

We're teaching every
child to read with
Little Wandle Letters
and Sounds Revised

A complete SSP validated by
the Department for Education



Dear Parents/Carers,

Please find enclosed a range of documents to support your child/ren in their phonics and reading learning journey. These documents are specific to our Phonics programme in school - Little Wandle. The Little Wandle scheme ensures high quality, consistent teaching of phonics and early reading for every child. As well as teaching the sounds that letters and groups of letters make, Little Wandle also enables us to use a range of phonetically decodable books matched to your child/rens stage of learning.

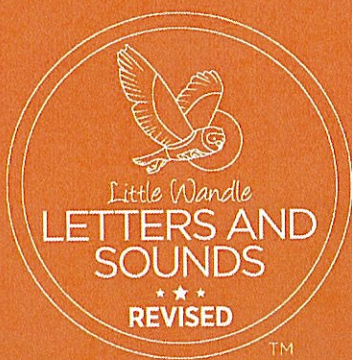
For more information and how to support your child with their phonics and reading at home, please visit the parents information section of the Little Wandle webpage here:

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

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact one of us.

Many Thanks,

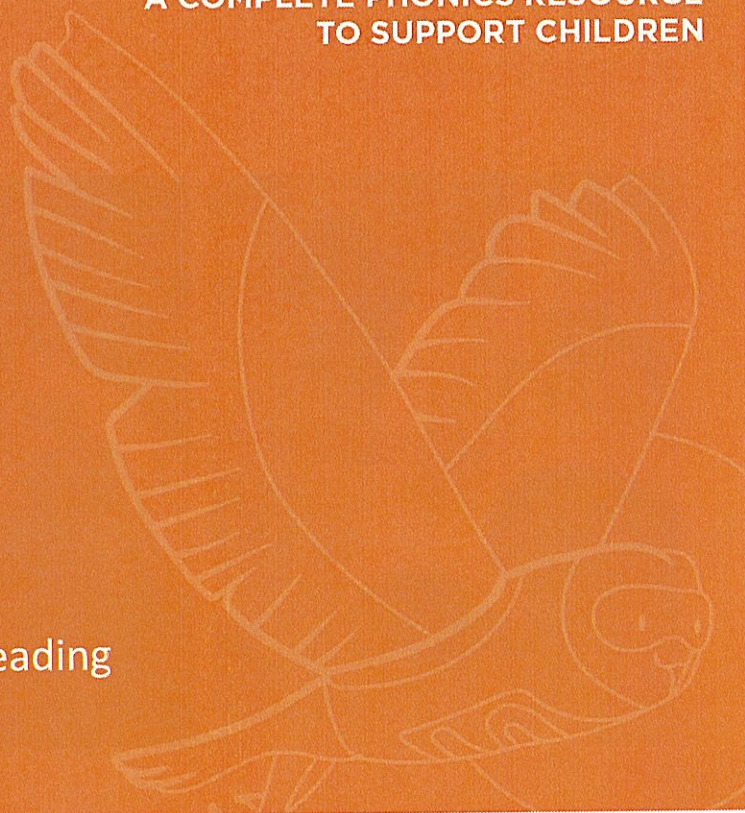
Miss Hodgson, Mrs Ritchie and Mrs Martin.



**A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE
TO SUPPORT CHILDREN**

Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading

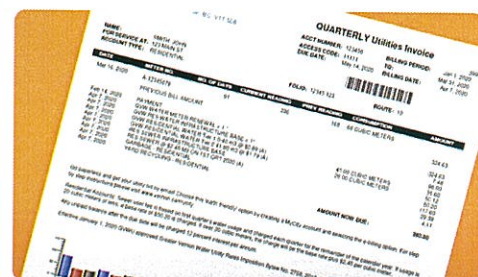
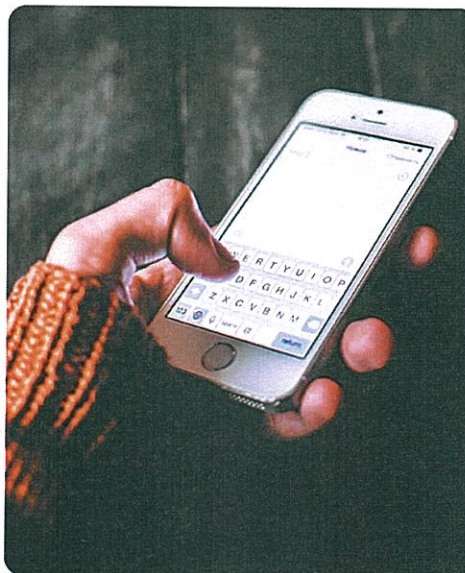


**A love of reading is the biggest indicator
of future academic success.**

OECD (The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)



How many times have you
already read today?



