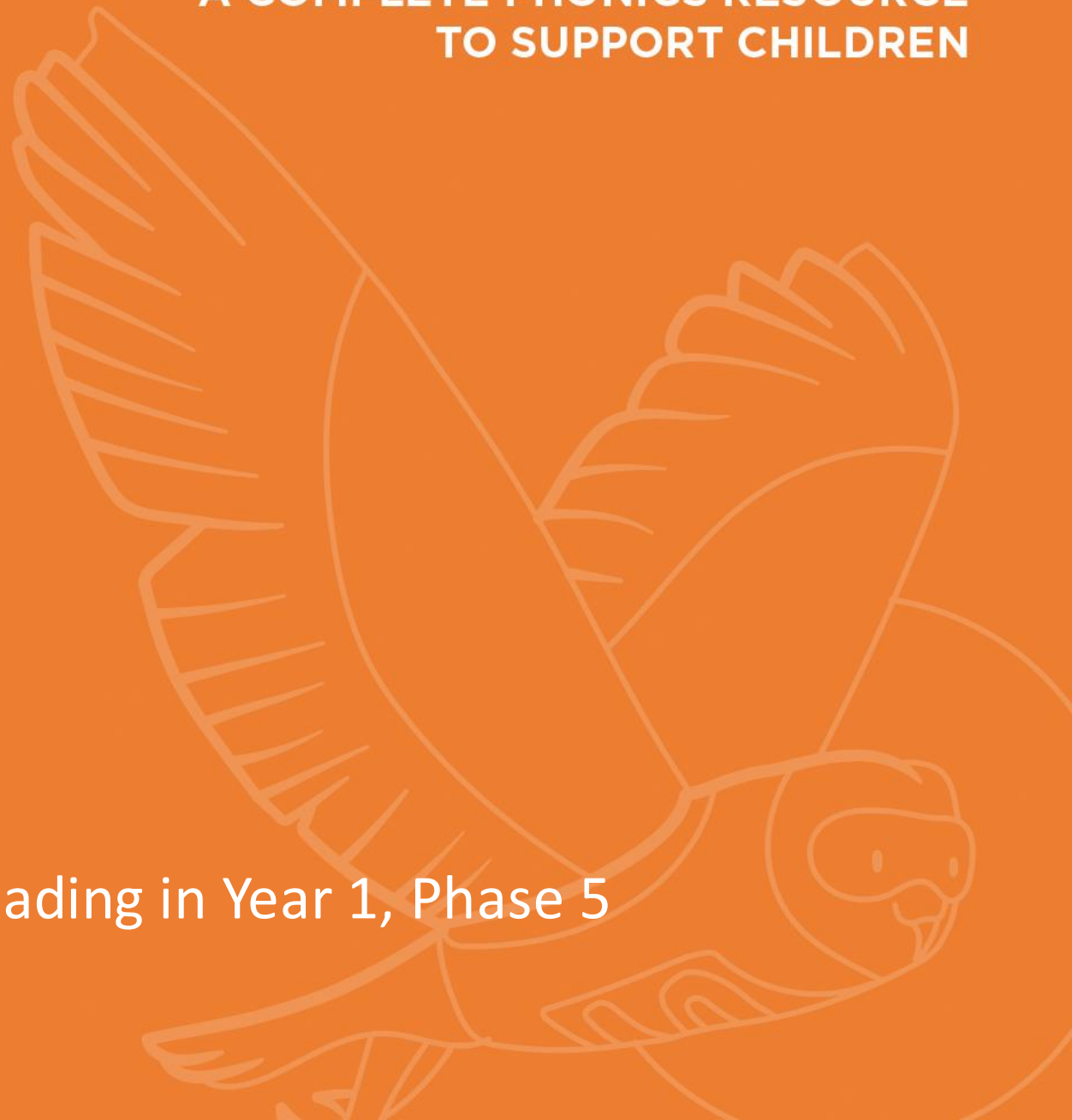
A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE
TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

