

ST PHILIP'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL



PHONICS AND SPELLING

Phonics and Spelling in the National Curriculum

- Phonic knowledge should underpin spelling.
- There are statutory word lists for Years 3,4,5 and 6.
- Common exception words ('tricky words') to be taught in every year group.



Department
for Education

National Curriculum

Phonics and Spelling at St Philips



Foundation Stage and Key Stage One: (Reception – year 2):

- All children participate in a daily spelling or phonics session. In the Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1, pupils are taught discrete phonics based on the principles of the Letters and Sounds syllabus. We use the Jolly Phonics songs and actions to support the teaching of phonics in Reception and Year 1.
- At the end of Year 1 the children will take the statutory National Phonic Screening Test. If children are still working towards the phonics test by the end of year 1 then they will access interventions to enable them to retake the test in year 2.

Practice sheet: Real words	Practice sheet: Pseudo words
in	ot 
at	vap 
beg	osk 
sum	ect 

Letters and Sounds

The six phases of the Letters and Sounds document provides a structure for the teachers to follow and plan children's progression. All teachers formally assess their children's progress at the beginning of end of every half term in order to inform their planning.

Phase 1: Speaking and listening

Phase 2: First 19+ graphemes

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

Phase 3: Further 25 graphemes

Set 6: j, v, w, x

Set 7: y, z, zz, qu

Consonant digraphs: ch, sh, th, ng,

Vowel digraphs: ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, oo

ar, or, ur, ow (cow), oi, ear, air, ure, er

Letters and Sounds

Articulation of Phonemes

Letters and Sounds

Phase 4: Consolidation, and adjacent consonants

Phase 5: Final 18 main graphemes

ay, oy, ou, ie, ea, au, ir, ue, aw, wh, ph, ew, oe, a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e

- Alternative pronunciations of phonemes

- Alternative spellings of phonemes

Phase 6: Spelling patterns and developing fluency in reading

'Tricky' (ie phonetically irregular) words are also introduced at each stage.

Letters and Sounds / Phonics

Expectations:

Reception:

- The children will be taught Phases 2, 3 and 4.
- By the end of Reception the children should be secure in Phases 2 and 3.
- The children will have begun to explore Phase 5.

Year 1:

- The children will revise Phases 3 and 4.
- The children will be taught Phase 5.
- By the end of Year 1 the children should be secure in Phases 4 and 5.

Year 2:

- The children will revise Phase 5.
- The children will be taught Phase 6.
- The children will begin the Read Write Inc spelling programme.

Phonics and Spelling at St Philips

Key Stage Two (Years 3 to 6):

- As pupils progress to Key Stage Two, discrete phonics is taught as an intervention, where needed.
- Spellings are taught systematically using the Read, Write, Inc spelling programme.
- Spellings are also taught and discussed as they arise in specific lessons or when identified as a class need.
- Spellings in Key Stage 2 are differentiated where appropriate, and have a spelling list to learn at home each week.



Example of a statutory word list from the National Curriculum

Word list for Years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	circle	famous	island	peculiar	sentence
actual(ly)	complete	favourite	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	consider	February	learn	popular	special
answer	continue	forward(s)	length	position	position
appear	decide	fruit	library	possess(ion)	strange
arrive	describe	grammar	material	possible	strength
believe	different	group	medicine	potatoes	suppose
bicycle	difficult	guard	mention	pressure	surprise
breath	disappear	guide	minute	probably	therefore
breathe	early	heard	natural	promise	though/although
build	earth	heart	naughty	purpose	thought
business	eight/eighth	height	notice	quarter	through
calendar	enough	history	occasion(ally)	question	various
caught	exercise	imagine	often	recent	weight
centre	experience	increase	opposite	regular	woman
century	experiment	important	ordinary	reign	women
certain	extreme	interest	particular	remember	

Many root words simply need to be learnt, but once they are learnt, and the rules and guidelines for adding prefixes and suffixes are known, many longer words can be spelt correctly. Examples:

business (**busy** + **ness**, with the **y** of **busy** changed to **i** according to the rule).
disappear (just add **dis-** to **appear**).

Understanding relationships between words can also help with spelling. Examples:

bicycle is *cycle* (from the Greek for *wheel*) with **bi-** (meaning *two*) before it.
medicine is related to *medical* so the **/s/** sound is spelt as **c**.
opposite is related to *oppose*, so the schwa sound in *opposite* is spelt as **o**.

SPAG tests at the end of KS1 (Year 2) and KS2 (Year 6)

Year 2:

Will complete 2 SPAG papers in May 2016.

Paper 1: Spelling (15 minutes)

Paper 2: Grammar, punctuation and vocabulary (20 minutes)

Year 6:

Will complete 2 SPAG papers between 9th and 12th May.

Paper 1: SPAG questions (45 minutes)

Paper 2: Spelling (about 20 minutes)

Opportunity to try
yourselves

