

*Vision:* **Learning and living as children of God**

**(Ephesians 5:1)(You are God's children whom he loves. Try to be like God)**



## **Deerhurst & Apperley C of E Primary School 2020-2021**

Early Reading, Phonics, book coverage and targets

Intent, Implement and Impact

At Deerhurst and Apperley, to support early reading and phonics we follow the Letters and Sounds programme which is a fun and interactive way to support children in learning how to read and write. Initially, for the children to learn their sounds we use a programme called Jolly Phonics. Jolly Phonics represents each sound with an action helping children to remember both more easily. The alphabet contains only 26 letters. Spoken English uses about 44 sounds (phonemes). These phonemes are represented by letters (graphemes). In other words, a sound can be represented by a letter (e.g.'s' or 'h') or a group of letters (e.g. 'th' or 'ear'). Once children begin learning sounds, they are used quickly to read and spell words. This document provides an overview of the teaching of letters and sounds at Deerhurst and Apperley for intent, implementation and impact for children.

At Deerhurst and Apperley we teach:

- direct, discrete and focused phonics every day in Reception and Key Stage 1
- children read from books with the sounds they know, while they are learning to read
- focused reading skills in Guided and individual reading sessions with teachers and teaching assistants

Teachers and teaching assistants provide extra practice through the day for the vulnerable group and the children who make the slowest progress (the lowest 20%) with an aim to ensure all children before entering Year 3 can read age-appropriate books. When a child's progress becomes a concern, the class teacher will discuss the child concerned with the SENCO and SEN procedure will be followed will be followed (see SEN policy for further information). All teachers endeavour to instil in children a love of literature.

Our intention translates the National Curriculum reading and phonics framework into a context which is relevant to our setting and enables staff to evaluate the knowledge and understanding pupils have gained. All contexts are connected from EYFS, KS1 and on into KS2.

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## Early Reading: Intent, Implementation and Impact

Skilled word reading involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Underpinning both is the understanding that the letters on the page represent the sounds in spoken words. This is why phonics should be emphasised in the early teaching of reading to beginners (i.e. unskilled readers) when they start school. In Reception and Year 1 & 2, all reading books are coloured banded by Phonic phase to ensure books are matched to their phonic knowledge to develop children's confidence and accuracy in their reading.

From the National Curriculum 2014, the programmes of study for reading at key stages 1 and 2 consist of two dimensions:

- word reading
- comprehension (both listening and reading).

At Deerhurst and Apperley, we implement this by developing pupils' competence in both dimensions; different kinds of teaching are needed for each through discrete Guided Reading and Phonics sessions daily. This is interconnected within school.

Good comprehension draws from linguistic knowledge (in particular of vocabulary and grammar) and on knowledge of the world. We implement and support children to build on their cultural capital through story telling time, whole school worship, guided reading and daily reading sessions. Comprehension skills develop through pupils' experience of high-quality discussion with the teacher, as well as from reading and discussing a range of stories, poems and non-fiction. Every opportunity to encourage volunteer readers into school is encouraged and efficiently timetabled so there is no slippage of time.


All children are encouraged to read widely across both fiction and non-fiction to develop their knowledge of themselves and the world in which they live, to establish an appreciation and love of reading, and to gain knowledge across the curriculum. Parent and school partnership also focuses on the importance of reading and recording in reading records.

Class teachers chose class books for whole class reading for pleasure to encourage children to read widely and increases pupils' vocabulary because they encounter words they would rarely hear or use in everyday speech. Reading also feeds pupils' imagination and opens up a treasure-house of wonder and joy for curious young minds.

Texts are well chosen across school and each academic year classical texts are put into planning grids and implemented to ensure children have a breadth and knowledge of variety of text types.