Little Wandle
LETTERS AND SOUNDS
REVISED
TM

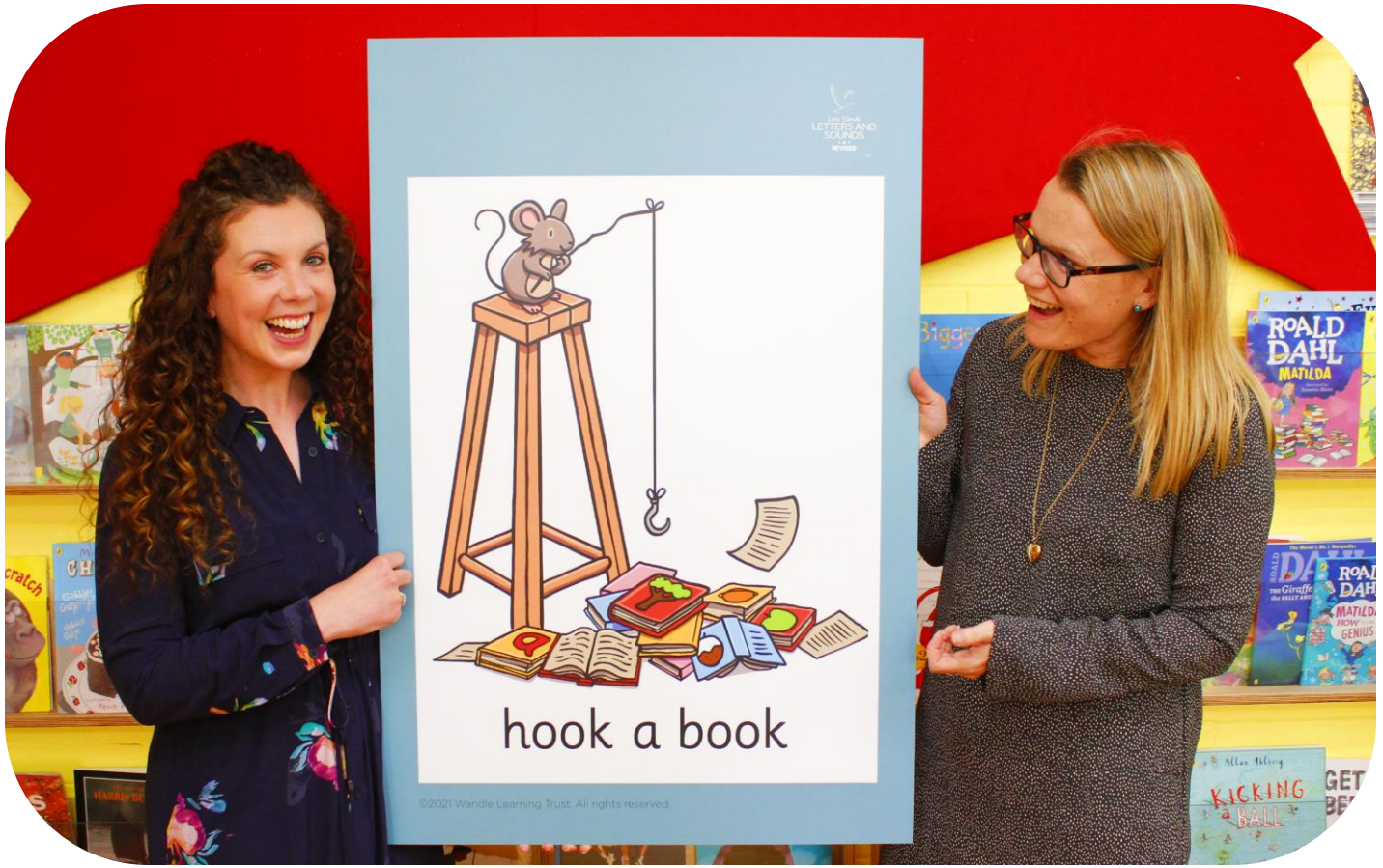


Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading in Year 1, Phase 5

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised

Our school has chosen *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* as our systematic, synthetic phonics (SSP) programme to teach early reading and spelling.