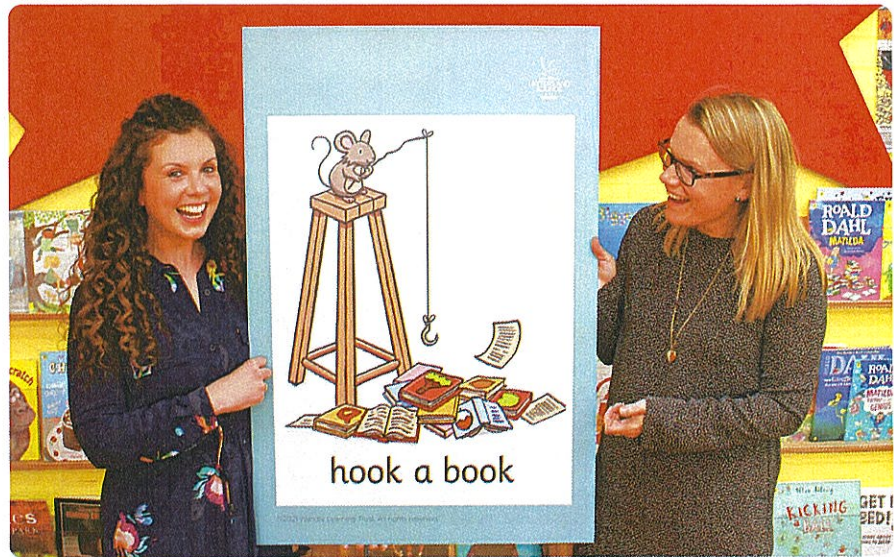
Phonics



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.

”

Blending to read words



Terminology

Phoneme

Grapheme

Digraph

Trigraph

Split vowel digraph






Blend

Segment

Teaching order





Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 1

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
s s		Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Under the snake's chin, slide down and round its tail.
a a		Open your mouth wide and make the 'a' sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet, and down into space.
t t		Open your lips, put the tip of your tongue behind your teeth and press t t t	From the tiger's nose to its tail, then follow the stripe across the tiger.
p p		Bring your lips together and push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
i i		pull your lips back and make the 'i' sound at the back of your mouth i i i	Down the iguana's body, then draw a dot (on the leaf) at the top.
		Open your lips a bit, put your tongue behind your teeth and	Down the stick, up and over the

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
j j		Pucker your lips and show your teeth and your tongue as you say j j j	All the way down the jellyfish. Dot on its head.
v v		Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing vvvv vvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcano, and back up to the top.
w w		Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	From the top of the wave to the bottom, up the wave, down the wave, then up again.
x x		Mouth open then push the csk sound through as you close your mouth ex ex ex (x x x)	Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box. Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box.

Gradually your child learns the entire alphabetic code:

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 d g o c k 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/ (this) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bugs)	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no into she push* he of we me be

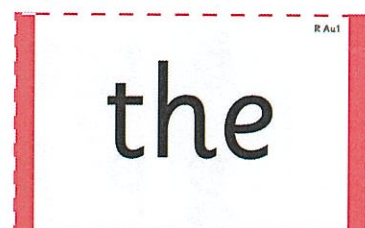
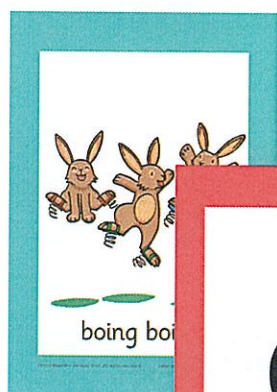
*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations, in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oo oo ar or ur ow ai 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

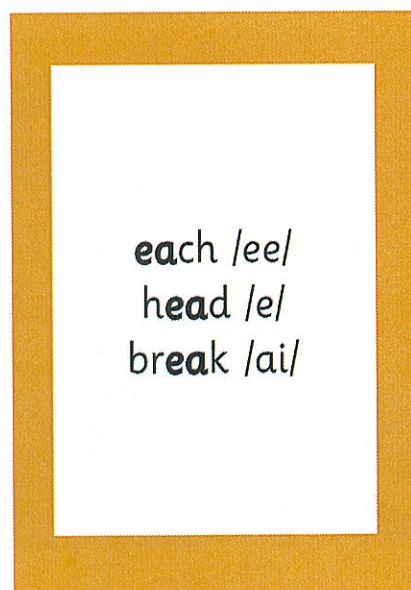
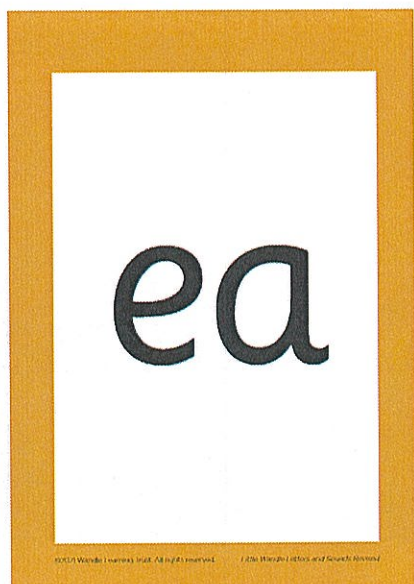
Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants • CVCC CCVC CCVC CCVC CCVC • longer words and compound words • words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /d/ /ed/, -est	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

How we make learning stick



Reading and spelling

Reading and spelling



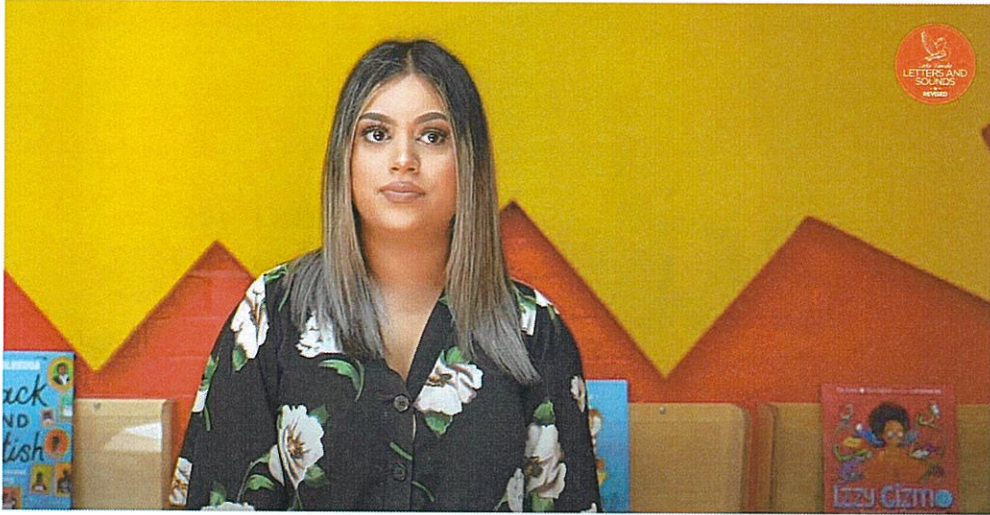
And all the different ways to write
the phoneme sh:



shell
chef
special

caption
mansion
passion

Tricky words



Spelling

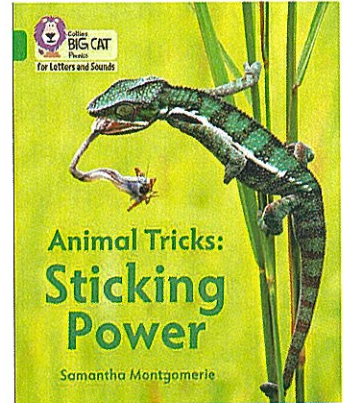
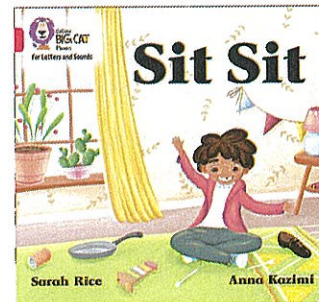
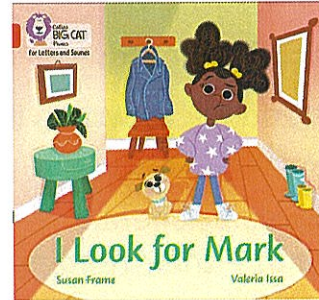
- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.



How do we teach reading in books?

Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled three times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups



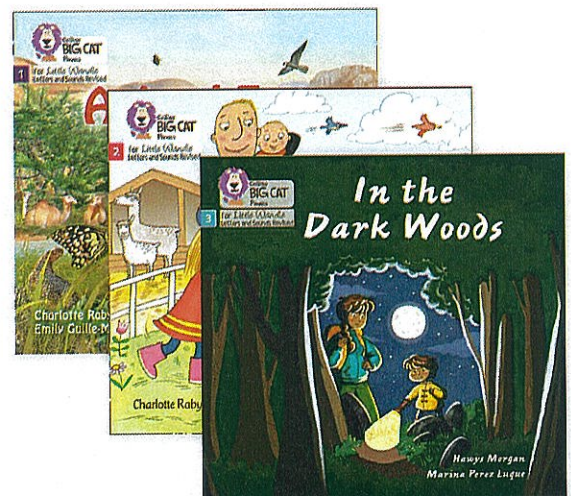
We use assessment to match your child the right level of book

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.



Reading at home

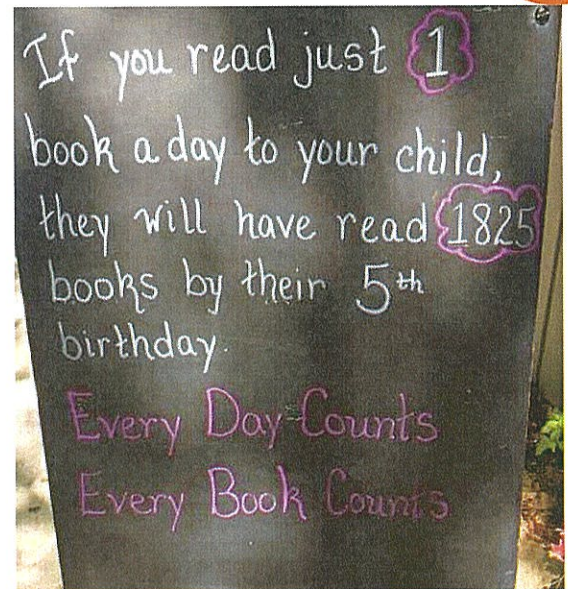
The most important thing you can do is read with your child



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

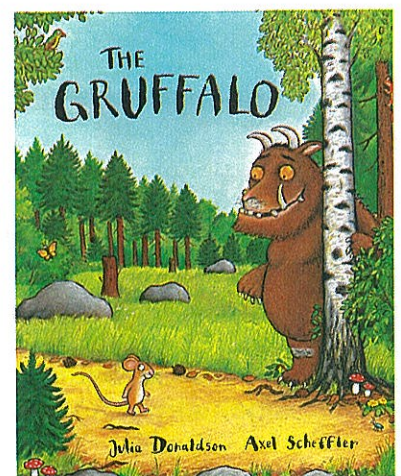
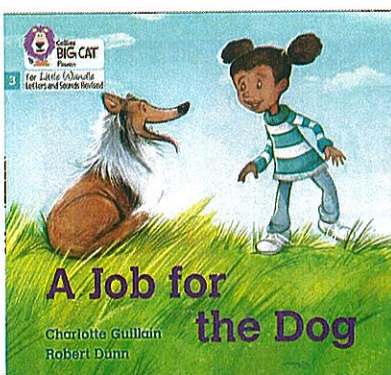
- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