Year/ Group	Intent	Implement	Impact																																																																																																
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ELG	Communication and Language	Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.</li> </ul>																																																																																								



Year/Group	Intent	Implement - Year 1 & Year 2	Impact
<p>Year 1 Aged 5 - 6</p>	<p><b><u>Word Reading (linked to Phonics Intent, Implementation and Impact progression plan)</u></b>  Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words</li> <li>• respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes</li> <li>• read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught</li> <li>• read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</li> <li>• read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings</li> <li>• read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs</li> <li>• read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Comprehension</u></b>  Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</li> <li>• listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>• being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences</li> <li>• becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics</li> <li>• recognising and joining in with predictable phrases</li> <li>• learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart</li> <li>• discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known</li> <li>• understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:</li> <li>• drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher</li> <li>• checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading</li> <li>• discussing the significance of the title and events</li> <li>• making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>• predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</li> <li>• participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say</li> <li>• explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.</li> </ul>	<p>Children take part in daily focused phonics and guided reading sessions.</p> <p>Children are appropriately grouped with peers with similar attainment in guided reading.</p> <p>Phonic application is constantly reinforced during writing, oracy derived performances, drama and worship.</p> <p>Guided Reading sessions are implemented each day and key questions used for deeper understanding as well as follow up activities.</p> <p>Children with SEND &amp; Vulnerable group have extra reading sessions through Headteacher, SENDCO and volunteer reading sessions.</p>	<p>Children are able to apply and practise their phonic knowledge to read age appropriate books from class library (beyond colour banded reading books)</p> <p>Children become confident readers and progress through levels.</p> <p>Those that are identified as needing support make good progress and reading ages are measured through our V.G tracking document.</p>

Year Group	Intent		Impact
<p>Year 2 Aged 6-7</p>	<p><b><u>Word Reading</u></b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent</li> <li>• read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes</li> <li>• read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above</li> <li>• read words containing common suffixes</li> <li>• read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</li> <li>• read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered</li> <li>• read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation</li> <li>• re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Comprehension</u></b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</li> <li>• listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>• discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related</li> <li>• becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales</li> <li>• being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways</li> <li>• recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry</li> <li>• discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary</li> <li>• discussing their favourite words and phrases</li> <li>• continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear</li> <li>• understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:</li> <li>• drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher</li> <li>• checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading</li> <li>• making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>• answering and asking questions</li> </ul>	<p>Through implementation of reading children also identify common exception words and these are used in their writing.</p> <p>Comprehension homework books are consistent throughout school and consolidate and expand comprehension together in school. As well as adding impact to other subjects in the curriculum.</p> <p>In the moment reading is used to develop background knowledge, prediction, visualisation, inference and spotting new and interesting vocabulary to 'magpie' for their own work and expanding vocabulary.</p>	<p>Impact on KD1 writing and reading outcomes in relation to STA assessment.</p> <p>Rising Star assessment gives accurate feedback and teachers used by teacher to discuss next steps with children and parents.</p> <p><b><u>KS1 Reading SATS Results 2019</u></b> EXS 88% NAT 75% GDS 44% NAT 25%</p> <p><b><u>KS2 Reading SATS Results 2019</u></b>  EXS 86% NAT 73% GDS 43% NAT 27%</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</li> <li>• participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say</li> <li>• explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.</li> </ul>		
SEND/ Intervention Strategies	Children who are making the slowest progress (the 20%) are supported with daily individual reading and are given opportunities to develop their reading comprehension with appropriately chosen books which will support their interest and engender a love of reading.	<p>Short Sharp interventions for reading are addressed.</p> <p>Children with SEND and the V.G have opportunities for 'Pets for Therapy' sessions to encourage reading and discussion.</p> <p>Reading ages are checked for progress of the slowest learners to narrow gaps.</p>	<p>VG and Children with SEN make progress in their reading.</p> <p>All staff use AFL to move learning on and the VG tracker identifies small steps of progress.</p>