Phonics is:

making connections between the sounds of our spoken words and the letters that are used to write them down.

Terminology

Phoneme

Grapheme

Digraph

Trigraph

Blend

Segment

Adjacent consonant

Split digraph

The progression

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression

Reception and Year 1 overviews

This programme overview shows the progression of GPCs and tricky words that we teach term-by-term. The progression has been organised so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as taking into account the frequency of their occurrence in the most commonly encountered words. All the graphemes taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children review and revise GPCs and words, daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to move this knowledge into their long term memory.

Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the treasure house of reading. Our expectations of progression are aspirational yet achievable if schools maintain pace, practice and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping-up with their peers should be given additional practice immediately through keep-up sessions.

Reception

Autumn 1 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
s a t p i n m d g o c k ck e u r h b f l	is I the

Autumn 2 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
ff ll ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk • words with –s /s/ added at the end (hats sits) • words ending –s /z/ (his) and with –s /z/ added at the end (bags)	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no to into she push* he of we me be

*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oa oo **oo** ar or ur ow oi ear air er • words with double letters • longer words	was you they my by all are sure pure

Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words
Review Phase 3 • longer words, including those with double letters • words with –s /z/ in the middle • words with –es /z/ at the end • words with –s /s/ and /z/ at the end	Review all taught so far

Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants • CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCCVC CCCVCC • longer words and compound words • words ending in suffixes: –ing, –ed /t/, –ed /id/ /ed/, –est	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2–4
Review Phase 3 and 4 **Phase 5** /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each	Phases 2–4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today

*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oa/ o-e home /oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw	their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask* could would should our house mouse water want

*The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow	any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work

Let’s say the Phase 5 sounds

Grow the code grapheme mat **Phase 2, 3 and 5**

s ss c se ce st sc	t tt	p pp	n nn kn gn	m mm mb	d dd	g gg	c k ck cc ch	r rr wr	h
b bb	f ff ph	l ll le al	j g dge ge	v vv ve	w wh	x	y	z zz s se ze	qu
ch tch ture	sh ch ti ssi si ci	th	ng	nk	a	e ea	i y	o a	u o-e ou

© 2021 Wandle Learning Trust. All rights reserved.

Grow the code grapheme mat **Phase 2, 3 and 5**

ai ay a a-e eigh aigh ey ea	ee ea e e-e ie y ey	igh ie i i-e y	oa o o-e ou oe ow	oo ue u-e ew ou ui	yoo ue u u-e ew	**oo** u* oul	ar a* al*
or aw au aur oor al a oar ore	ur er ir or	ow ou	oi oy	ear ere eer	air are ere ear	zh su si	

*depending on regional accent

© 2021 Wandle Learning Trust. All rights reserved.



How to say Phase 5 sounds

How to say the Phase 5 sounds

At Phase 5, children learn alternative graphemes for sounds introduced in Phases 2 and 3.

Sounds introduced in Phase 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
s	Show your teeth and let the **s** hiss out **ssssss sssssss**	**c se ce st sc**
n	Open your lips a bit; put your tongue behind your teeth and make the **nnnnn** sound **nnnnn**	**kn gn**
m	Put your lips together and make the **mmmmm** sound **mmmmm**	**mb**
c	Open your mouth into a little smile; make your tongue flat and move it up towards the top of your mouth to say **c c c**	**ch**
r	Show me your teeth to make a **rrrrr** sound **rrrrr**	**wr**
f	Open your lips a little; put your teeth on your bottom lip and push the air out to make the sound **fffff fffff**	**ph**
l	Open your mouth a little; put your tongue up to the top of your mouth, behind your teeth, and press **llllll llllll**	**le al**

This term we are teaching Phase 5

In Phase 5 children learn:

- new graphemes for the sounds they already know
- that the same grapheme can have alternative pronunciations.

The ‘Grow the code’ lessons support children with reading and spelling these alternative spellings.

Reading words

Children will be able to:

- blend independently
- blend in their heads with increasing fluency and confidence.

They will also begin to distinguish between different phonemes/graphemes.



