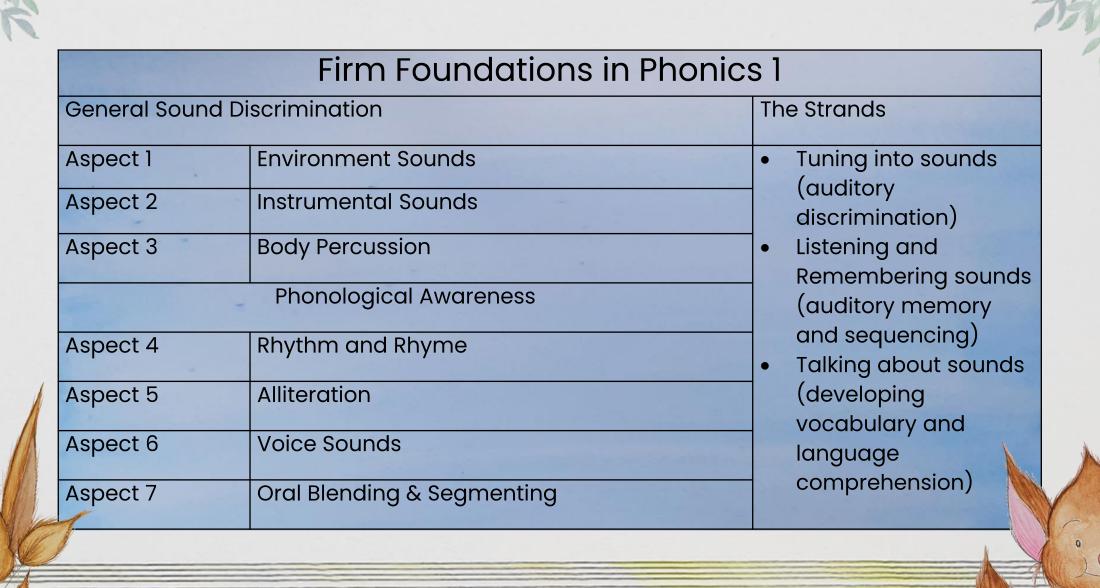




Firm Foundations in Phonics 1 General Sound Discrimination & Phonological Awareness "The ability to hear the sounds in the words we speak" No flashcards required Firm Foundations in Phonics 1 gives children playful daily repeated experience, exposure and enjoyment of General Sound Discrimination (Environmental Sounds, Instrumental Sounds & Body Percussion) & Phonological Awareness (Rhythm and Rhyme, Alliteration & Oral Blending and Segmenting). In order for a children to be ready for The Basics 1, they would need to demonstrate that they were able to tune in to, listen to and remember and talk about sounds. They would need to be skilled in Rhythm and Rhyme, Alliteration & Oral Blending and Segmenting before they start to look at the shapes of the letters on flashcards and begin their systematic, synthetic phonics journey. NB: This Phase does not come to an end and phonological awareness continues from The Basics to The Higher Levels of Phonics and into Spelling Rules and Patterns.