## Phonics: Intent, Implementation and Impact

	Phonics Programme	Intent	Implement	Impact
Pre-School Early Years Foundation Stage 1  Aged 2-4 years old	<p>Phase 1 of <u>Letters and Sounds: Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics</u> concentrates on developing children's speaking and listening skills and lays the foundations for the phonic work which starts in Phase 2. The emphasis during Phase 1 is to get children attuned to the sounds around them and ready to begin developing oral blending and segmenting skills.</p> <p><u>Essex Works Ultimate Guide to Phonological Awareness</u></p> <p>Stage 1 - Speech Detection</p> <p>Before a child can make good progress in learning the written representation of sounds he/she needs to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise speech sounds as distinct from other environmental sounds</li> <li>• Isolate individual words in speech flow</li> <li>• Recognise that words can rhyme</li> <li>• Recognise that words have syllable structure</li> <li>• Recognise onset and rime</li> <li>• Recognise that words can begin and end with the same sound and have the same medial sound(s)</li> <li>• Recognise that words can be broken down into individual phonemes orally</li> <li>• Blend and segment the sounds orally</li> </ul> <p>Stage 2 - Syllable Awareness</p> <p>It is important that <u>syllable awareness</u> is taught in distinct stages. The ultimate aim is for the child to internalise the word structure, this will demonstrate that the skill has been effectively learned.</p> <p>Stage 3 - Onset and Rime</p> <p>The 'onset' of a syllable is its initial consonant(s) and the 'rime' is the vowel and any following consonants in the syllable e.g. in 'cat' the onset is the consonant /c/ and the rime is -at.</p> <p>This stage usually develops after syllable awareness and before phoneme awareness and is considered a crucial aspect of reading development.</p>	<p>The ability to attend to and distinguish between both environmental and speech sounds from one another is important as it provides the basis for the development of spoken language and early literacy. Learning to distinguish one environmental sound from another helps to develop understanding of the crucial concepts 'same/different', as well as the ability to hear differences and label and identify them.</p> <p>The ability to identify speech from environmental sounds raises awareness that speech has a communicative purpose.</p>	<p><b>Stage One - Speech Detection</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Recognise non-speech sounds</b></p> <p>Listening walk A listening moment Drum outdoors Listen for the Sound Mrs Browning has a box Describe and find it Socks and shakers Which instrument? Adjust the volume Grandmother's footsteps Matching sound makers Matching sounds Hidden instruments Noisy neighbour one Noisemakers on or off Sound Simon says... Making and repeating sounds</p> <p><b>1.2 - Recognise speech sounds as distinct from other environmental sounds</b></p> <p>Action Songs Don't Wake the Puppet Simon Says Distinguishing sounds - musical barrier game</p> <p><b>1.3 - Recognise that sentences are made up of individual words</b></p> <p>Speech detection - 'jumping' game Speech detection - track game</p> <p><b>Stage Two - Syllable Awareness</b></p> <p><b>2.1 - Syllable Segmentation</b></p> <p>Syllabubbles Syllable Clapping Syllable - 'Jumping' Game Syllable Track Game Syllable segmenting- Syllable Snap Syllable Sorting Syllable segmenting- Syllable Lotto</p> <p><b>2.2 - Syllable Blending</b></p> <p>Syllable blending game Syllable blending- syllable pairs Compound word blending</p> <p><b>2.3 - Syllable Deletion</b></p> <p>Compound word deletion Compound word deletion- verbal Compound word list Syllable deletion Sample questions</p> <p><b>Stage Three - Onset and Rime</b></p> <p><b>3.1- Recognise that words can be broken down into onset and rime</b></p> <p>Onset posting Onset and rime detection/ blending Onset and rime ladders</p> <p><b>3.2 - Onset Identification</b></p> <p>Onset vs Initial sound</p>	<p><i>All children will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise non - speech sounds</li> <li>• Syllable segmentation</li> <li>• Syllable blending</li> <li>• Syllable detection</li> </ul> <p><i>Most children will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise speech sounds as distinct from other environmental sounds</li> </ul> <p><i>Some children will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that sentences are made up of individual words</li> <li>• will also be able to match that sound to its grapheme</li> </ul>