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



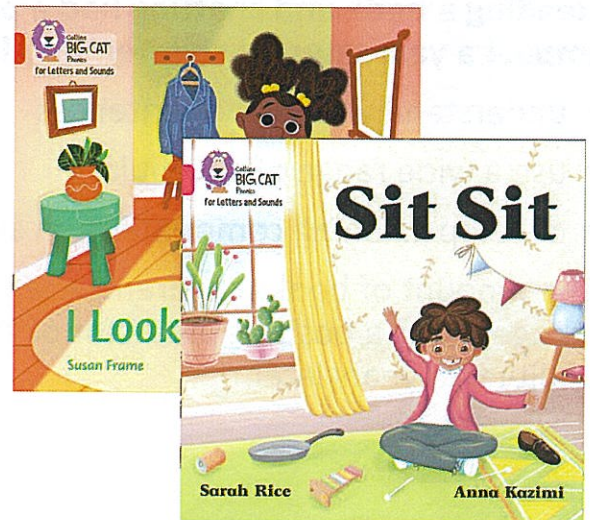
Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J

Books going home



Listening to your child read their phonics book

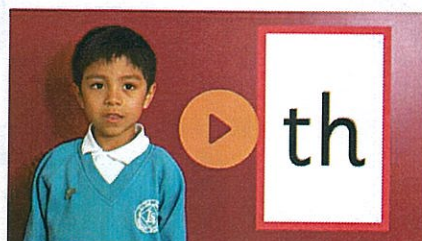
- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



Supporting your child with phonics



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 1**



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 2**



**Phase 3 sounds taught in
Reception Spring 1**

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.



“

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

Carl Sagan










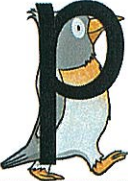










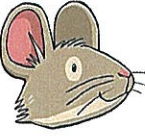
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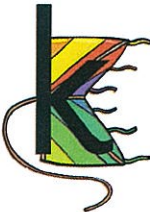
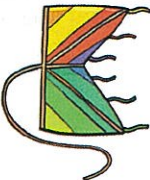




Key Mantras of Little Wandle for Parents

Mantra	Explanation/ Example
Digraph – two letters, one sound	Use to highlight that a sound is represented by two letters. E.g. 'ai'
Trigraph – three letters, one sound	Use to highlight that a sound is represented by three letters. E.g. 'igh'
Spot the digraph/trigraph	When READING Identify any sounds which are represented by more than one letter in the word before reading the word. E.g. 'ai' in train
Sound talk	When READING Sound out the word before attempting to blend. E.g. t-r-ai-n
Blend	When READING Blend the word together e.g. 'train'
Whisper blend	When READING Child whispers the letters to help them blend when reading as a stage between overtly blending out loud and blending in their head.
Blend in your head	When READING Child is encouraged to blend in their head rather than out loud.
Chunk it up	When READING Split longer words into parts to make them easier to read. E.g. train/ing ladd/er e/vent/ful This may be done by covering part of the word with your hand or the child may use their finger when in a book.
Segmenting fingers	When SPELLING Ask children to hold up their hand ready to count the sounds – use the hand they DO NOT write with.
How many sounds?	When SPELLING Break the word down into sounds and put a finger up for each sound to count them. This helps children to not miss any graphemes when writing (although they may not always choose the correct grapheme it should be phonetically plausible – e.g. selecting 'ay' instead of 'ai'). E.g. train – t-r-ai-n (4 fingers would be up)

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

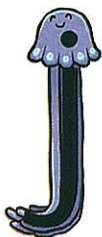

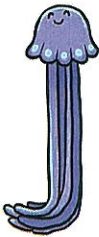















Autumn 1




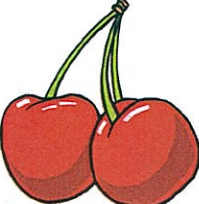

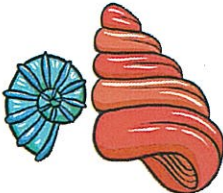






Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 	 snake	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Down the snake from head to tail.
 	 astronaut	Open your mouth wide and make the a sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet and down into space.
 	 tiger	Open your lips; put the tip of your tongue behind your teeth and press t t t	Down the tiger and across its neck.
 	 penguin	Bring your lips together, push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and around its head.
 	 iguana	Pull your lips back and make the i sound at the back of your mouth i i i	Down the iguana and dot the leaf.
 	 net	Open your lips a bit, put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnn sound nnnnn	Down, up and over the net.
 	 mouse	Put your lips together and make the mmmmm sound mmmmm	Down, up and over the mouse's ears.













Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 d	 duck	Put your tongue to the top and front of your mouth and make a quick d sound d d d	Round the duck's body, up to its head and down to its feet.
 g	 goat	Give me a big smile that shows your teeth; press the middle of your tongue to the top and back of your mouth; push your tongue down and forward to make the g sound g g g	Round the goat's face and curl under its chin.
 o	 octopus	Make your mouth into round shape and say o o o	All around the octopus.
 c	 cat	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	Curl around the cat.
 k	 kite	Open your mouth into a little smile; make your tongue flat and move it up towards the top of your mouth to say k k k	Down the kite, up to the top corner and down to the bottom corner.
 ck	 sock	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	c Curl around the heel of the sock. k Down the sock, up and back down to the toe. Catchphrase: Rock that sock!
 e	 elephant	Open your mouth wide and say e e e	Around the elephant's eye and curl down its trunk.

