

Progression of skills in Phonics



Intent	Implementation	Impact
Our phonics programme offers a coherently planned sequence	Our phonics progression map below sets clear	The impact of our
of lessons that supports the effective teaching of phonics within	expectations for pupil's progress throughout the	phonics approach is that
EYFS, KS1 and, where appropriate, KS2.	EYFS, KS1 and beyond. We use individual trackers	children develop their
Throughout phase 1, children develop the knowledge, skills and	and our traffic light tracker to track progress	phonics skills and
understanding to discriminate between and use auditory,	through the phases. It provides opportunities for	knowledge through a
environmental and instrumental sounds. Phase 1 is taught in	data analysis and encourages discussions around	systematic, synthetic
the EYFS and runs throughout the teaching of phonics Levels 2-	pupil progress, group progress, future learning	approach, while covering
6.	and misconceptions, enabling us to respond and	the statutory
In reception, children work within phases 1-4. They are	adapt teaching within our programme to provide	requirements outlined in
introduced to phonemes and graphemes systematically. They	additional support and challenge to pupils.	the 2014 National
also learn to develop and apply blending and segmenting skills	Our direct teacher-led lessons enable all learners	Curriculum. Our
for reading and writing.	to develop and apply new skills while also	programme will prepare
Within KS1, children work within phases 4-6. Teaching is	providing opportunities to further apply these	children for the
planned to opportunities for children to apply their phonics	skills within fun and engaging activities as well as	statutory year 1 phonics
knowledge and skills as the prime approach to reading and	through continuous provision as children to	screening check and
spelling. It focuses on phonetically decodable two-syllable and	apply and practise phonics skills. Lessons also	fully integrates the DfE's
three-syllable words and the alternative ways of pronouncing	offer opportunities to challenge learners.	Letters and Sounds
and representing the long vowel phonemes.	Teacher support and monitoring allows teachers	document. We provide a
By phase 6, children explore spelling patterns and grammar	and other adults working with children to feel	consistent approach to
while also developing a breadth of knowledge, skills and	confident in their own subject knowledge,	phonics, which is clear to
understanding in the recognition and spelling of common	knowing they are fulfilling the national phonics	teaching staff pupils and
exception words.	criteria and enabling each child to achieve their	parents.
Our phonics programme intends to not only provide children	potential.	
with opportunities to develop the knowledge, skills and	Our home/school links ensure parents are fully	
understanding essential for reading and writing, but also, to	informed of the learning going on in the	
develop each child's confidence, resilience and engagement in	classroom in phonics, their own child's progress	
phonics lessons and a love for reading and writing.	and how they can support children at home.	

	<u>Letters and Sounds phases 1-6</u>						
	Reception						
	Year 1						
						Year 2+	
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	
Overview	Phase One of Letters and Sounds concentrates on developing children's speaking and listening skills and lays the foundations for the phonic work which starts in Phase 2. The emphasis during Phase 1 is to get children attuned to the sounds around them and ready to begin developing oral blending and segmenting skills. They will follow 7 aspects.	In Phase 2, letters and their sounds are introduced one at a time. A set of letters is taught each week in a set sequence. The children will begin to learn to blend and segment to begin reading and spelling. This will begin with simple words (VC and CVC	By the time they reach Phase 3, children will already be able to blend and segment words containing the 19 graphemes taught in Phase 2. Over approximately twelve weeks twenty-five new graphemes are introduced (one at a time).	By Phase 4 children will be able to represent each of 42 phonemes with a grapheme. They will blend phonemes to read CVC words and segment CVC words for spelling. They will also be able to read two syllable words that are simple. They will be able to read all the special words learnt so far and will be able to spell some of them. This phase consolidates all the children have learnt in the previous phases. *It is important that children are taught that blending is only used when a word is unfamiliar.	Children will be taught new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these graphemes and as well as graphemes they already know. They will begin to learn to choose the appropriate grapheme when spelling. The children will be automatically decoding a large number of words for reading by this point and reading words fluently as well as no longer be blending and segmenting familiar words. Children will also learn alternative spellings for each phoneme.	At this stage children should be able to spell words phonetically although not always correctly. In Phase Six the main aim is for children to become more fluent readers and more accurate spellers. They will be able to read many familiar words automatically. When they come across unfamiliar words they will in many cases be able to decode them quickly and quietly using their well-developed sounding and blending skills. With more complex unfamiliar words they may still need to sound out to decode. Suffixes will be introduced as well as basic grammar strategies	