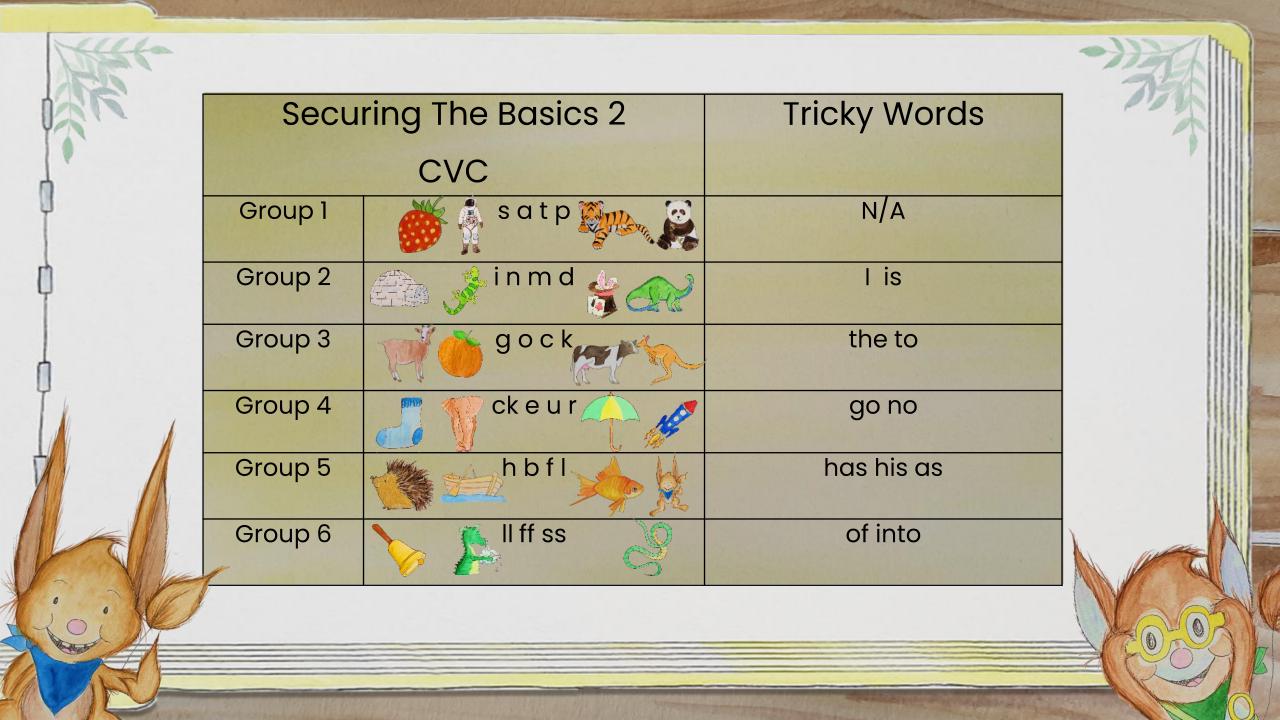


The Basics 2 Listen, Recognise, Build, Read and Write



The Basics 2 teaches children at least one spelling for 18 of the 44 sounds of the English language. Children will use their auditory processing and memory skills from Firm Foundations in Phonics 1 to start to recognise the spellings for the sound with Sam, segment and build with Seb and Bill, read and blend with Rex and Ben and write with Ron. They will learn the early concepts of Choose to Use with Suze for a handful of multiple spellings for sounds.

At the end of this Phase children will be able to hear up to 3 sounds in words, recognise spellings and read and write simple CVC words with the 18 spellings for sounds. They will be able to read decodable texts with The Basics 2 spellings and make phonetically plausible attempts in their emerging stages of spelling in their writing journey.