Tricky words:

- have unusual spellings e.g. all, people
- are taught in a systematic way.

Children are now learning to read Phase 5 tricky words.



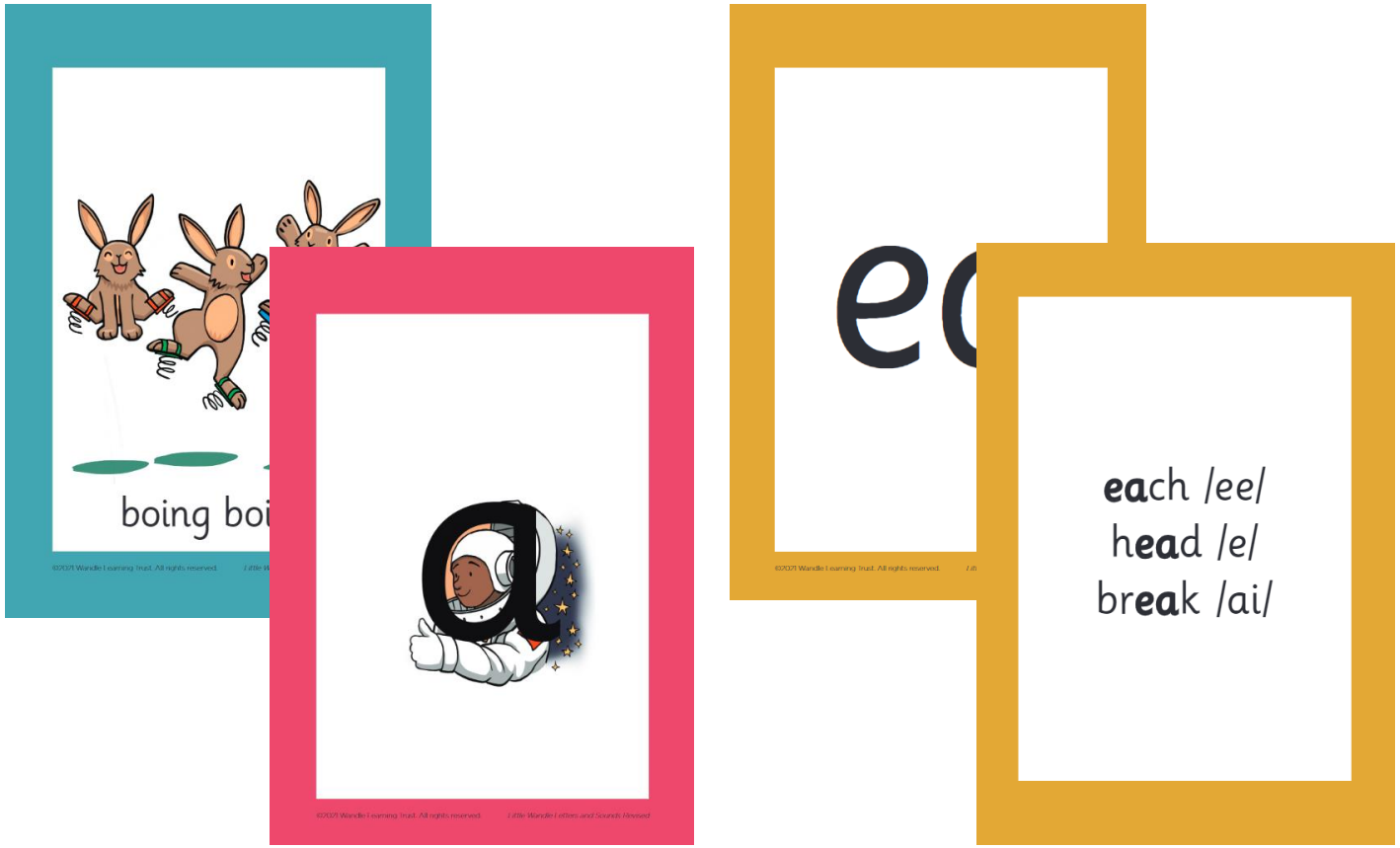
Phase 5 tricky words

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oa/ o-e home /oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw	their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask* could would should our house mouse water want

*The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky i some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow /j/ g giant /f/ ph phone /l/ le al apple metal /s/ c ice /v/ ve give /u/ o-e o ou some mother young /z/ se cheese /s/ se ce mouse fence /ee/ ey donkey /oo/ ui ou fruit soup	any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work

How we make learning stick







Reading and spelling

Spelling

- This term, your child will be taught how to spell words every day using the graphemes they have been taught so far.



