

**Phonics continues to be a significant strand for skilled readers.**

The Fundamentals of Effective Phonics Practice:

* High quality systematic synthetic phonics programme is followed and children are taught consistently to use phonics as the route to reading unknown words
* All staff involved in delivery and monitoring the provision are fully trained
* Effective provision is made for all abilities
* A ‘can-do’ attitude permeates everything with full expectation that all children will attain or exceed expected standards
* Children practice early reading with fully decodable books that are matched to their phonic knowledge, for this we use Collins Big Cats Letters and sounds books that are decodable and match each letters and sounds phase
* Development of word-reading ability is fully balanced by the development of vocabulary, comprehension and a love of books
* All staff ensure help parents and careers to understand and support the teaching of phonics

The Key features of Effective Letters and Sounds Practice:

* Consistency
* Progression and pace (needs to apply to all children)
* Linking phonics to reading and writing (it all needs to link)
* Direct teaching
* Fast, repeated practice
* Use of fully decodable books
* Early identification of children in danger of falling behind
* Effective keep-up support

CONSISTENCY

* Pronunciation of phonemes
* Use of terminology
* Sequence and progression
* Teaching routines and mantras

**Reading needs to be woven throughout ALL of the CURRICULUM**

Technical Vocabulary:

Before teaching any phonics lesson, all staff need to ensure they are using the correct technical vocabulary. In order for our children to achieve and make progress in phonics, the vocabulary that they hear needs to be CONSISTENT from every adult across school.

Every member of staff needs to make sure they are familiar with and know what each statement below means.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| phonemethe smallest unit of sound in a word – often referred to as ‘a sound’ | graphemea letter (or sequence of letters) that represent(s) a phoneme | grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC)the match between a phoneme and a grapheme |
| blendsquashing sounds (phonemes) together to make larger units such as syllables or words READING  | segmentbreaking words or parts of words into phonemes SPELLING (WRITING) | sound (as a verb)saying the phonemes that each grapheme represents in order to blend them  |
| recognition***saying*** the phoneme when shown the grapheme | recall***finding or writing*** the grapheme that represents a particular phoneme | polysyllabic worda word with more than one syllable |
| digrapha phoneme that is represented by 2 letters | trigrapha phoneme that is represented by 3 letters | split digrapha digraph that is separated by 1 or more consonants within a word |
| consonanta speech sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed | adjacent consonant2 or more consonants next to each other at the beginning or end of a word or syllable | vowela speech sound pronounced without any stricture in the vocal tract |
| alternative graphemesdifferent representations of a phoneme in a word | oral blendingsay phonemes in the word and blend in your head or out loud | letter nameensures precision ‘This letter A makes the sound a.’ |

Pure Sounds:

CONSISTENCY is vital when teaching phonics and I can’t express how important it is for all staff to use the correct pronunciation for each phoneme.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| s sat | a ant | t ten | p party | i pig | n net |
| m moon | d dig | g get | o cot | c,k kick | e hen |
| u up | r red | h hop | b bed | f fish | l lip |
| j jam | v van | w witch | x box | y yes | z zip |
| qu queen | ng sing | ch chip | sh shop | th thisth thick | nk pink |
| ai rain | oa goat | igh light | ee sheep | or thorn | ar farm |
|  oo book | oo moon | ow owl | oi coin | ur turn | air chair |
| er flower | ear hear |

Expectations:

The next thing that is vital is ensuring that we all know the expectations for phonics.

Do we all know what phase children should be on at each stage during their phonics journey?

|  |
| --- |
| **Nursery**  |
| Across nursery children will be taught all 7 aspects of phase 1 |
| **RECEPTION**  |
| Autumn 1 | Phase 2 – phonemes  |
| Autumn 2 | Phase 2 – digraphs  |
| Spring 1 | Phase 3  |
| Spring 2 | Review phase 3 – including longer words & words with double letters |
| Summer 1 | Phase 4 – short vowels with adjacent consonants  |
| Summer 2 | Phase 3 long vowel graphemes with adjacent consonants  |
| **YEAR 1** |
| Autumn 1 | Consolidate & Review Phase 3 & 4 Phase 5 (ai-ay/ow-ou/oi-oy/ea-ea) |
| Autumn 2 | Phase 5 (ur-ir/igh-ie/oo-ue/yoo-u/oa-o/igh-i/ai-a/ee-e/ai-a\_e/igh-i\_e/oa-o\_e/oo-u\_e/ee-e\_e/00-ew/ee-ie/or-aw) |
| Spring 1 | Phase 5 (ee-y/e-ea/w-wh/oa-oe/igh-y/oa-ow/j-g/f-ph/l-le/s-c/v-ve/u-o\_e,ou/z-se/ee-ey/oo-ui,ou) |
| Spring 2 | Phase 5 (ur-or/oo-u,oul/air-are/or-au,aur,oor,al/ch-tch,ture/ar-all,a/or-a/o-a/air-ear,ere/ur-ear/r-wr/s-st,sc/c-ch/sh-ch/z-ze) |
| Summer 1 | Phonics screening check review – no new GPCs  |
| Summer 2 | Phase 5 (ai-eigh,aigh,ey,ea/n-kn,gn/m-mb/ear-ere,eer/zh-su,si/j-dge/i-y/j-ge/sh-ti,ssi,si,ci/or-augh,our,oar,ore) |

