



# Phonics

## Progression Pathway

phonics

power to be

# Phonics



## Reception

### Reception Autumn Term

#### By the end of Level 2, children should be able to:

- give the phoneme when shown any Level 2 grapheme;
- find any Level 2 grapheme, from a display, when given the phoneme;
- orally blend and segment CVC words;
- blend and segment in order to read and spell (using magnetic letters) VC words, such as if, am, on, up and nonsense words, such as ip, ug and ock;
- read the five tricky words - the, to, I, no, go.

### Reception Spring Term

#### By the end of Level 3, children should be able to:

- give the phoneme when shown all or most Level 2 and Level 3 graphemes;
- find all or most Level 2 and Level 3 graphemes, from a display, when given the phoneme;
- blend and read CVC words (single-syllable words consisting of Level 2 and Level 3 graphemes);
- segment and make a phonetically plausible attempt at spelling CVC words (single-syllable words consisting of Level 2 and Level 3 graphemes);
- read and spell some two-syllable words using Level 2 and Level 3 graphemes;
- read the tricky words - he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, here, they, all, are;
- spell the tricky words - the, to, I, no, go;
- write each letter correctly when following a model.

### Reception Summer Term

#### By the end of Level 4, children should be able to:

- give the phoneme when shown any Level 2 and Level 3 grapheme;
- find any Level 2 and Level 3 grapheme, from a display, when given the phoneme;
- be able to blend and read words containing adjacent consonants;
- be able to segment and spell words containing adjacent consonants;
- be able to read and spell polysyllabic words containing adjacent consonants and words containing three-letter adjacent consonants;
- be able to read the tricky words - said, so, have, like, come, some, were, there, little, one, do, when, out, what;
- be able to spell the tricky words - he, be, we, she, me, was, you, they, are, all, my, here;
- write each letter, usually correctly.

## Year 1

### Year 1

#### By the end of Level 5, children should be able to:

- give the phoneme when shown any grapheme that has been taught;
- for any given phoneme, write the common graphemes;
- apply phonics knowledge and skills as the prime approach to reading and spelling unfamiliar words that are not completely decodable;
- read and spell phonically decodable two-syllable and three-syllable words;
- read and spell all taught common exception words;
- form each letter correctly;
- use alternative ways of pronouncing and representing the long vowel phonemes.

## Year 2

### Year 2

#### By the end of Level 6, children should be able to:

- read accurately most words of two or more syllables;
- read most words containing common suffixes;
- read most common exception words;
- read most words accurately, in age-appropriate books, without overt sounding and blending, fluent enough to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words;
- sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation;
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others;
- spell most common exception words correctly.

# Phonics - Word Reading

Reception

## Word Reading

- Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.
- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

Year 1

## Reading - Word Reading

- Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.
- Respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes.
- Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught.
- Read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.
- Read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings.
- Read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs.
- Read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s).
- Read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.
- Re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Year 2

## Reading- Word Reading

- Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.
- Read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.
- Read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above.
- Read words containing common suffixes.
- Read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.
- Read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered.
- Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.
- Re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

# Phonics- Writing

## Reception

### Writing

- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.
- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

## Year 1

### Writing - Transcription

- Write words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught.
- Spell common exception words.
- Spell the days of the week.
- Name the letters of the alphabet.
- Naming the letters of the alphabet in order.
- Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound.
- Add prefixes and suffixes using:
  - the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs;
  - the prefix un-;
  - -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words, e.g. helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest.
- Apply simple spelling rules and guidance.
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.

Year 3

## Year 2

### Writing - Transcription

- Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.
- Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones.
- Spell common exception words.
- Spell more words with contracted forms.
- Spelling using the possessive apostrophe (singular), for example, the girl's book.
- Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones.
- Add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly.
- Apply spelling rules and guidance.
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.