

# Shared Approach to Phonics Teacher guidance 

## Based on Letters and Sounds and Jolly Phonics

Please note - from September 2022, Letters and Sounds will no longer be a DfE validated scheme. Schools may choose to use some or all of this planning to support them during the academic year 2021-22 but should be planning to implement a validated scheme during this time, ready for September 2022.
Further information can be found here: Validation of systematic synthetic phonics programmes:
supporting documentation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

## Key terminology



Phoneme - the sound you hear

## Grapheme - the way you write it

GPC
CEW Tricky Words

## Key terminology

- graph - 1 letter that makes 1 sound e.g. b f a
- digraph -2 letters that make 1 sound e.g. sh ai mm
- trigraph -3 letters that make 1 sound e.g. igh ear
- blend - to put sounds together to create a complete word or nonsense word
- segment - to break a word or nonsense word into its smallest component sounds


## Key terminology

- decodable - can be decoded using synthetic phonics i.e. fish - f-i-sh
- Common Exception Words (CEW), non decodable, tricky words cannot be decoded using synthetic phonics i.e. said
- high frequency - the most commonly used words
- letter sounds - the sound a letter makes on its own
- letter names - the name of a letter
- consonant phoneme - a sound made using teeth, tongue or lips
- vowel phoneme - a sound in which the air flows through the mouth unobstructed


## GPC Progression (The order in which graphemes are taught.)

| Phase 2 ( 6-7 weeks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Set 1 (1 week) | Set 2 (1 week) | Set 3 (1 week) | Set 4 (1 week) | Set 5a and 5b (1 week) | Revise and assess (all pupils 1-2 weeks) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ssess } \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| s, a, t, p, i | $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{g}$ | o, c, k, ck | e, $u, r, h$ | b, f, ff, I, II, ss |  |  |  |
| Phase 3 (8-12 weeks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set 6 (1 week) | Set 7 (1 week) | Set 8 (1 week) | Revise (and assess, as necessary) | Set 9 (1-2 weeks) | Set 10a (1-2 weeks) | Set 10b (1-2 weeks) |  |
| $j, v, w, x$ | $y, z, z z, q u$ | ch, sh, th, ng |  | ai, ee, oa, oo (long), <br> oo (short) | ar, or, ur, er | ow, oi, igh |  |
| Set 11 (1-2 weeks) | Revise and assess <br> (all pupils) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ear, air, ure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phase 4 (6-10 weeks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short vowels with adjacent consonants at the beginning e.g. tr, $d r, g r, c r, b r, f r, b l$, $\mathrm{fl}, \mathrm{gl}, \mathrm{pl}, \mathrm{cl}, \mathrm{sl}$ | Short vowels with adjacent consonants at the beginning e.g. sp, tw, sm, pr, sc, sk, sn | Words with adjacent consonants e.g. thr, spr, scr, shr, str, nch | Words with adjacent consonants at the end e.g. st, nd, nk, ft | Words with adjacent consonants at the end e.g. Ip, If, lk, xt, sk, It | Words ending in suffixes: ing/ed | Words ending in suffixes: er/est | Revise and assess (all pupils) |
| Polysyllabic and compound words throughout CVCC/CCVC/CCVCC/CCCVC/CCCVCC throughout |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GPC Progression ${ }_{\text {The order in which graphemes are taught.) }}$

| Phase 5 (Year 1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revision of Phase2-4 | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4 | Set 5 | Revise and assess (all pupils) |
|  | zh (treasure), ay, ou, ie, ea | oy, ir, ue (blue), ue (due) | aw, wh, ph | oe, au, ew (new), ew (blew) | Split digraphs a-e, i-e, o-e, u-e, e-e |  |
| Set 6 | Set 7 | Set 8 | Revise and assess as per Trust/School calendar |  |  |  |
| Alternative pronunciations | Alternative pronunciations | Alternative pronunciations |  |  |  |  |
| Alternative Spellings Set 1 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 2 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 3 | Alternative Spellings Set 4 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 5 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 6 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 7 |
| ai (ay, a-e, eigh, ey, <br> ei) <br> w (wh) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { igh (y, ie, i-e) } \\ & r(w r) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ee (ea, e-e, ie, } y, \text { ey, } \\ & \text { eo) } \\ & f(p h) \end{aligned}$ | oa (ow, oe, o-e, o) <br> ch (tch) | long oo (ew, ue, ui, ou) <br> ar (a e.g. bath) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { short oo (u, oul) } \\ & c(k, c k, q u, x, c h) \end{aligned}$ | or (aw, au, al, our) <br> o (a e.g. swan) |
| Alternative <br> Spellings Set 8 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 9 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 10 | Alternative Spellings Set 11 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 12 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 13 | Alternative <br> Spellings Set 14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ur (ir, er, ear) } \\ & \text { i (y, ey) } \end{aligned}$ | ow (ou) <br> oi (oy) | air (are, eer) <br> ear (ere, eer) | ure (our) <br> e (ea) | sh (ch, t-ion, ssion/ure, s-ion/ure, c-ion/ious/ial) | j (g, dge) s (c, sc) v (ve) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{z} \\ & \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{mb}) \\ & \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{kn}, \mathrm{gn}) \end{aligned}$ |

## CEW Progression

(The order in which Common Exception Words are taught.)