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet


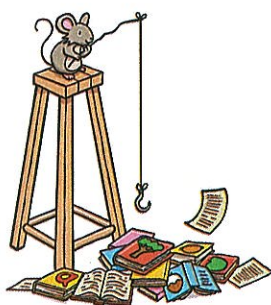
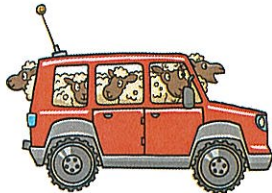

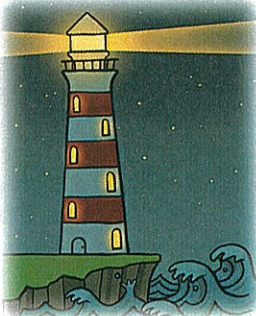


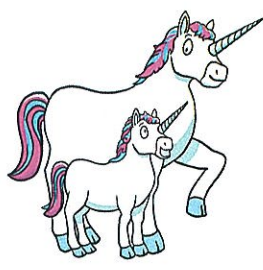
Autumn 2





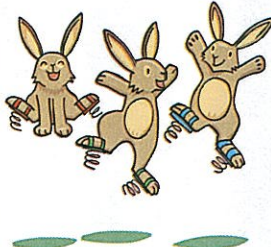
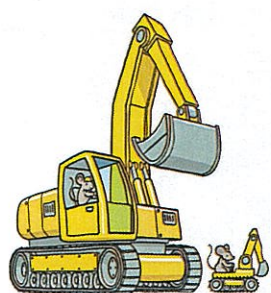
Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 	 <p>jellyfish</p>	Pucker your lips and show your teeth use your tongue as you say j j j	Down the jellyfish and dot its head.
 	 <p>volcano</p>	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing vvvvv vvvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcano and back up to the top.
 	 <p>wave</p>	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	Down and up and down and up the waves.
 	 <p>box</p>	Mouth open, then push the cs/x sound through as you close your mouth cs cs cs (x x x)	From the top, across the box to the bottom. From the top again across the box to the bottom.
 	 <p>yo-yo</p>	Smile, tongue to the top of your mouth, say y without opening your mouth yyy	Down, around the yo-yo and curl round the string.
 	 <p>zebra</p>	Show me your teeth and buzz the z sound zzzzz zzzzz	Across the top of the zebra's head, zig-zag down its neck and along.

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase / Catchphrase
 qu qu	 queen	Pucker your mouth, then open it as you say qu qu qu	q Round the queen's face, down her robe and a flick at the end. qu Quick, it's the queen!
 ch ch	 cherries	Pucker your lips and show your teeth; use your tongue as you say ch ch ch	ch Chew the cherries, children.
 sh sh	 shells	Pucker your lips and show your teeth; push the air out shshshshsh shshshshsh	sh Share the shells.
 th th	 thumb	Voiced: Tongue on your teeth, teeth almost closed to make a 'buzzing' th th th Unvoiced: Tongue on your teeth; push the air out th th th	th Thumbs up, we're having fun.
 ng ng	 ring	Open your mouth a bit and then use your tongue at the back of your mouth to say ng ng ng	ng Bling on a ring.
 nk nk	 pink panda	Open your mouth a bit and then use your tongue at the back of your mouth to say ngk ngk ngk	nk I think I am pink.

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 u	 umbrella	Open your mouth wide and say u u u	Down and around the umbrella, and back to the ground.
 r	 rainbow	Show me your teeth to make a rrrrr sound rrrrr rrrrr	From the cloud to the ground and over the rainbow.
 h	 helicopter	Open your mouth and breathe out sharply h h h	Down, up and over the helicopter.
 b	 bear	Put your lips together and say b as you open them b b b	Down the bear's back, up and round its tummy.
 f	 flamingo	Open your lips a little; put your teeth on your bottom lip and push the air out to make the sound ffff ffff	Down the flamingo to its foot and across its wings.
 l	 lollipop	Open your mouth a little; put your tongue up to the top of your mouth, behind your teeth, and press llll llll	Down the lollipop stick.

How to say the Phase 3 sounds









Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase
ai	 tail in the rain	Open your mouth wide and say ai ai ai	oo	 hook a book	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say oo oo oo
ee	 sheep in a jeep	Smile with your lips apart and say ee ee ee	oo	 zoom to the moon	Open your mouth just a bit, put your hand on your tummy, pull your tummy in and say oo oo oo
igh	 a light in the night	Open your mouth in a relaxed way and say igh igh igh	ar	 march in the dark	Open your mouth wide, push your tongue down and say ar ar ar
oa	 soap that goat	Make an 'o' with your mouth and say oa oa oa	or	 born with a horn	Make an 'o' with your mouth, push your tongue down and say or or or









Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase
ur	 curl the fur	Open your mouth in a relaxed way, push your tongue down and say ur ur ur	ear	 get near to hear	Smile with your lips apart, push your tongue to your teeth as you say ear ear ear
ow	 wow owl	Open your mouth wide then move your lips together as you say ow ow ow	air	 chair in the air	Open your mouth wide, push your tongue down as you say air air air
oi	 boing boing	Make an 'o' with your mouth then move your lips out as you say oi oi oi	er	 a bigger digger	Open your mouth in a relaxed way, push your tongue down and say ur ur ur

