



## Phonic Information

*Letters and Sounds* is divided into six phases, with each phase building on the skills and knowledge of previous learning. Children have time to practise and rapidly expand their ability to read and spell words. They are also taught to read and spell 'tricky words', which are words with spellings that are unusual.

<p><i>Phase One</i> (Nursery/Reception)</p>	<p>Activities are divided into seven aspects, including environmental sounds, instrumental sounds, body sounds, rhythm and rhyme, alliteration, voice sounds and finally oral blending and segmenting.</p>
<p><i>Phase Two</i> (Reception)</p>	<p>Learning 19 letters of the alphabet and one sound for each. Blending sounds together to make words. Segmenting words into their separate sounds. Beginning to read simple captions.</p>
<p><i>Phase Three</i> (Reception)</p>	<p>The remaining 7 letters of the alphabet, one sound for each. Graphemes such as ch, oo, th representing the remaining phonemes not covered by single letters. Reading captions, sentences and questions. On completion of this phase, children will have learnt the "simple code", i.e. one grapheme for each phoneme in the English language.</p>
<p><i>Phase Four</i> (Reception)</p>	<p>No new grapheme-phoneme correspondences are taught in this phase. Children learn to blend and segment longer words with adjacent consonants, e.g. swim, clap, jump.</p>
<p><i>Phase Five</i> (Throughout Year 1)</p>	<p>Now we move on to the "complex code". Children learn more graphemes for the phonemes which they already know, plus different ways of pronouncing the graphemes they already know.</p>
<p><i>Phase Six</i> (Throughout Year 2 and beyond)</p>	<p>Working on spelling, including prefixes and suffixes, doubling and dropping letters etc.</p>



## Phase 2

Sounds are introduced in sets using Jolly Phonics.

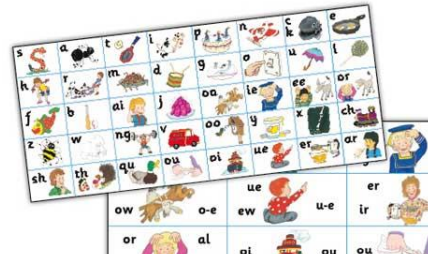
❖ Set 1: s a t p

❖ Set 2: i n m d

❖ Set 3: g o c k

❖ Set 4: ck e u r

❖ Set 5: h b f ff l ll ss



- Vowel consonant (VC) & consonant vowel consonant (CVC) words.
- Learning to read some tricky words: the to I no go into

## Phase 3

The purpose of this phase is to:

teach more graphemes (j, v, w, x, y z qu, ch, sh, th, ng, ai, ee, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, er, igh, ear, air, ure)

practise blending and segmenting a wider set of CVC words, for example, fizz, chip, sheep, light

learn all letter names and begin to form them correctly

read more tricky words (he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, her, they, all, are) and begin to spell some of them.

read and write words in phrases and sentences.



#### Phase 4

Children continue to practise previously learned graphemes and phonemes and learn how to read and write:

No further sounds taught at this phase.

Reading & spelling words containing adjacent consonants e.g. crunch, float, groan.

- CVCC words: tent, damp, toast, chimp
- For example, in the word 'toast', t = consonant, oa = vowel, s = consonant, t = consonant.
- CCVC words: swim, plum, sport, cream, spoon

Reading & spelling two syllable words (eg lunchbox, desktop, sandpit)

Learning tricky words (said, so, do, have, like, some, come, were, there, little, one, when, out, what)

#### Phase 5

- The children will learn new graphemes for reading and spelling.
- Alternative pronunciations for graphemes (for reading) e.g. ow – town/ grow
- Alternative spellings for phonemes eg rain hay make eight
- Becoming more automatic at reading & spelling words
- Expectation:
- -To automatically read all of the 100 high frequency words.
- -To accurately spell most of the 100 high frequency words.



## Glossary

**Phoneme** – This is the smallest unit of sound in a word and the sound that a letter or a group of sounds make.

**Grapheme** – The written representation of a phoneme. The grapheme could be 1 letter, 2 letters, 3 letters or more.

**Blending** – Recognising the letter sounds in a written word and blending them in the order that they are written eg c-u-p.

**Segmenting** – Chopping up the word to spell it out. The opposite of blending.

**Digraph** – 2 letters making one sound eg ss, ee, oo, sh

**Trigraph** – 3 letters making one sound eg igh, ear

## Useful website addresses

[www.phonicsplay.co.uk](http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk)

[www.oxfordowl.co.uk](http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk)

[www.letters-and-sounds.com](http://www.letters-and-sounds.com)

[www.teachyourmonstertoread.com](http://www.teachyourmonstertoread.com)

## Apps

[Hairy phonics](#)

[Hairy letters](#)

[Read with fonics](#)

If you require any further information please see the School's website or you can always speak to your child's class teacher.