	Phonics Programme	Intent	Implement	Impact																					
Reception Early Years Foundation Stage 2 4 - 5 years old	<u>Essex Works Ultimate Guide to Phonological Awareness</u> Stage 4 - Rhyme Detection Stage 5 - Initial Sounds Stage 6 - Rhyme Production	By the time they reach Phase 3, children will already be able to blend and segment words containing the 19 letters taught in Phase 2. Over the twelve weeks which Phase 3 is expected to last, twenty-five new graphemes are introduced (one at a time).	<div><div>Stage Four - Rhyme Detection</div><div>4.1 - Recognise that words can rhyme</div><div>Rhyming pairs</div><div>Match the rhyme</div><div>Rhyming lotto</div><div>Happy families</div></div> <div><div>Stage Five - Initial Sounds</div><div>5.1 - Recognise that words can begin with the same sound</div><div>Initial- bubbles Game</div><div>Silent Sorting (C-V-C Words)</div><div>Initial Sound Pairs</div><div>Initial Sound- Odd One Out</div><div>5.2 - Production of words with the same sound</div><div>Pass the bean bag</div><div>I went to the shop</div><div>Track Game</div></div> <div><div>Stage Six - Rhyme Production</div><div>6.1 - Production of Rhyming Strings</div><div>Name rhymes</div><div>Rhyme time</div><div>Rhyming sentence</div><div>Rhyming songs</div></div>	Direct, discrete and focused phonics is taught in daily in Reception following the below sequence of teaching beginning with activities from Stage 4 -6.	<i>All children will be able to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>recognise words that can rhyme</li><li>recognise that words can begin with the same sound</li><li>can say a set of words with the same sound</li><li>to be able to identify which sound is heard at the beginning or end of a word</li><li>will be able to match that sound Phase 2 to its grapheme</li></ul>																				
	<u>Letters and Sounds: Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics</u> - Phase 2, letters and their sounds are introduced one at a time. A set of letters is taught each week, in the following sequence: 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 The children will begin to learn to blend and segment to begin reading and spelling. This will begin with simple words. Tricky words introduced in Phase 2:	By Phase 4 children will be able to represent each of 42 phonemes with a grapheme.			<i>Most children will be able to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>will begin to be able to identify which sound is heard at the beginning, end or middle of a word</li></ul>																				
	<table><tr><td>the</td><td>to</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>go</td><td>into</td></tr></table>	the	to	no	I	go	into	They will blend phonemes to read CCVC and CVCC words and segment these words for spelling. They will also be able to read two syllable words that are simple. They will be able to read all the tricky words learnt so far and will be able to spell some of them. This phase consolidates all the children have learnt in the previous phases.	<div>Sequence of teaching in a discrete phonics session</div> <div><div>Introduction</div><div>Objectives and criteria for success</div><div>↓</div><div>Revisit and review</div><div>↓</div><div>Teach</div><div>↓</div><div>Practise</div><div>↓</div><div>Apply</div><div>↓</div><div>Assess learning against criteria</div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>will be able to match that Phase 3 sounds to its grapheme</li><li>recognise</li></ul>															
	the	to	no																						
	I	go	into																						
<u>Phase 3</u> 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, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er Tricky words introduced in Phase 3:				<i>Some children will be able to:</i> Identify all Phases 2 and 3 sounds and successfully segment and blend words with ease as well as consolidating their understanding of CCVC and CVCC words.																					
<table><tr><td>we</td><td>be</td><td>no</td><td>my</td><td>they</td><td>all</td></tr><tr><td>me</td><td>was</td><td>go</td><td>you</td><td>her</td><td>are</td></tr></table>	we	be	no	my	they	all	me	was	go	you	her	are													
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<u>Phase 4</u> By this point children would be expected to be reading CVC words at speed along with the tricky words from the previous phases. It is important that children are taught that blending is only used when a word is unfamiliar.																									
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Year 1 5- 6 years old	Phonics Programme	Intent	Implement	Impact																																																												
	<p><b>Letters and Sounds: Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics</b></p> <p><b>Phase 4</b></p> <p>There is a period of consolidation of Phase 4 before children carry on their phonics journey into Phase 5 in preparation for Year 1 Phonics Screening. Children entering Phase Five are able to read and spell words containing adjacent consonants and some polysyllabic words.</p> <p><b>Phase 5</b></p> <p>Children will be taught new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these graphemes and graphemes they already know. They will begin to learn to choose the appropriate grapheme when spelling. The children will be automatically decoding a large number of words for reading by this point.