



## Phonics: Whole-School Curriculum Progression Map





		EYFS	KS1	l	KS2	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
		involves both the speedy	use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent	Phonic knowledge should continue to underpin spelling after key stage 1; teachers should still draw pupils' attention to GPCs that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far. Particular GPCs in root words [] have to be learnt.	read most words effortlessly and to work out how to pronounce unfamiliar written words with increasing automaticity
Statutory Requirements	ements		the route to decode words	read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes		Pupils' spelling of most words taught so far should be accurate and they should be able to spell words that they have not yet been taught by using what they have learnt about how spelling works in English. [This includes but is not restricted to phonics skills].
	Statutory Requirements	development will:	of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative	read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above		At this stage, there should be no need for further direct teaching of word reading skills for almost all pupils. If pupils are struggling or failing in this, the reasons for this should be investigated. It is imperative that pupils are taught to read during their last two years at primary school if they enter year 5 not being able to do so.
		- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound- blending;		read words containing common suffixes		
		books that are consistent with their phonic	unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these	read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word		

	Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).	read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings	read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered	
ents	ELG: Writing Children at the expected level of development will: - Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed;	read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs	read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation	
Statutory Requirements	<ul> <li>Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters;</li> </ul>	read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)	re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.	
Statutor	- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	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.		
		write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.		

Phase 1 skills 9according to the 'Letters and Sounds' document will be practised throughout.	Phase 1 skills 9according to the 'Letters and Sounds' document will be practised throughout.  Recap and consolidate all GPC's. Identifying gaps and reteaching where needed.	Phase 1 skills 9according to the 'Letters and Sounds' document will be practised throughout.  Recap and consolidate all GPC's. Identifying gaps and reteaching where needed.
Phase 2  Unit Sessions  1 Phoneme Isl written as 's' Phoneme Isl	Phase 5  Unit Sessions	Phase 6  Unit Sessions  28 Suffix ending: '-ing' (a morpheme) Suffix ending: '-ed' (a morpheme) Suffix ending: split digraph silent 'e'+'-ing', '-e Language session  29 Suffix ending: '-s' (as plural morpheme) Suffix ending: '-es' ofter 'ss', 'x' Suffix ending: '-es' ofter 'rs', 'sh', 'tch' Language session  30 Prefix 're-' Prefix 're-' Prefix 'root, suffix Language session

Phase 3	19 • Phoneme /or/ written as 'aw'		
Unit Sessions	Phoneme /or/ written as 'au' Phoneme /or/ written as 'al' Language session		
Phoneme Ij/ written as 'j'     Phoneme Iv/ written as 'v'     Phoneme Iv/ written as 'w'     Phoneme Iv/ written as 'x'     Phoneme Iv/ written as 'x'     Language session	20 • Phoneme /ur/ written as 'ir' • Phoneme /ur/ written as 'er' • Phoneme /ur/ written as 'ear' • Language session		
Phoneme /y/ written as 'y'  Phoneme /z/ written as 'z' and 'zz'  Phoneme /qu/ written as 'qu'	Phoneme /ow/ written as 'ou'     Phoneme /oi/ written as 'oy     Language session		
Language session     Phoneme /ch/ written as 'ch'	Phoneme /ear/ written as 'ere' and 'eer'     Phoneme /air/ written as 'are' and 'ear'     Language session		
Phoneme /sh/ written as 'sh' Phoneme /th/ written as 'th' Phoneme /ng/ written as 'ng' Language session	Phoneme /c/ written as 'c' Phoneme /c/ written as 'k' Phoneme /c/ written as 'ck' Phoneme /c/ written as 'ch'  Phoneme /c/ written as 'ch'		
Phoneme /ai/ written as 'ai' Phoneme /ee/ written as 'ee' Phoneme /igh/ written as 'igh' Phoneme /oa/ written as 'oa' Phoneme /oo/ (long) written as 'oo'  'oo'	Language session  Phoneme /s/ written as 'c(e)', 'c(i), 'c(y)' Phoneme /s/ written as 'sc' and st(!)' Phoneme /s/ and /z/ written as 'se' Language session		
Phoneme /oo/ (short) written as 'oo' Language session	Phoneme fj/ written as 'g(e)', 'g(j)', 'g(y)     Phoneme fj/ written as 'dge'     Language session		
Phoneme /ar/ written as 'ar' Phoneme /or/ written as 'or' Phoneme /ur/ written as 'ur' Phoneme /ow/ written as 'ow' Phoneme /oi/ written as 'oi'	Phoneme // written as 'le' Phoneme /m/ written as 'mb' Phoneme /n/ written as 'kn' and 'gn' Phoneme /r/ written as 'wr' Language session		
Language session  Phoneme /ear/ written as 'ear' Phoneme /air/ written as 'air' Phoneme /ure/ written as 'ure' Phoneme /ur/ written as 'er' Language session	Phoneme /ch/ written as 'tch' Phoneme /sh/ alternatives Phoneme /e/ written as 'ea' Phoneme /w/ /o/ written as 'wa' Phoneme /u/ written as 'o' Language session		
Phase 4			
Unit Sessions  - Adjacent consonants (cvcc) - Language session 1 - Adjacent consonants (ccvc) - Language session 2 - Adjacent consonants (ccvcc/cccvc) - Language session 3			