- They will practise writing a dictated sentence.

- Handwriting is referred to but is taught in the afternoons.

Spelling

- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.

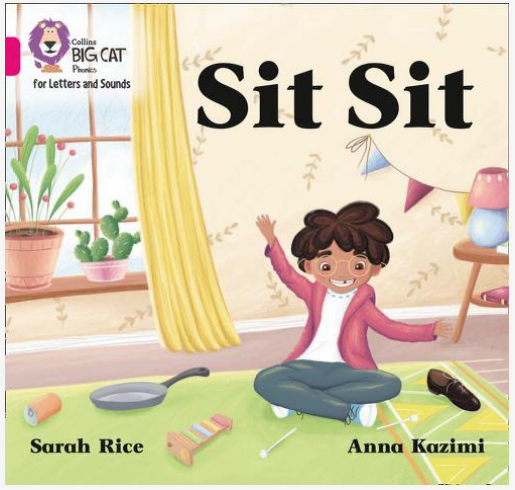


How do we teach reading in books?

Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled each day
- taught by a trained adult
- taught in small groups.







We use assessment to match your child the right level of book

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception
Child assessment

Autumn 1

m	a	p	c	o
s	g	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	e	b	l

sat	man	hug	red	peck



Reading a book at the right level

This means that your child should:

- know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- read many of the words by silent blending (in their head) – their reading will be automatic
- only need to stop and sound out about 5% of the words by the time they bring the book home – but they should be able to do this on their own.



How Reading Fluency Helps Your Child Become a Writer.

- **It frees up brain power:** Writing is hard work! A child has to think about spelling, handwriting, and ideas all at once. If they can read fluently, rereading their own writing to check it makes sense becomes effortless.
- **It teaches "Sentence Rhythm":** When children read with expression—pausing at full stops and raising their voice for question marks—they are learning how sentences are built. When they sit down to write, they copy those exact same rhythms.
- **It builds a word bank:** Fluent readers encounter thousands of words. The more comfortably they read these words, the more likely they are to borrow them for their own stories.

National Curriculum Expectations

Reception ELG

Reading:

- say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs
- read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending
- read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words

Writing:

- write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed
- spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters
- write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others

Year 1 Reading NC Objectives:

Word reading:

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words
- respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings
- read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- 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.

Comprehension:

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
  - listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
  - being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
  - becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
  - recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
  - learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
  - discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known
- understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:
  - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
  - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
  - discussing the significance of the title and events
  - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
  - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

Year 1 Writing NC Objectives:

Writing – transcription

Statutory requirements

Spelling (see English Appendix 1)

Pupils should be taught to:

- spell:
  - words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
  - common exception words
  - the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet:
  - naming the letters of the alphabet in order
  - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- add prefixes and suffixes:
  - using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
  - using the prefix un–
  - using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.

Writing – composition

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- write sentences by:
  - saying out loud what they are going to write about
  - composing a sentence orally before writing it
  - sequencing sentences to form short narratives
  - re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
  - leaving spaces between words
  - joining words and joining clauses using and
  - beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
  - using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
  - learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

