# Phonics, reading and GPS



Phase 1: builds on the ability to hear and recognise sounds and encourages children to build on general sound discrimination.

This includes environmental sounds, instrumental sounds, body percussion, rhythm and rhyme, alliteration, voice sounds and **oral** blending and segmenting. (Nursery)



Phase 2: The children are introduced to single letters and start to move from oral to blending with letters. By the end of this phase children should be able to read VC and CVC words and spell them using magnetic letters or writing letters on whiteboards or with chalks etc.

They will also learn to read some HF 'tricky' words: the, to, go, no (EYFS)



Phase 3: Children will be taught graphemes, most of these will comprise of 2 letters (e.g. oa).

It is here we start to introduce pseudo words or 'alien' words. (EYFS)



## Phase 4:

Phase 4: The purpose of this phase is to consolidate children's knowledge of graphemes in reading and spelling a variety of words.

Phonics is the step up to word recognition. The automatic reading of all words both decodable and tricky is the ultimate goal. (Reception/Year 1)



Phase 5: The purpose of this phase is for children to broaden their knowledge of graphemes and phonemes for use in both reading and spelling.

They will learn now graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these and the graphemes they already know. Children will become quicker at recognising graphemes of more that one letter and will learn how to use the appropriate graphemes for spellings. (Year 1)



## **GPS**

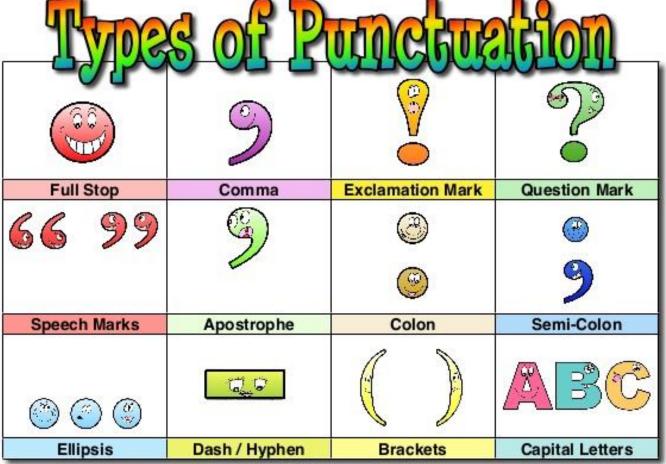
GPS: When children reach Year 2, they will begin learning GPS, which stands for Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling. Throughout this year, children will consolidate the phonics that they have learnt in previous years, and will start to learn spelling rules form the Year 2 spelling appendix listed in the National Curriculum.



## **GPS TERMINOLOGY**

- 1. Nouns these name people, places, things or ideas
- 2. Verbs show action or a state of being
- 3. Adjectives these describe the nouns and pronouns
- 4. Adverbs these describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs
- 5. Conjunctions these join two or more sentences together. E.g. because, and, but, so...
- 6. Suffixes These are word endings: e.g. –ing –ly –ful –ment
- 7. Imperative verbs these are bossy verbs: get, make, put, take
- 8. Fronted adverbials E.g. First, Next, Then, After, Later





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## READING

Using and applying their phonic knowledge to read and to build their vocabulary and word bank. It is important that segmenting and blending remains the focus for early reading skills however, the need to build on HFW's also needs to be recognised.

By the end of Reception children should be confident to read simple texts and recognise simple features of the story.



## READING

#### Year 1

Children in Y1 are building on their ability to read with pace and confidence but are also start to think about **exploring comprehension skills.** 

This is done through discussion and questioning. We start to shift the focus from learning to read words, to learning to read for pleasure and meaning.



## READING

#### Year 2

By the time the children get to Year 2 we are really focusing of the depth of their knowledge. The children now have to learn how to read with expression, intonation and build on their inference skills. We do this through discussion, questioning and language led activities.

## COMPREHENSION

Open-ended questions often begin with:

- What
- How
- Who
- Why

They encourage the children to think in detail about what they are reading and why. Much of the time children do not enjoy reading because they cannot see the point of the exercise. This is largely due to the fact they are unable to spot the story through the words!

Why do you think the bear is feeling grumpy?
Who do you think will be at the castle? Why?
What other words could the author have used to describe that?

When you support a child to dig deeper into the story content, they start to use their knowledge and skills to form their own opinions and in turn build the confidence to read and understand independently.

Reading skills need to be transferable. If they cannot do this, then they are not secure. A child may well whizz through a book at home, but this does not necessarily mean they are ready for the next stage. Reading words alone is not enough. Children need to be able to discuss what they have read in increased detail and add reasons for their opinions. If they can not do this, then it is too early for them to move from one stage to another.

To start to embed these skills, a child needs to be able to read 98% of the book without making any errors. Stopping to decode, and reading too many new unfamiliar words stops the flow of the story.

## HELPING AT HOME

Helping your child at home with Phonics, English and Reading:

- Correct your child verbally when they use an incorrect word. E.g. 'I runned' instead of 'I ran'.
- Read <u>every</u> night. This doesn't always need to be the child reading. You can take it turns to read pages, or even just having them listen to you read. This is beneficial to their learning, as they hear how the story should sound. It's also important for your child to see you reading.
- As children become more fluent they don't always need to read their school book. A magazine, encyclopaedia, comic book or eve a cereal packet will do! Whatever they enjoy to read, and is encouraging them to do so.
- Have books available for them to read when they would like to.
- Have writing equipment available to them at home.
- Practise spelling when possible in a variety of different ways, as shown on the following slide:













## **Year 1 Common Exception Words**

## Year 1

the they be do he to me today she of we said no says go are **SO** by were was my is here his there where has love you come your some

one once ask friend school put push pull full house our Here is a list of the common

exception words your child

needs to be able to spell

correctly by the end of Year 1.

Please help your child to

learn these.

# **Year 2 Common Exception Words**

Here is a list of the common

exception words your child

needs to be able to spell

correctly by the end of Year 2.

Please help your child to

learn these.

## Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	<b>Christmas</b>
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	
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