The Basics 3

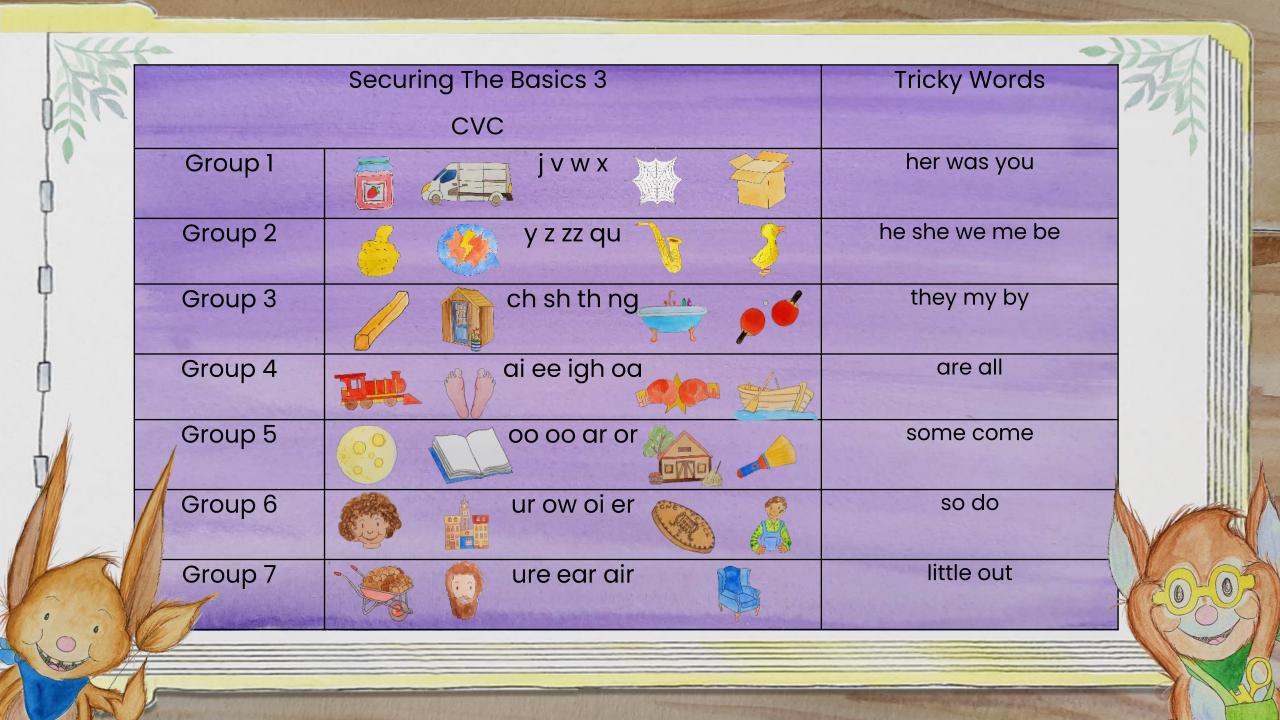


- Recognise, Build, Read and Write

The Basics 3 teaches children the spellings for the further 26 of the 44 sounds of the English language. Children will use their auditory processing and memory skills from Firm Foundations in Phonics 1 and The Basics 2 skills to continue to recognise the spellings for the sound with Sam, segment and build with Seb and Bill, read and blend with Rex and Ben and write with Ron. They will continue to learn the early concepts of Choose to Use with Suze for some further multiple spellings for sounds and an introduction to Switch it with Mitch for alternative pronunciations of spellings for sounds. Children will learn their tricky words with Tess and read nonsense words with Nan.

At the end of this phase children will be able to hear up to 3 sounds in words, recognise spellings and read and write simple and complex CVC words with the 44 spellings for sounds. They will be able to read decodable texts with The Basics 2 and 3 spellings and make phonetically plausible attempts in their early stages of spelling in their writing journey.