| Set 1 (Phase 2) | Set 2 (Phase 3) | Set 3 (Phase 4) | Set 4 (Phase 5) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I <br> the (into) <br> a <br> no <br> go | he, she <br> we, be, <br> me, was, <br> you, they, <br> all, are, <br> my, | said, have, <br> like, so, do, <br> some, come, <br> were, there, little, one, when, <br> out, what | oh, their, people, Mr, Mrs, <br> looked, called, asked, could <br> water, where, who, again, <br> thought, through, work, <br> mouse, many, laughed, <br> because, different, any, eyes, <br> friends, once, please |
| says, are, were, here, there, |  |  |  |
| love, come, some, one, once, |  |  |  |
| ask, school, put, push, pull, |  |  |  |
| full, house, our |  |  |  |,

## Structure of a lesson

| Revisit and review | Teach | Practise | Apply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| • Review prior learning | •Teach new <br> graphemes <br> - grapheme, word <br> and sentence level <br> Common exception <br> word recognition | Make connections to <br> prior knowledge <br> Quality modelling | Shared modelling <br> and repeated <br> practise |

Firstly, phonemes and tricky words/common exception words that have already been taught previously are
revisited. This should last no longer than 5 minutes.

Next, a new phoneme or tricky word/common exception word is taught.

Then pupils practise reading words, captions or sentences containing this new phoneme.

Finally, pupils are given the opportunity to apply what they have learnt by reading books or longer passages containing the target GP or by writing words, captions or sentences containing the new phoneme that has been taught.

## Increasing the complexity of activities

## (How to embed and consolidate understanding of a grapheme)

| Grapheme recognition and Oral blending | Oral blending and Grapheme recall | Grapheme recall and Grapheme selection | Grapheme selection and recap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Flash cards <br> - Letter formation <br> - Blending at word level | - Blending at word/ sentence level <br> - Recording grapheme to match a phoneme | - Recording grapheme to match a phoneme <br> - Selecting the correct grapheme <br> - Recording at sentence level | - Selecting the correct grapheme <br> - Recording at sentence level <br> - Multi- disciplinary application |
| Common exception word recognition (Tricky Words) <br> ut this progression, pupils should also be practising reading CEW on sight and writing them in captions and sentences as part of the phonics sessions and in continuous provision in Literacy in R and Year1 |  |  |  |

Firstly, pupils should be able to recognise a grapheme and accurately form the letters that make it.

Next, pupils should be able to use their knowledge of the grapheme to read words and sentences. They should be able to write the grapheme to match a given phoneme, digraph and trigraph.

After that, pupils should be able to select the correct grapheme to write words and simple sentences. They should form the letter correctly as they write.

Finally, pupils should be secure enough in their knowledge of a GPC to use it to read books and support their independent writing.

## A Phonics Session

Our Phonics Sessions follow a close routine that pupils quickly become familiar with in Reception. Initially it can take a few weeks to train pupils and ensure they understand the expectations within a session but once they understand the routine they are then able to concentrate on the content that is being taught, rather than the activities that they have to undertake.

In Reception and Year 1, pupils will continue to consolidate their phonic knowledge through continuous provision as part of their English lesson but the Phonics session itself will focus on teaching through direct instruction and will not include Phonics through play. The Phonics session will include clear modelling of pronunciation and blending, rehearsal of previously taught content and lots of opportunities for all pupils to take part in reading and writing of the taught GPCs. Robot arms and phoneme fingers will be used as teaching strategies. Teachers will avoid activities which require just one pupil to contribute (no hands up) instead the use of my turn, your turn will support involvement for all, with every pupil actively ready to answer a question. Books will be marked daily using a definition that is identified on the plan, e.g. quick write CVC words.

Teachers will ensure through comprehensive planning each week that pupils have a high volume of blending practise and letter formation both within the lesson and throughout the day. The letter formation that is outlined in our handwriting policy will be modelled within our Phonics lessons. Letter formations are modelled in print until pupils have mastered accurate letter formations and are ready to think about joining. All pupils from Reception onwards will have daily opportunities in a phonics session to write on lines in a book using a pencil and paper. Pupils will also experience writing with a range of mark making equipment in different contexts including using whiteboards but not within a Phonics Session.

Pupils will be supported to use their Phonics knowledge to help them read decodable books that are matched to the content being taught. For example, if the target GPC is 'sh', pupils will read books, captions and sentences that allow them to practice reading this grapheme as well as any previously taught content. The reading books that pupils take home will provide them with the opportunity to practice this content, including those CEW that they have been taught within a Phonics session.

## Differentiation

- In Reception we teach whole class phonics.
- In Year 1 pupils are taught as a whole class for the revisit/review and teach element of the session then they are grouped with similar gaps in knowledge and experience for practise and apply.
- In Year 2 all pupils are grouped with similar gaps in knowledge and experience for the whole phonics session.
- Additional daily interventions are planned across all year groups to help pupils master content that they did not secure in lessons. This stops pupils from falling too far behind. Pupils who need additional support are taught in a smaller group or as 1-1.
- All pupils will take home decodable phonics book to match their phonetic ability.
- All pupils from Reception - Year 2 have a Phonics book that pupils write in at tables during the daily Phonics session.


Reading Book Band Overview from Reception to the end of KS1.

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Purple } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Reads a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts. } \\ \text { Approximate word count in book between } 500-750 \text { words. } \\ \text { Usually about } 25 \text { pages with } 5-10 \text { sentences per page. }\end{array} \\ \text { Wide range of challenging vocabulary and high frequency words. } \\ \text { Phase } 6 \text { - polysyllabic words }\end{array}\right]$