	I A I A		1010:	LN CDC L		T
ing	Aspect 1: General sound	Set 1: s a t p	Set 6: j v w x	No GPCs learnt.	Ou es ie ir oy ay ey aw ue wh	
l L	discrimination –		0.17		ph we oe au	
<u>ë</u>	environmental sounds	Set 2: i n m d	Set 7: y z zz qu	Consolidation of		
New learning	Aspect 2: General sound			knowledge to help children	Split digraphs:	
Z	discrimination –	Set 3: g o c k	Consonant digraphs:	learn to read and spell	a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e	
	instrumental sounds		ch sh th ng	words with adjacent		
	Aspect 3: General sound	Set 4: ck e u r		consonants e.g. trap,	Alternative pronunciations	
	discrimination – body		Vowel digraphs:	string, milk.	for graphemes will also be	
	percussion	Set 5: h, b, f, ff, I, II, ss	ai ee igh oa oo ar or ur ow oi		introduced as per Letters	
	Aspect 4: Rhythm and rhyme		ear air ure er	*Adjacent consonants are	and Sounds	
	Aspect 5: Alliteration	*Letter names are taught		NOT taught as digraphs		
	Aspect 6: Voice sounds	alongside sounds from			Alternative spellings of single	
	Aspect 7: Oral blending and	phase 2 onwards			consonant sounds, digraphs	
	segmenting				and long/short vowel sounds	
ᆂ		the to I no go into	he she we me be was you	said have like so do some	oh their people Mr Mrs	Revision of Common
gne			they all are my her	come were there little	looked called asked could	Exception Words for
s ta				when out what one	would should water where	year 1 and 2
ord					who again thought through	
<u>Š</u>					work mouse many laughed	
Special words taught					because different any eyes	
) be					friends once please asked	
٠,					everyone hour beautiful	
<u>s</u>	Listening and tuning into	Say the phonemes above	Say the phonemes above	Blend CVC, CVCC and CCVC	Recognise and say all phase 5	Teach, revise and revisit
Skil	sounds			(then CCVCC CCCVC	phonemes and know the	2/3 letter graphemes
Key skills		Recognise and write the	Recognise and write the	CCCVCC) words for reading	corresponding grapheme	form phase 5
	Talking about sounds they	graphemes	graphemes	and segment them for		
	hear			spelling containing ph 2	Understand the split vowel	Understand and apply
		Sound out blend and	Sound out blend and	and 3 phonemes	digraph rule for a-e e-e i-e o-	the rules for using
	Describing sounds they	segment words and	segment words and captions		e u-e	prefixes and suffixes
	make and hear	captions (VC and CVC)	containing these GPCs	Read and begin to spell		
		containing these GPCs		polysyllabic words	Recognise that alternative	Secure spelling of phase
			Spell the special words for		pronunciations of some	5 CEW
		Recognise and read the	phase 2	Read and write simple	graphemes in some words	
		special words for phase 2		sentences containing CVC,	need to be tried to find the	Teach contractions,
			Recognise and read the	CVCC and CCVC (then	correct one	possessive apostrophe,
			special words for phase 3	CCVCC CCCVC CCCVCC)		homophones and near
				words	Recognise, read and spell the	homophones
					special words for phase 5	
				Spell ph 3 special words	·	Develop comprehension
				Recognise and read the		and vocabulary
				special words for phase 4		*spelling becomes increasingly
				'		conventional and reading
						increasingly fluent

Half termly breakdown

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Reception	Phase 1 – focus on	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Revisit phase 3	Consolidation of di
	oral blending and		Vowel digraphs:	Blend CVC, CVCC		and trigraphs still
	segmenting and	Set 5: h, b, f, ff, l, ll,	ai ee igh	and CCVC (then	As per autumn 2	not secure on
	LISTENING	SS	oa oo ar	CCVCC CCCVC	and spring 1 whilst	
			or ur ow	CCCVCC) words for	still focussing on	Focus on application
	Phase 2	Assess, review and	oi ear air	reading and	phase 4	for writing and
	Set 1: satp	revisit	ure er	segment them for		beginning to cover a
	Set 2: i n m d			spelling containing		few alternatives
	Set 3: g o c k	Phase 3	Assess, review and	ph 2 and 3		from Phase 5
	Set 4: ck e u r	Set 6: j v w x	revisit	phonemes		
						ai as ay
		Set 7: y z zz qu		Read and write		oi as oy
				simple sentences		igh and y
		Consonant		containing CVC,		ee as ea
		digraphs:		CVCC and CCVC		
		ch sh th ng		(then CCVCC CCCVC		
				CCCVCC) words		
				including		
				polysyllabic words		
Year 1	Revisit: Ph 3 and 4	Phase 5:	Phase 5:	Phase 5:	Phase 5:	Phase 5:
In our phonics	Further Graphemes	Further Graphemes	Alternative	Alternative	Alternative	Emphasis on which
groups the children	for Reading and	for Reading and	Spellings for	Spellings for	Spellings for	phoneme to use
will access the	Writing	Writing	Phonemes	Phonemes	Phonemes	where in our
following according						written work with
to their learning	ay (day) ou (about)	a-e (made) e-e	Consolidate	Consolidate	Teach /l/ le (uncle)	repetition of the
needs.	ie (tie) ea (eat)	(swede) i-e (time)	/ee/ ee (street) ea	/ow/ ow (cow) ou	al (medal)	rules of 'where in a
		o-e (stone) u-e	(cream) ie (field)	(about)	Teach /z/ se	word' do we find
		(flute)		Teach ough (plough)	(cheese) ze (freeze)	those phonemes.

