



Overview of 'Letters and Sounds' phonics programme

At Gladstone Road Primary School we use the 'Letters and Sounds' phonics programme to support the teaching of early reading. Below is a summary of how children progress through each phase.

Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listening to and for sounds (environmental sounds)• Rhythm and rhyme• Alliteration
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sounds taught: s, a, t, p, i, n, m, d, g, o, c, k, e, u, r, h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss• Tricky words: the, to, no, go• Read and spell VC and CVC words
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sounds taught: j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, qu, ch, sh, th/th, ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo/oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er• Tricky words: no, go, I, the, to, he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, they, her, all, are
Phase 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap previous sounds• Teach reading and spelling tricky words: said, so, he, we, me, be, have, like, some, come, was, you, were, little, one, they, all, are, do, when, out, what, my, her• Read and write words with initial and/or final blends: st, nd, mp, nt, nk, ft, sk, lt, lp, tr, dr, gr, cr, br, fr, bl, fl, gl, pl, cl, sl, sp, st, tw, sm, nch, shr, str, thr• Read and spell CVCC and CCVC words.
Phase 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn new phoneme 'zh'• Teach new graphemes for reading, including split digraphs: ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, wh, ph, ew, oe, au, a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e• Teach reading words: oh, their, people, Mr, Mrs, looked, called, asked, water, where, who, again, thought, through, work, mouse, many, laughed, because, different, any, eyes, friends, once, please.• Teach spelling words: said, so, have, like, some, were, there, oh, their, people, Mr, Mrs, looked, called, asked• Teach alternative spellings for ch, j, m, n, r, s, z, u, i, ear, ar, air, or, ur, oo, ai, ee, igh, oa, y/oo, oo, sh
Phase 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and apply suffixes – ed, ing, ful, est, er, ment, ness, en, s, es• Understand the rules for adding ing, ed, er, est, ful, ly, y• Investigate how adding suffixes and prefixes changes words• Introduce the past tense

Glossary

Phoneme- the smallest unit of speech-sounds which make up a word.

Grapheme- the written representation of sounds.

Tricky word- word which can't be sounded out as they do not follow the 'sound' patterns.

Keywords- high frequency words; words which we often come across.

Initial sound- first sound in word

vc word- vowel consonant word (it, as, of, in, at, up)

cvc word- word made up of a consonant, vowel, consonant (cat, dog, pin, pat)

cvcc word- word made up of a consonant, vowel, consonant, consonant (fond, dent, lamp)

ccvc word- word made up of a consonant, consonant, vowel, consonant (swim, clap, steep)

Alliteration- repetition of same sound at the beginning of two or more words in a sentence.

Suffix- a string of letters added to the end of another word to change its meaning. This may also change the root word spelling too! (stops, hiking, played)

Prefix- a string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning (unzip, dislike)

Split digraph- two letters which make one sound, but are split by a consonant (like, bone, game)

Alternative spelling- when a sound is created by the use of different letters (the sound 's' can be heard in both these words: sat, cell)