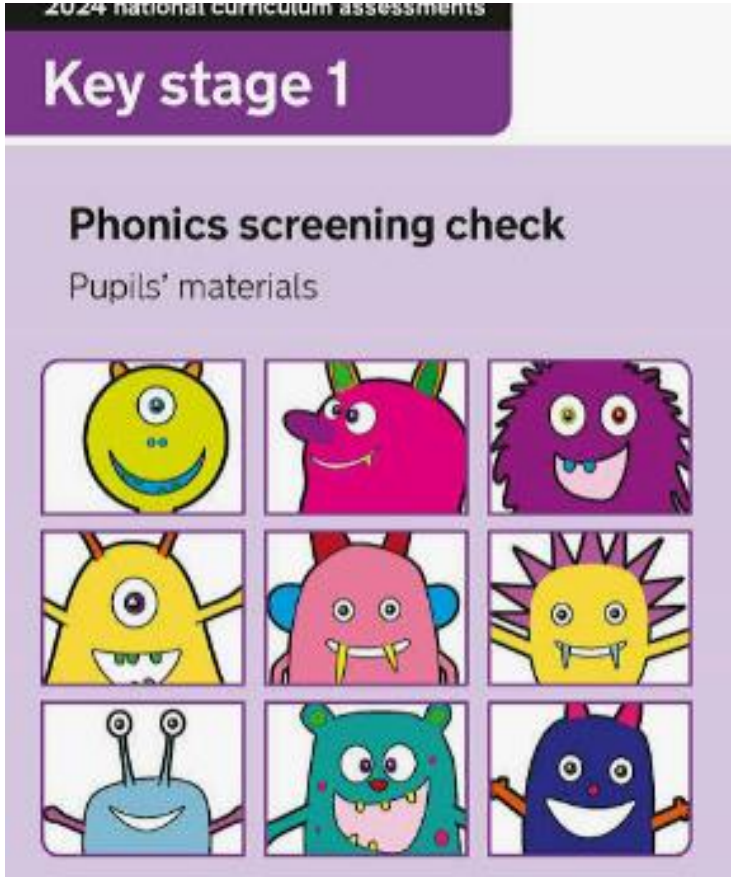
Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
- begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form capital letters
- form digits 0-9
- understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

To meet ARE in reading.

- Children are expected to end Year 1 on Phase 5 set 3 books.
- Demonstrate reading comprehension.
- Pass their Phonics Screen in June.