How to say the Phase 5 sounds

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



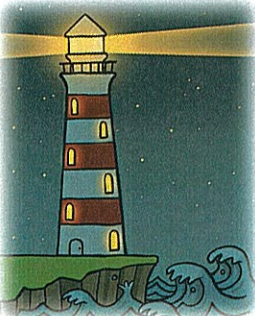

Sounds introduced in Phase 2



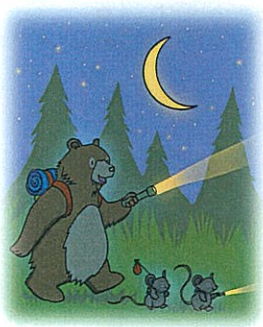
Grapheme and mnemonic	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	c se ce st sc
	Open your lips a bit; put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnn sound nnnnn	kn gn
	Put your lips together and make the mmmmm sound mmmmm	mb
	Open your mouth into a little smile; make your tongue flat and move it up towards the top of your mouth to say c c c	ch
	Show me your teeth to make a rrrr sound rrrrr	wr
	Open your lips a little; put your teeth on your bottom lip and push the air out to make the sound ffff ffff	ph
	Open your mouth a little; put your tongue up to the top of your mouth, behind your teeth, and press tttt tttt	le al
	Pucker your lips and show your teeth; use your tongue as you say j j j	g dge ge
	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing sound vvvv vvvv	ve




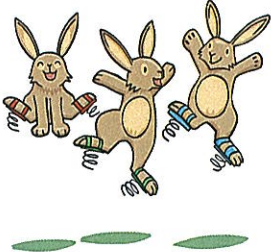
Grapheme and mnemonic	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	wh
	Show me your teeth and buzz the z sound zzzzz zzzzz	se ze
	Pucker your lips and show your teeth; use your tongue as you say ch ch ch	tch ture*
	Show me your teeth and push the air out shshshshsh	ch ti ssi si ci
	Open your mouth wide and say e e e	ea
	Pull your lips back and make the i sound at the back of your mouth iii	y
	Make your mouth into a round shape and say o o o	a
	Open your mouth wide and say u u u	o-e o ou

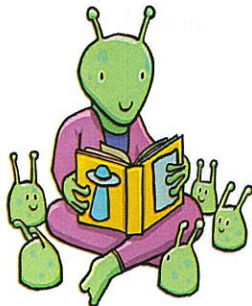

*Note that the pronunciation of 'ture' has a slight schwa sound at the end.

Sounds introduced in Phase 3

Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
ai	 <p>tail in the rain</p>	Open your mouth wide and say ai ai ai	ay a a-e elgh algh ey ea
ee	 <p>sheep in a jeep</p>	Smile with your lips apart and say ee ee ee	ea e e-e ie y ey
igh	 <p>a light in the night</p>	Open your mouth in a relaxed way and say igh igh igh	ie i i-e y
oa	 <p>soap that goat</p>	Make an 'o' with your mouth and say oa oa oa	o o-e ou oe ow

Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
oo	 <p>zoom to the moon</p>	Open your mouth just a bit, put your hand on your tummy, pull your tummy in and say oo oo oo	ue u-e ew ou ui
yoo		Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say yoo yoo yoo	ue u u-e ew
oo	 <p>hook a book</p>	Open your mouth just a bit, put your hand on your tummy, pull your tummy in and say oo oo oo	u* oul
ar	 <p>march in the dark</p>	Open your mouth wide, push your tongue down and say ar ar	a* al*

Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
or	 <p>born with a horn</p>	Make an 'o' with your mouth, push your tongue down and say or or or	aw au aur oor al a oar ore
ur	 <p>curl the fur</p>	Open your mouth in a relaxed way, push your tongue down and say ur ur ur	er ir or
ow	 <p>wow owl</p>	Open your mouth wide then move your lips together as you say ow ow ow	ou
oi	 <p>boing boing</p>	Make an 'o' with your mouth then move your lips out as you say oi oi oi	oy

Grapheme	Catchphrase	Pronunciation phrase	Phase 5 Graphemes
ear	 <p>get near to hear</p>	Smile with your lips apart, push your tongue to your teeth as you say ear ear ear	ere ear
air	 <p>chair in the air</p>	Open your mouth wide, push your tongue down as you say air air air	are ere ear
zh		Pucker your lips and show your teeth; push the air over your tongue as you say zh zh	su si

*depending on regional accent

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 c k 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> words with –s /s/ added at the end (hats sits) words ending in s /z/ (his) and with –s /z/ added at the end (bags sings) 	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> words with double letters, longer words, words with two or more digraphs, words ending in –ing, compound words words with s /z/ in the middle words with –s /s/ /z/ at the end words with –es /z/ at the end 	Review all taught so far

Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Summer 2 Phase 4 graphemes	No new tricky words
Phase 3 long vowel graphemes with adjacent consonants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CVCC CCVC CCCVC CCV CCVCC words ending in suffixes: –ing, –ed /t/, –ed /id/ /ed/, –ed /d/ –er, –est longer words 	Review all taught so far

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 /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

Spring 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ or word /oo/ u oul awful could /air/ are share /or/ au aur oor al author dinosaur floor walk /ch/ tch ture match adventure /ar/ al a half* father* /or/ a water schwa in longer words: different /o/ a want /air/ ear ere bear there /ur/ ear learn /r/ wr wrist /s/ st sc whistle science /c/ ch school /sh/ ch chef /z/ ze freeze schwa at the end of words: actor	once laugh because eye

*The tricky words 'half' and 'father' may not be pronounced as this in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Summer 1: Phonics screening check review – no new GPCs or tricky words

Summer 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ai/ eigh aigh ey ea eight straight grey break /n/ kn gn knee gnaw /m/ mb thumb /ear/ ere eer here deer /zh/ su si treasure vision /j/ dge bridge /i/ y crystal /j/ ge large /sh/ ti ssi si ci potion mission mansion delicious /or/ augh our oar ore daughter pour oar more	busy beautiful pretty hour move improve parents shoe

**BUILDING ON THE ALPHABETIC CODE
SO CHILDREN SPELL WITH CONFIDENCE**

Little Wandle Spelling: Programme progression

Overview

The Little Wandle Spelling programme begins with a five-week review of Phase 5.