</p> <p><b>New graphemes for reading:</b></p> <table><tr><td>ay day</td><td>oy boy</td><td>wh when</td><td>a-e make</td></tr><tr><td>ou out</td><td>ir girl</td><td>ph photo</td><td>e-e these</td></tr><tr><td>ie tie</td><td>ue blue</td><td>ew new</td><td>i-e like</td></tr><tr><td>ea eat</td><td>aw saw</td><td>oe toe</td><td>o-e home</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>au Paul</td><td>u-e rule</td></tr></table> <p>Known graphemes for reading: common alternative pronunciations</p> <table><tr><td>i fin, find</td><td>ow cow, blow</td><td>y yes, by, very</td></tr><tr><td>o hot, cold</td><td>ie tie, field</td><td>ch chin, school, chef</td></tr><tr><td>c cat, cent</td><td>ea eat, bread</td><td>ou out, shoulder, could, you</td></tr><tr><td>g got, giant</td><td>er farmer, her</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>u but, put (south)</td><td>a hat, what</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Tricky words introduced in Phase 5:</p> <table><tr><td>oh</td><td>their</td><td>people</td><td>Mr</td><td>Mrs</td></tr><tr><td>asked</td><td>water</td><td>where</td><td>who</td><td>again</td></tr><tr><td>work</td><td>mouse</td><td>many</td><td>laughed</td><td>because</td></tr><tr><td>eyes</td><td>friends</td><td>once</td><td>please</td><td>different</td></tr><tr><td>any</td><td>looked</td><td>thought</td><td>called</td><td>through</td></tr></table>	ay day	oy boy	wh when	a-e make	ou out	ir girl	ph photo	e-e these	ie tie	ue blue	ew new	i-e like	ea eat	aw saw	oe toe	o-e home			au Paul	u-e rule	i fin, find	ow cow, blow	y yes, by, very	o hot, cold	ie tie, field	ch chin, school, chef	c cat, cent	ea eat, bread	ou out, shoulder, could, you	g got, giant	er farmer, her		u but, put (south)	a hat, what		oh	their	people	Mr	Mrs	asked	water	where	who	again	work	mouse	many	laughed	because	eyes	friends	once	please	different	any	looked	thought	called	through	<p>The real focus throughout the phase is to not only learn the new graphemes for reading but also to learn to read words with alternative pronunciations. Children also will need to learn alternative spellings for each phoneme. Some of the alternatives will already have been encountered in the high-frequency words that have been taught.</p>	<p>Direct, discrete and focused phonics is taught in daily in Reception following the below sequence of teaching.</p> <p>Sequence of teaching in a discrete phonics session</p> <div><p>Introduction</p><p>Objectives and criteria for success</p><p>↓</p><p>Revisit and review</p><p>↓</p><p>Teach</p><p>↓</p><p>Practise</p><p>↓</p><p>Apply</p><p>↓</p><p>Assess learning against criteria</p></div> <p>All Class Teachers, HLTA and Early Years practitioners are aware that phonics is the step up to word recognition. Automatic reading of all words - decodable and tricky - is the ultimate goal</p>	<p>By the end of this phase children will begin reading words fluently and no longer be blending and segmenting familiar words.</p> <p>Most children will pass the phonics screening.</p> <p>Some children will not have passed the phonics screening and will continue to have further support their progress in their Early Reading and Phonics. These children will be discussed with/ highlighted to the SENDCO for further assessment and monitoring if not previously identified as needing support through SEN graduated pathway.</p>
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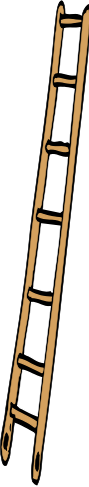
Year 2 6-7 years old	Phonics Programme	Intent	Implement	Impact												
	<u>Links to Early Reading progression</u> <u>Phase 6</u> In phase 6 children will be reading longer and less familiar texts independently and fluently. It is crucial that at this point children are now reading to learn and reading for pleasure. Children should be able to read the 300 high frequency words. At this point it is important that comprehension strategies are developed so that children clarify meaning, ask and answer questions about the texts they are reading, construct mental images during reading and summarise what they have read. In spelling children are introduced to the adding of suffixes and how to spell longer words. <u>Spellings</u> Children are encouraged to develop strategies for learning spellings.	By the beginning of Phase Six, children should know most of the common grapheme- phoneme correspondences (GPCs). They should be able to read hundreds of words, doing this in three ways: ■ reading the words automatically if they are very familiar; ■ decoding them quickly and silently because their sounding and blending routine is now well established; ■ decoding them aloud. Children's spelling should be phonemically accurate, although it may still be a little unconventional at times. Spelling usually lags behind reading, as it is harder. (See Appendix 3: Assessment.)	Children are encouraged to develop strategies to read less familiar words and texts. <div><div>Introduction</div><div>Objectives and criteria for success</div><div>↓</div><div>Revisit and review</div><div>↓</div><div>Teach</div><div>↓</div><div>Practise</div><div>↓</div><div>Apply</div><div>↓</div><div>Assess learning against criteria</div></div>	During and by the end of this phase, children become fluent readers and increasingly accurate spellers.  At this stage many children will be reading longer and less familiar texts independently and with increasing fluency.  The shift from learning to read to reading to learn takes place and children read for information and for pleasure.												
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Homophones	<b>Homophones</b> are words that sound the same but have different spellings/meanings. For example sail/sale, see/sea.															