Progression:

Each phase has a teaching sequence to follow.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phase | Knowledge | Skills | Tricky Words |
| 1 | A wide range of stories, songs, chants & rhymes.An extensive vocabulary | Speck well & listen attentivelyDistinguish & articulate sounds (phonemes) in speechOrally blend & segment |  |
| 2 | single letter soundss a t p i nm d g o c k ck eu r h b f lss ck ff llother single letter sounds & consonant digraphsff, ll, ss, j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, qu, ch, sh, th, ng, nk* words with – s added at end (hats/sits)
* words ending -s /z/(his) & with -s /z/ added at the end (bags)
 | Blend to read vc & cvc words including 2 syllable wordsSegment to spell vc & cvc words | Is, I, the As, and, has, his, her, go, no, to, into, she, he, we, me, be  |
| 3 | Vowel digraphs &trigraphsai, ee, igh, oa, oo, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, er * words with double letters
* longer words

Review phase 3 * longer words, including those with double letters
* words with -s /z/ in the middle
* words with -es /z/ at the end
* words with -s /s/ and /z/ at the end
 | Blend to read vc & cvc words including 2 syllable wordsSegment to spell vc & cvcv words including 2 syllable words | Was, you, they, my, by, all, are, sure, pure |
| 4 | Short vowels with adjacent consonants* CVCC, CCVC, CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC
* longer words and compound words
* words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est

Phase 3 long vowel graphemes with adjacent consonants * CVCC, CCVC, CCCVC, CCV, CCVCC
* words ending in suffixes: ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -ed /d/ -er, -est
* longer words and compound words
 | Blend to read words with adjacent consonantsSegment to spell words with adjacent consonants | Said, so, have, like, some, come, love, do, were, here, little, says, there, when, what, one, out, today |
| 5 | /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each /ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /oo/ /yoo/ ue blue, rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a\_e snake /igh/ i\_e time /oa/ o\_e home /oo/ /yoo/ u\_e rude cute /ee/ e\_e these /oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw /ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe, ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow /j/ g giant /f/ ph phone /l/ le al apple metal /s/ c ice /v/v ve give /u/ o\_e o ou some mother young /z/ se cheese /s/ se ce mouse fence Ee/ ey donkey /oo/ ui ou fruit soup /ur/ or word/oo/ u oul awful could /air/ are share /or/ au aur oor al author dinosaur floor walk /ch/ tch ture match adventure /ar/ al a half father /or/ a water /o/ a want /air/ ear ere bear there /ur/ ear learn /r/ wr wrist /s/ st sc whistle science /c/ ch school /sh/ ch chef /z/ ze freeze /ai/ eigh aigh ey ea eight straight grey break /n/ kn gn knee gnaw /m/ mb thumb /ear/ ere eer here deer /zh/ su si treasure vision /j/ dge bridge /i/ y crystal /j/ ge large /sh/ ti ssi si ci potion mission mansion delicious /or/ augh our oar ore daughter pour oar more  | No new strategies or skills | Phases 2-4 the, 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 Their, people, oh, your, Mr, Mrs Ms, ask, could, would, should, our, house, mouse, water, want Any, many, again, who, whole, where, two, school, call, different, thought, through, friend, work Once, laugh, because, eye Busy, beautiful, pretty, hour, move, improve, parents, shoe  |

ASSESSMENT

Little Wandle Tracking will be used at the end of each phase to measure each child’s progress and to identify individual gaps.

The Teaching Sequence:

Each session needs a clear Learning Objective

REVISIT & REVIEW

Activate prior knowledge – **recall** find phonemes on a mat/write them – **recount** use flash cards or IWB for recognition

Practise recognition and recall of previously taught **GPC**s

Practise **oral blending** and **segmentation**/practice fluent reading-spelling/tricky words

It needs to be fast pace

TEACH

Explicitly teach a new GPC and or a new Tricky word

When teaching a GPC

\*Rehearse articulation of phoneme and make links with familiar vocabulary

\*Introduce grapheme that most commonly represents the phoneme using its name and sound

\*Rehearse distinguishing the **grapheme** from a mnemonic and from other taught graphemes

\*Model how the letter is formed and practice writing it, when using IWB ensure lined flip chart is used so that letter formation can be modeled correctly

\*Model using the new letter – **blending** and **segmenting** one or two new words with letter cards or (in phase 3) locating the new **digraph** or **trigraph** within words

Teach blending or segmenting with letters

Model/memorization

When teaching a tricky word – model the part of the word that is tricky

PRACTISE AND APPLY

Practise reading or spelling words using taught letters

Read or write a caption using high frequency and decodable words

At this part the children need to be having a go and practicing what they know and what they have been taught

REVISE KEY LEARNING FOR LESSON

APPLY TO READING

Use phrases or sentences at the end of the session that are linked to what has been taught

DO NOT USE CURSIVE WRITING DURING A PHONICS LESSON