The Bridge to spelling teaches children how to ‘think about spelling’. Over five weeks, the children will complete the alphabetic code and learn the underpinning concepts of spelling.

Once this learning is secure, children are ready to move on to the Year 2 Spelling units.

The Spelling units follow the familiar structure of Little Wandle phonics lessons, supporting children to make links to their phonics learning. Little Wandle Spelling teaches children to consider etymology, morphology and grammar when spelling new words.

The programme provides full coverage of National Curriculum spelling requirements.

Term	Weeks of teaching	Programme focus
Year 2 Autumn 1	5 weeks	Phase 5 review
Year 2 Autumn 2	5 weeks	Bridge to spelling
Year 2 Spring and Summer	20 weeks	Spelling

Phase 5 review

Autumn 1	Coverage	Tricky words
Week 1	/ai/ a-e ai ay a eigh ea ey aigh /ee/ y ea ee e ie ey e-e /igh/ igh i-e i y ie /oa/ ow o o-e oa oe ou	people eye whole
Week 2	/oo/ /yoo/ oo u u-e ew ue ou ui /air/ air are ear ere /ur/ er ur ir or ear /ow/ ou ow	through improve move prove shoe two who beautiful their parents
Week 3	/or/ or a aw au ore oor al oar our augh aur /zh/ si su /ch/ ch tch ture* /sh/ sh ti ch ssi ci si	thought sure
Week 4	/j/ j g ge dge /s/ s ss c ce se st sc /u/ ou /e/ ea /i/ y /o/ a /u/ o o-e /oo/ u oul schwa: er a or ar our re	once again any many friend busy pretty because laugh**
Week 5	ie /ee/ /igh/ y /ee/ /igh/ /i/ ea /ee/ /e/ /ai/ a /a/ /ai/ /or/	friend

*The grapheme 'ture' makes the /ch/ sound but has a slight schwa 'uh' at the end.

**'laugh' is included as a tricky word with an unusual spelling for /a/, but please note regional pronunciations vary.

Bridge to spelling

Autumn 2	Coverage
Week 1	What do I need to know to think about spelling? How do I use the Complete the code chart to help me to spell?
Week 2	Why do I double letters at the end of words? Why do I double letters in some longer words ending in -er?
Week 3	Why do some words end in 'k' or 'ck'? Why do some words end in 'ch' or 'tch'?
Week 4	When do I add the suffix -es/-s to words? Why do I double the final letter in some words when I add the suffix -ing?
Week 5	Why do I swap the 'y' for an 'i' when I add the suffix -ed? Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffix -ing?

Spelling units

Term		Unit	Coverage	Prickly spellings	Homophones
Spring 1	Week 1	1	Why do some words have the spellings 'kn' and 'gn' for /n/, and 'wr' for /r/?	one once	knight/night
	Week 2				
	Week 3	2	Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffixes -ed, -ing, -er, -est and -y?	two again	one/won
	Week 4				
	Week 5	3	Why do some words end 'ge' or 'dge'? Why can /j/ be spelled 'j' or 'g' in different words?	any many	where/wear
Spring 2	Week 1	4	The 'W special' How do 'w' and 'qu' change the sounds that 'a', 'ar' and 'or' make in some words?	who whole	our/hour
	Week 2				
	Week 3	5	Why do I swap the 'y' for an 'i' when I add the suffix -es?	eye people	quite/quiet
	Week 4	6	Why do some words have the spelling 'ey' for the sound /ee/?	journey friend	see/sea
	Week 5	7	Why do some words end -le, -el, -al or -il?	move improve	to/too/two

Term		Unit	Coverage	Prickly spellings	Homophones
Summer 1	Week 1	8	Why does 'c' make the sound /s/ in some words?	says said	here/hear
	Week 2	9	How can I spell the sound /zh/?	busy pretty	be/bee
	Week 3	10	What happens when I add the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful -less and -ly to a root word?	parents because	bare/bear
	Week 4				
	Week 5	11	How can I show missing letters in a word?	beautiful laugh	there/their/they're
Summer 2	Week 1	12	Why do some longer words have the spelling 'ti' for /sh/?	sure sugar shoe	sun/son
	Week 2				
	Week 3	13	How do I use the possessive apostrophe (singular possession)?	Mr Mrs (Ms)	whole/hole
	Week 4	14	When do I swap, drop or double? (-ing, -er, -est, -y, -ed)	thought through	blue/blew
	Week 5				



Your child's reading journey

Reception Autumn term

Welcome to the beginning of the most wonderful journey in which your child, whatever their starting point, will become a fluent, confident reader who loves books!

For many children at the start of Reception, letters look like squiggles on the page and have no connection to sounds. Learning that letters and sounds are linked – phonics – is the key to reading.

In Reception this term, we will teach children the sounds of the first set of letters in the *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* programme (Phase 2) so they can begin to use phonics to read.

All for the love of reading

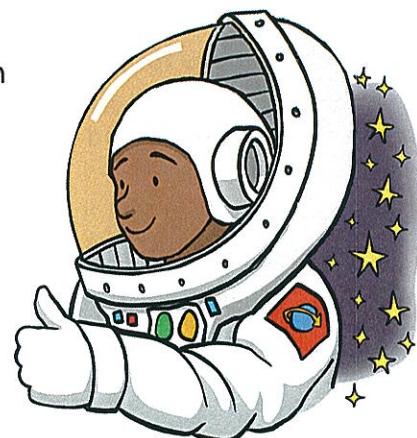
Reading enables children to function successfully in our increasingly text-filled world. But research also tells us that:

- Reading develops children's vocabulary, understanding of the world and empathy.
- A love of reading is the biggest indicator of future academic success!