	Phonics Programme	Intent	Implement	Impact
SEND/ Intervention Strategies	<p>Continuous formative and summative assessment (Assessment for Learning) of children is completed by teachers at the end of each half term and phonic phase.</p> <p>Teachers and teaching assistants provide extra practice through the day for the children who make the slowest progress (the lowest 20%).</p>	Teachers identify phonic skill needed for progress such as Grapheme and Phoneme correspondence; Segmenting and Blending.	<p>Activities are chosen to support skill which child needs to develop for example; children who have difficulty in segmenting words into single sounds may find the strategy of breaking words into onset and rime a useful intermediate step in the development of segmentation skills.</p> <p>Gloucestershire Graduated Pathway is followed with My Plan reviewed 3 times a year between staff, SENDCO and parents. Pupil voice is obtained regarding their learning and progress.</p>	<p>Closing the gap in progress for children who make the slowest progress.</p> <p>V.G. tracker identifies small steps of progress.</p>


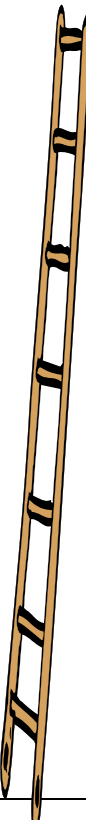
2020-21				
Term	Reception	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
One	<p><b>Nursery Rhymes &amp; Traditional Tales</b></p> <p>The Gingerbread Man The Enormous Turnip Little Red Hen Little Red Riding Hood</p>	<p><b>Enid Blyton - The Enchanted Wood (Class Novel)</b></p> <p>Michael Morpurgo—The Rainbow bear. Non Fiction: Usborne – Look inside our world.</p>	<p>Tell Me a Dragon—Jackie Morris Leon and The Place Between by Grahame Baker-Smith Quest – Aaron Becker <b>Swallowdale – Arthur Ransome</b> (Class Reader)</p>	<p>I Am Cat by Jackie Morris (Poetry) How to Live Forever by Colin Thompson Cracking Contraptions by Nick Park (Non-Fiction) <b>The Odyssey retold by Gilliam Cross</b> (Class Reader)</p>
Two		<p>The Colour of Home – Mary Hoffman Non Fiction: Homes and habitats Christmas stories and poetry - various</p>	<p>Amazing Expeditions: Journeys That Changed The World - Anita Ganeri <b>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland – Lewis Carroll</b> (Class Reader)</p>	<p>Charles Dickens: Scenes from an Extraordinary Life by Mick Maning and Brita Granstrom <b>A Christmas Carol – Charles Dickens</b> (Class Reader)</p>
Three	<p><b>A traditional version of Sleeping Beauty;</b></p> <p><b>A traditional version of Hansel and Gretel</b></p> <p>Mixed Up Fairy Tales by Hilary Robinson</p>	<p><b>Jeff Brown – Flat Stanley's worldwide Adventures (Class Novel)</b></p> <p>The Three Little Pigs. The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Pig. Eugene Trivizas and Helen Oxenbury Non fiction – Cool Architecture – by Simon Armstrong</p>	<p>Hi, Koo!: A Year of Seasons— Jon J Muth Rosie Revere, Engineer - Andrea Beaty <b>Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo</b></p>	<p>The Explorer by Katherine Rundell (Class Reader) Cloud Busting by Malorie Blackman (Poetry) Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them by JK Rowling (Non Fiction)</p>
Four	<p>Eliot: Midnight Superhero by Anne Cottringer My Mum is a Supermum by Angela McAllister Superhero ABC by Bob McCleod Supertato by Sue Hendra</p>	<p>The Most Magnificent Thing by Ashley Spires Non Fiction: Holes by Jonathan Litton Poetry – All the wild wonders – poems of our earth by Wendy Coolings</p>	<p><b>The Tempest - William Shakespeare</b> The Book of Mythical Beasts and Magical Creatures - DK</p>	<p>Clockwork by Phillip Pullman (Class Reader) Trust Me, Jack's Beanstalk Stinks – Eric Braun (Non Fiction)</p>