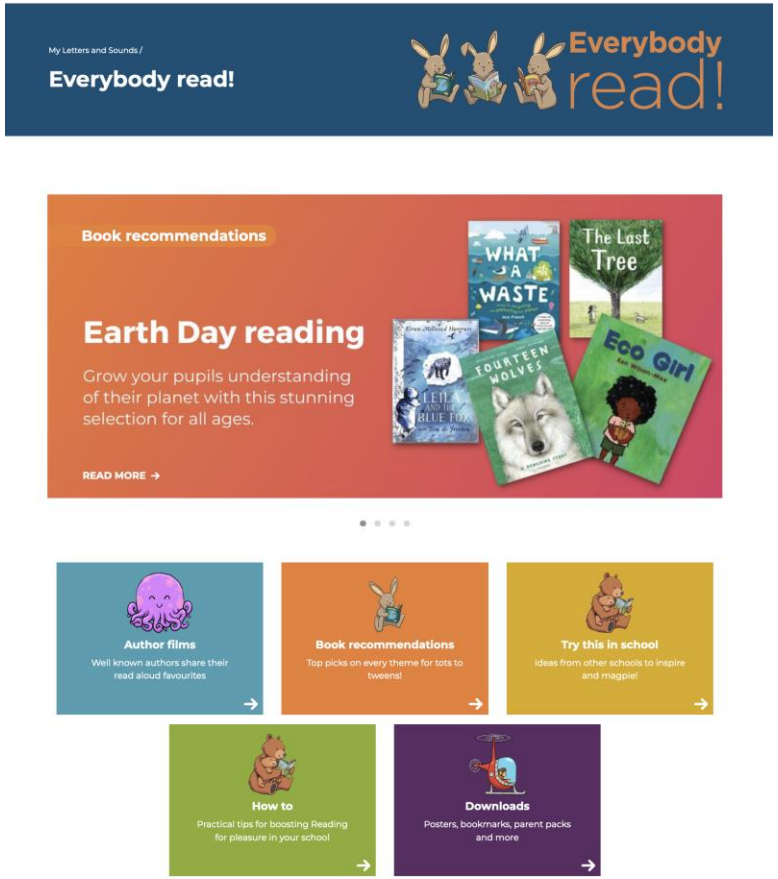
Reading at home

The most important thing you can do is read with your child

Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to…

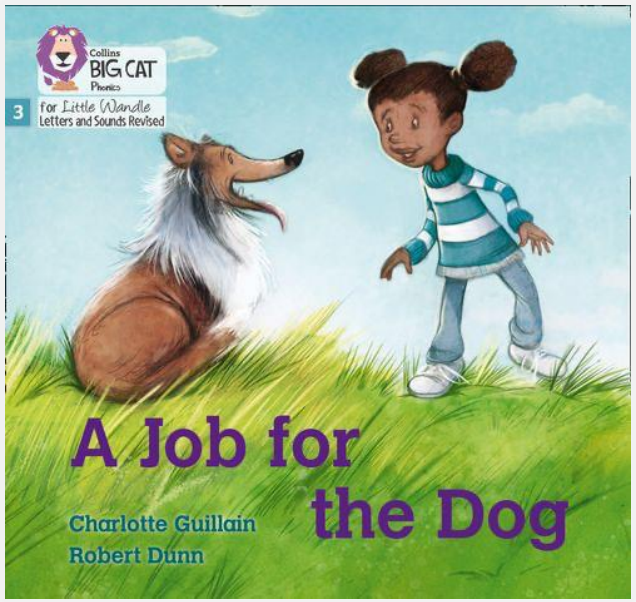
- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.

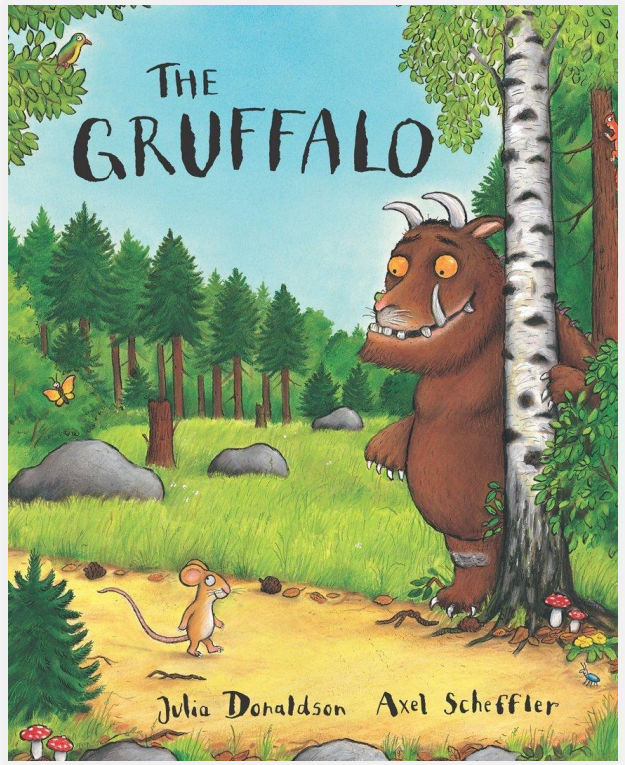


Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J

Books going home







Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



Read to your child

The shared book is for YOU to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:
  - Introduce new and exciting language.
  - Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
  - Make up sentences together.
  - Find different words to use.
  - Describe things you see.



- **Be a Reading Model (Prosody):** Read a sentence aloud with lots of expression, and ask your child to "echo" it back to you like a game. This teaches them how punctuation acts like "road signs" (pausing at full stops, sounding excited for exclamation marks).

- **Love the Re-Read:** Parents often worry if a child wants to read the same book five times. Let them know that **re-reading is a superpower**! Each repetition builds word speed, confidence, and fluency, which transfers directly into their independent writing.

Supporting your child with phonics

https://www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/resources/for-parents/

Videos



Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 1



Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 2



Phase 3 sounds taught in Reception Spring 1



How to say Phase 5 sounds

One of the greatest gifts adults can give is to read to children

Carl Sagan