Graphemes	oy (enjoy) ir (girl)	u- e /y(oo)/ (cube)	e-e (theme) y	Consolidate /oi/ oi	Teach /zh/ s (usual)	Revision of all
highlighted in bold	ue (blue) ue		(baby) e (remind)	(coin) oy (boy)	si (vision)	special words.
are included in the	/y(oo)/ (cue) aw	Alternative	Teach ey (key)	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
Y1 phonic	(claw)	Pronunciations for	, , , ,	Consolidate	Teach /n/ kn (knee)	Revision and
screening check.		Graphemes	Consolidate	/ar/ ar (farm)	gn (sign)	application of
	wh (which) ph		/ee/ ee (street) ea	Teach a (father) al	Teach /r/ wr (wrist)	phonemes into
Consider including	(dolphin) ew (flew)	i (find) o (both) o	(cream) ie (field)	(half)	, ,	written work.
consolidation	ew /y(oo)/ (stew)	(other) c (cell) g	e-e (swede) y	Consolidate /u/ u	Consolidate	Revision of all
lessons or weeks		(ginger)	(baby) ey (key) e	(cup) oo (good)	/j/ g (magic)	special words.
where necessary	oe (toe) au (Paul) a-		(remind)	Teach oul (could)	Teach ge (large) dge	
throughout Phase	e (made) e-e	u (music) ow (snow)			(fridge)	Begin Phase 6
5.	(swede)	ie (chief) ea (bread)	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate /s/ c	Suffixes ending:
			/oo/ oo (spoon) ew	/or/ or (fork) aw	(place)	-ing –ed –d –s –es
	Special words	er (fern) ch (school)	(flew) u-e (flute)	(claw) au (Paul)	Teach /s/se (house)	Prefix:
	Mr Mrs people	ch (chef) a (want)	/y(oo)/ (cute) ue	Teach oor (door)	ce (pence) sc (scent)	un-
	looked called asked	a (acorn)	(blue) /y(oo)/	ore (more) al (walk)	st (listen)	
	oh their could		(rescue)	our (four) oar (roar)		
	water where who	e (remind) y (try) y	Teach ui (fruit)	augh (caught) ough	Consolidate	
		(baby) ou (group)		(thought)	/sh/ ch (chef)	
		ou (touch)	Consolidate		Teach ti (action) ssi	
			/ai/ ai (train) ay	Consolidate	(mission) si	
			(day) a-e (made) a	/ur/ ur (fur) ir (girl)	(mansion)	
		Special words	(acorn)	er (germ)	ci (special) s (sugar)	
		again thought	Teach ey (grey)	Teach or (work) ear	ss (tissue) ce	
		through work	eigh (neigh) ea	(learn)	(ocean)	
		mouse many	(steak)			
		laughed because	Canaalidata	Consolidate	Teach /m/ mb	
		different any eyes	Consolidate	/ear/ ear (clear)	(thumb)	
		friends once please	/igh/ igh (flight) ie (tie) i-e (time) y (try)	Teach eer (cheer)	Teach /v/ ve (love)	
		I'm I'll let's	i (find)	ere (here)	Teach /ch/ tch	
			(iiiiu)	Consolidate	(catch) ture (picture)	
			Consolidate	/air/ air (chair)	(picture)	
			Consolidate	Teach ear (bear) are	Consolidate where	
				' '		
				(share) ere (where)	necessary	

	/oa/ oa (float) ow (snow) oe (toe) o-e (stone) o (both) Teach ol (cold) ou (shoulder) Special words small great before jumped stopped pulled gone we're Then revise/re- teach tricky words and high frequency words from above as needed.	tricky words and high frequency words from above as needed.	Revise/re-teach tricky words and high frequency words from above as needed.	
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