The Basics 4 Recognise, Build, Read and Write

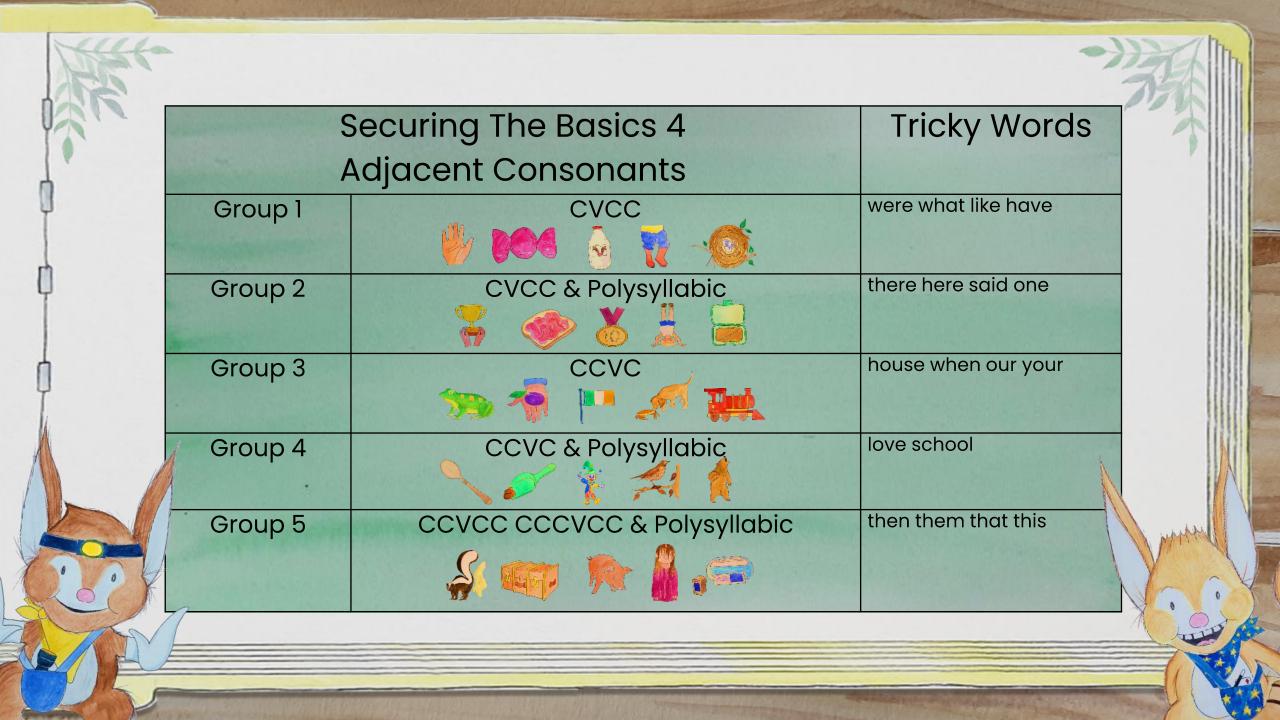


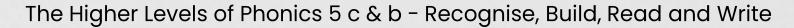
Moving from 3 sounds (CVC) to four plus (CVCC, CCVC, CCVCC, CCCVCC)

The Basics 4 teaches children to be able to hear more than 3 sounds in a word. They will continue to embed their mastery of The Basics 2 and 3 spellings for sounds in words and progress to 4, 5 and 6 sounds in a word. They will be supported by Magic Mack and Jazzy Jack who will help them hear the tricky adjacent consonants that are challenging to hear in words of more than 3 sounds. Children will learn their tricky words with Tess and read nonsense words with Nan.

At the end of the this phase, children will be able to hear more than 3 sounds in words, recognise spellings and read and write CVC, CVCC, CCVC, CCVCC, CCCVC words with the 44 spellings for sounds of the English Language. They will be able to read decodeable texts with The Basics 2 and 3 spellings with adjacent consonants and make phonetically plausible attempts in their evolving stages of spelling in their writing journey.