Five	Stanley's Stick by John Hegley Stick Man by Julia Donaldson Not a Stick by Antoinette Portis	George's Marvellous medicine by Roald Dahl (Class Novel) Jack and the Beanstalk (version TBC) Non Fiction: Where do vegetables/grains/fruit/meat come from? By Lisa Staniford.	Seriously, Cinderella is So Annoying! - Trisha Speed Shaskan Poems to perform—Julia Donaldson	Bad, Bad Cats by Roger McGough (Poetry) Macbeth by William Shakespeare
Six	Ketchup on Your Cornflakes? by Nick Sharratt The Giant Jam Sandwich by John Vernon Lord Mr Wolf's Pancakes by Jan Fearnley The Gingerbread Man Strega Nona by Tomie dePaola	Eric Mark Braun - Trust me, Jack's beanstalk stinks! – The story of Jack and the beanstalk as told by the giant. The owl who was afraid of the dark – Jill Tomlinson Non Fiction: A first book of nature by Nicola Davies and Mark Hearld Poems to perform by Julia Donaldson	Dr Coe and the Pigeon Protest - Sarah Hampson BFG – Roald Dahl (Class Reader)	Shackleton's Journey by William Grill (Non-Fiction: SATs Writing)) Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd-Stanton

## TARGETS

	<b>Word Reading</b>	<b>Comprehension</b>	<b>Spoken Language</b> (Common across Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2)
<p><b>Year 1</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words</li> <li>• I can respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes</li> <li>• I can read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught</li> <li>• I can read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</li> <li>• I can read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings</li> <li>• I can read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs</li> <li>• I can read words with contractions, and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)</li> <li>• I can read books aloud, accurately that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words</li> <li>• I can reread these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>* being encouraged to link what they read or hear to their own experiences</li> <li>* becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics</li> <li>* recognising and joining in with predictable phrases</li> <li>* learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart</li> <li>* discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known</li> </ul> </li> <li>• I can understand both the books I can already read accurately and fluently and those I listen to by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher</li> <li>* checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading</li> <li>* discussing the significance of the title and events</li> <li>* making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>* predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</li> </ul> </li> <li>• I can participate in discussion about what is read to me, taking turns and listening to what others say</li> <li>• I can explain clearly my understanding of what is read to me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can listen and respond appropriately to adults and my peers</li> <li>• I can ask relevant questions to extend my understanding and knowledge</li> <li>• I can use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</li> <li>• I can articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</li> <li>• I can give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.</li> <li>• I can maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</li> <li>• I can use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</li> <li>• I can speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</li> <li>• I can participate in discussions, presentations, performances, roleplay/improvisations and debates</li> <li>• I can gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</li> <li>• I can consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</li> <li>• I can select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</li> </ul>



