Retrieval
- Summarising & Sequencing
- Inference

## SATS reading paper Year 2



What do people in Italy do at the end of their festival? (pages 4-5) Put ticks in the table to show which statements are true and which are false. True False Hogmanay is a Scottish festival. In Jersey, people make carpets of flowers in the streets. In England, Harvest Festival takes place in April. Before the Chinese New Year parade, people celebrate with firecrackers.

## Writing

- Writing happens in Key Stage 1 and is promoted throughout our continuous provision.
- · We learn about a range of fiction, non fiction and poetry.
- At the end of each unit, we do what we call a 'big write' where children apply all that they have learnt to their final piece for that unit.

## Writing

#### **EYFS**

- All: will write some letters accurately and be able to segment and write CVC words.
- · Most: will form letters correctly and write short sentences using a capital letter and full stop.
- Some: will be able to write multiple sentences with correct punctuation.

#### Year 1

- All: will be able to write a series of sentences with punctuation.
- Most: will be able to write narratives and non fiction texts using a range of punctuation
- Some: will be able to write for different purposes

#### Year 2

- All: will be able to write for different purposes
- Most: will be able to write for different purposes and include different grammatical features.
- Some: will be able to use contractions, apostrophes for possessions, commas in lists