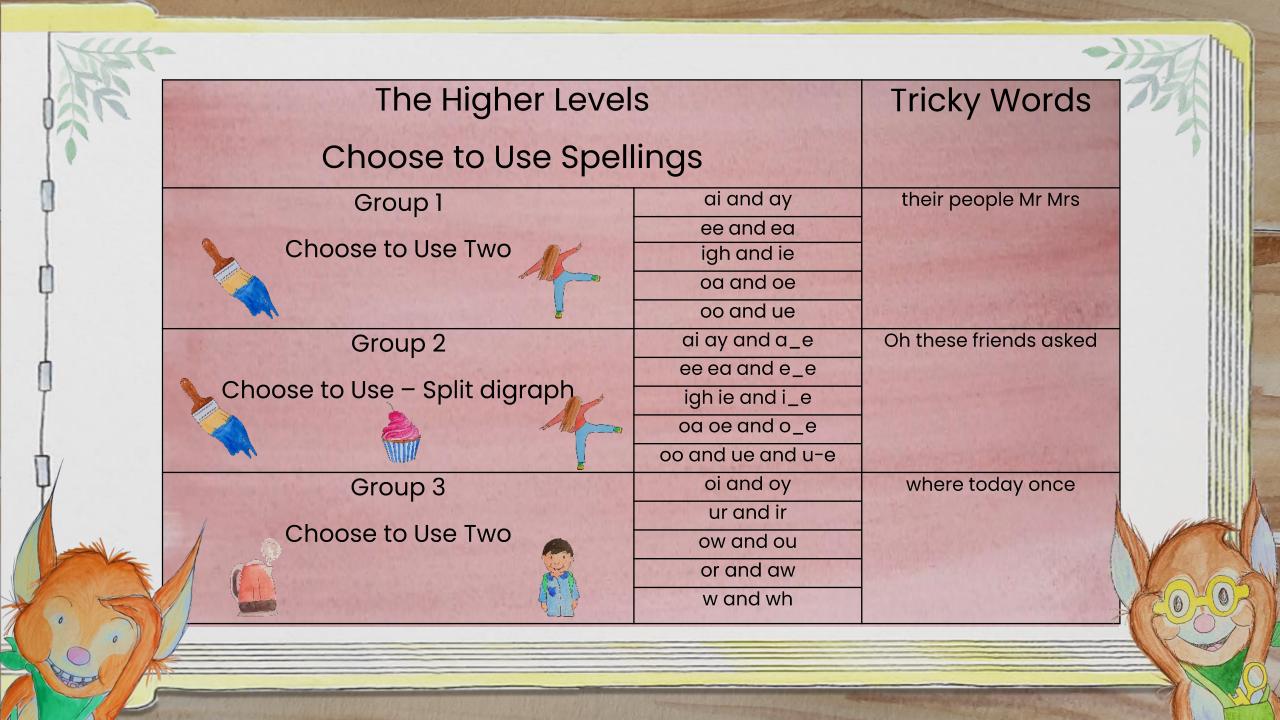
Choose to Use and Switch it

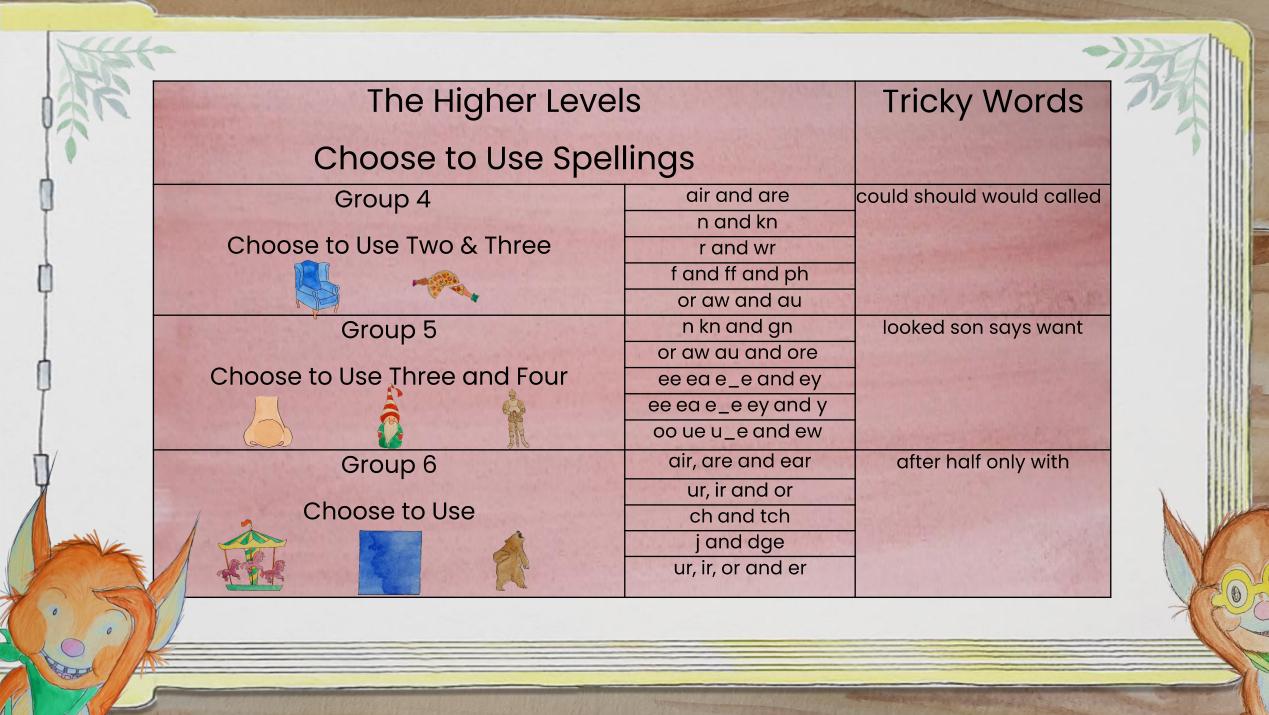
The Higher Levels of Phonics teaches children the concept that there are more than one spelling for a sound that they can hear in a word. With the help of Choose to Use Suze, they will find out all about 'sounds the same but looks different' and cool and not so cool choose to use spelling rules for the 44 sounds of the English Language.

With the help of Switch it Mitch, they will also find out all about 'looks the same, sounds different' and switch it spelling sounds where one spelling can make up to 2 different sounds in words.

Children will learn their tricky words with Tess and read nonsense words with Nan.

At the end of this phase children will be able to choose to use spellings of the 44 sounds in the English Language. They will also be able to switch spellings and sounds for alternative pronunciations. They will be able to read decodeable texts with The Basics to The Higher Levels spellings including adjacent consonants and make more accurate attempts in their further stages of spelling in their writing journey.