	<b>Word Reading</b>	<b>Comprehension</b>	<b>Spoken Language</b> (Common across Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2)
<p>year 2</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent</li> <li>• I can read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes</li> <li>• I can read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above</li> <li>• I can read words containing common suffixes</li> <li>• I can read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</li> <li>• I can read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered</li> <li>• I can read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation</li> <li>• I can reread these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>* discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related</li> <li>* becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales</li> <li>* being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways</li> <li>* recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry</li> <li>* discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary</li> <li>* discussing their favourite words and phrases</li> <li>* continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear</li> </ul> </li> <li>• I can understand both the books that I can already read accurately and fluently and those that I listen to by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher</li> <li>* checking that the text makes sense to them as they read, and correcting inaccurate reading</li> <li>* making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>* answering and asking questions</li> <li>* predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</li> </ul> </li> <li>• I can participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to me and those that I can read to myself, taking turns and listening to what others say.</li> <li>• I can explain and discuss my understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that I listen to and those that I read for myself.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can listen and respond appropriately to adults and my peers</li> <li>• I can ask relevant questions to extend my understanding and knowledge</li> <li>• I can use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</li> <li>• I can articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</li> <li>• I can give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.</li> <li>• I can maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</li> <li>• I can use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</li> <li>• I can speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</li> <li>• I can participate in discussions, presentations, performances, roleplay/improvisations and debates</li> <li>• I can gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</li> <li>• I can consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</li> <li>• I can select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</li> </ul>

## Year 3&4 Reading Checklist

### Word Reading

I can:

- ☐☐☐ Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet.
- ☐☐☐ Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

**Assessment Point 1:**                      **Point 2:**                      **Point 3:**

### Comprehension

**Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:**

- ☐☐☐ *listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks*
- ☐☐☐ *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes*
- ☐☐☐ *using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read*
- ☐☐☐ *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally*
- ☐☐☐ *identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books*
- ☐☐☐ *preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action*
- ☐☐☐ *discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination*
- ☐☐☐ *recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]*

**Assessment Point 1:**                      **Point 2:**                      **Point 3:**

**Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:**

- ☐☐☐ *checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context*
- ☐☐☐ *asking questions to improve their understanding of a text*
- ☐☐☐ *drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence*
- ☐☐☐ *predicting what might happen from details stated and implied*



- ☐☐☐ *identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these*
- ☐☐☐ *identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning*
- ☐☐☐ Retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- ☐☐☐ Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

**Assessment Point 1:**                      **Point 2:**                      **Point 3:**

## Year 5&6 Reading Checklist

### Reading - Word Reading

I can:

- ☐☐☐ Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

**Assessment Point 1:**

**Point 2:**

**Point 3:**

### Reading - Comprehension

**Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:**

- ☐☐☐ *continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks*
- ☐☐☐ *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes*
- ☐☐☐ *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions*
- ☐☐☐ *recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices*
- ☐☐☐ *identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing*
- ☐☐☐ *making comparisons within and across books*
- ☐☐☐ *learning a wider range of poetry by heart*
- ☐☐☐ *preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.*

**Assessment Point 1:**

**Point 2:**

**Point 3:**

**Understand what they read by:**

- ☐☐☐ *checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context*
- ☐☐☐ *asking questions to improve their understanding*
- ☐☐☐ *drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings,*



*thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence*

- ☐☐☐ *predicting what might happen from details stated and implied*
- ☐☐☐ *summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas*
- ☐☐☐ *identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.*
- ☐☐☐ Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader.
- ☐☐☐ Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.
- ☐☐☐ Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.
- ☐☐☐ Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.
- ☐☐☐ Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary.
- ☐☐☐ Provide reasoned justifications for their views.

**Assessment Point 1:**

**Point 2:**

**Point 3:**