Year 2 Spelling Rules & Appendices Read and Write

Suze's Spelling Rules & Patterns

Suze's Spelling Rules & Patterns will teach children very specific spelling rules, adding prefixes and suffixes, adding ending to words such as plurals and ing, ed, er, est and compound words. They will also learn some further rarer choose to use spellings for the 44 sounds of the English Language.

Children will learn their tricky words with Tess.

At the end of this phase children will be able to choose to use spellings of the 44 sounds in the English Language. They will also be able to switch spellings and sounds for alternative pronunciations. They will be able to read texts with The Basics to The Higher Levels spellings, spelling patterns and rules including adjacent consonants and make more accurate attempts in their further stages of spelling in their writing journey.

Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) Adding the endings –ing –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word Adding the prefix –un Compound words Compound words Cats dogs spends rocks thanks catches door floor poor because find kind mind behind child child child child child child child child cold gold hold told every everybody even great break steak pretty beautiful after fast last past father class grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas Compound words football playground farmyard bedroom blackberry		Patterns & Rules 1 Appendices	Common Exception Words	7
of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) Adding the endings –ing –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word Adding the endings –ing –ed and buzzed buzzer jumping jumped jumper Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word Adding the endings –ing –ed and hunting hunted hunter buzzing buzzed buzzer jumping jumped great break steak pretty beautiful after fast last past father class grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas	Toda	TAPPETIAICES		
-er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word buzzed buzzer jumping jumped great break steak pretty beautiful after fast last past father class grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people water again half money Mr Mrs Adding the prefix –un hold told every everybody even great break steak pretty beautiful after fast last past father class grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas	of nouns and the third person	cats dogs spends rocks thanks catches		
Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word Adding the prefix -un grander grandest fresher freshest quicker quickest grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas	Adding the endings -ing -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	hunting hunted hunter buzzing buzzed buzzer jumping jumped jumper	climb most only both old cold gold hold told every everybody even great break steak pretty beautiful	
Adding the prefix -un unhappy undo unload unfair unlock	Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	grander grandest fresher freshest quicker quickest	grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people	
Compound words football playground farmyard bedroom blackberry	Adding the prefix -un	unhappy undo unload unfair unlock	parents Christmas	
	Compound words	football playground farmyard bedroom blackberry		

R. S.	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	Patterns & Rules 2 Appendices	Common Exception Words	系
	The /I/ or /əI/ sound spelt -le at the end of words	table apple bottle little middle	door floor poor because find kind mind behind child children* wild climb most only both old cold gold	
	The /I/ or /əI/ sound spelt -el at the end of words	camel tunnel squirrel travel towel tinsel	hold told every everybody even great break steak pretty beautiful	
	The /I/ or /əI/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	metal pedal capital hospital animal	after fast last past father class grass pass plant path bath hour move prove improve sure sugar	
	Words ending -il	pencil fossil nostril	eye could should would who whole any many clothes busy people	
	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	flies tries replies copies babies carries	water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas	
	Adding -ed -ing -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it.	copied copier happier happiest cried repliedbut copying crying replying		
4	Adding the endings –ing –ed –er – est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	hiking hiked hiker nicer nicest shiny		
	ing -ing -ed -er -est and -y to ls of one syllable ending in a e consonant letter after a le vowel letter	patting patted humming hummed dropping dropped sadder saddest fatter fattest runner runny		

70		ng Patterns & Rules ar 2 Appendices	Common Exception Words Year
	The /n/ sound spelt o	other mother brother nothing Monday	
	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	want watch wander quantity squash	door floor poor because find kind mind behind child
	The /3:/ sound spelt or after w	word work worm world worth	children* wild climb most only both old cold gold hold
	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	war warm towards	told every everybody even
	The suffixes -ment -ness -ful -less and '-ly'	enjoyment sadness careful playful hopeless plainness (plain + ness) badly merriment happiness plentiful penniless happily	reat break steak pretty eautiful after fast last past ather class grass pass plant eath bath hour move prove approve sure sugar eye
	Contractions	can't didn't hasn't couldn't it's l'll	could should would who whole any many clothes
	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		busy people water again half money Mr Mrs parents Christmas
	Words ending in -tion	station fiction motion national, Section	
	Homophones and near- homophones	there/their/they're here/hear quite/quiet see/sea bare/bear one/won sun/son to/too/two, be/bee blue/blew night/knight	