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised teaches children to read *and* to love reading.

What will my child be taught in school this term?

- This term, your child will be taught phonics for 10–15 minutes every day.
- They will learn to say and read all the single letter sounds (for example, s and m) and some consonant digraphs. A digraph is where two letters make one sound (for example qu and sh).
- We will work really hard to teach your child to blend sounds together to read words.
- They will start reading wordless books and, when they can blend sounds into words, will read Phase 2 books.
- We will provide your child with daily additional practice if they need it.



How can I read a wordless book?!

- Wordless books are invaluable as they teach reading behaviours and early reading skills to children who are not yet blending.
- Talk to your child about what they can see in the pictures.
- Point to the images in the circles and find them on the page.
- Encourage your child to make links from the book to their own experiences.

What about words that can't be read easily with phonics?

- Some common words are unusual and do not make sense with phonics until much later in your child's reading journey, for example, 'was' and 'the'.
- We call these words 'tricky words' and we teach these words differently. We help children to identify the bit that does make sense and the part that is tricky.
- The 'Phase 2 tricky words' document provides more information. You will find this in the 'For parents' area of the Little Wandle website.

What can I do to support my child at home?

- Ask them what sounds they have learned each day and point out objects in the environment or in books that start with that sound.
- Read to your child daily – choose books that you can enjoy together. The love of reading books we send home are a great place to start!
- Listen to them practise reading their phonics book to develop their fluency.
- Ask your child's teacher if you need extra help with supporting your child – that's what we're here for!

Grown-up homework!

Here are some quick activities and links to give you the confidence to support your child with phonics.

1. Match the words to the definitions

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. phoneme | a. putting sounds together to read a word |
| 2. grapheme | b. another word for a sound |
| 3. blend | c. another word for a letter or group of letters |

2. Watch the videos for parents

Go to the 'For parents' area of the Little Wandle website (see link, right) and watch the following videos:

- Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 1
- Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 2
- How we teach blending
- Books coming home

3. Help your child to develop a love of reading

Try to do one or more of the following with your child this term:

- Visit your local library.
- Find a book to buy in your local charity shop.
- Learn a nursery rhyme together.
- Make a special time every day for sharing books.

Find further resources and information for parents and carers at:
www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/resources/for-parents



Your child's reading journey

Year 1

Your child is on their journey to becoming a skilled reader. In Reception, they learned all of the single letter sounds, the consonant digraphs and some vowel digraphs (digraph: two letters, one sound) and trigraphs (three letters, one sound).

In Year 1, children will learn the remaining graphemes in the *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* programme. These are alternative spellings for the sounds that they already know. The children will become more fluent readers and will read increasingly challenging texts.

All for the love of reading

- Teaching children the skills of reading will increase their will to read.
- Children who love reading, choose to read.
- Reading develops children's vocabulary, understanding of the world and empathy.
- A love of reading is the biggest indicator of future academic success! To develop a love of reading, children must have the skills to read, which is why we teach them using phonics.





What is my child taught in school?

- In Year 1, children are taught a 30-minute phonics lesson every day.
- They will also have an opportunity to apply their phonic knowledge to reading a book (matched to their level), at least three times a week.
- Your child may need daily additional practice to help secure their learning.

What can I do to support my child at home?

- Listen to your child practise reading their phonics book to develop their fluency.
- Read to your child daily – choose books that you can enjoy together. The love of reading books we send home are a great place to start.
- Ask your child's teacher if you need extra help with supporting your child – that's what we're here for!

What if my child comes across a word that they can't read straight away?

- If your child is unsure of a word, ask them to sound it out and then blend.
- Ask them if they can spot any digraphs (two letters, one sound) or trigraphs (three letters, one sound) before decoding the word.
- Never ask your child to guess words using the pictures or initial sounds as clues. If they are really struggling just read the word to them.

My child is reading the books fluently at home, do they need a more challenging book?

- No! We want children to be able to read fluently and not find reading a chore.
- Once they can read fluently, they can focus on adding expression when reading aloud and showing their understanding of the book. Use the prompts on the back page of the books to check your child's understanding.

Find further resources and information for parents and carers at:
www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/resources/for-parents



Your child's reading journey

Year 1 Phonics Screening Check

Your child has now learned most of the Year 1 phonics in *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* and will soon be preparing for the nationally required Phonics Screening Check, which will take place in June.

What is the Phonics Screening Check?

- The Phonics Screening Check is a quick check of your child's decoding skills.
- Your child will be asked to read 40 words – 20 are real words, 20 are known as 'alien words' (made-up words).

Why do the children read 'alien words'?

- Reading alien words checks children's decoding skills and knowledge of graphemes in a fair way – it mirrors what the children have to do when they read a word that they have not read before.
- Your child will not have seen the alien words before. They will have to use their knowledge of letters and sounds to work out how to read them.

How does the check work?

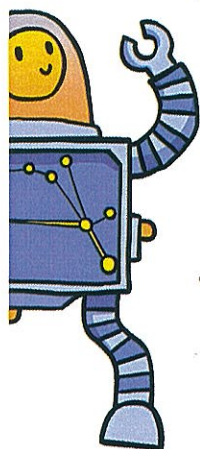
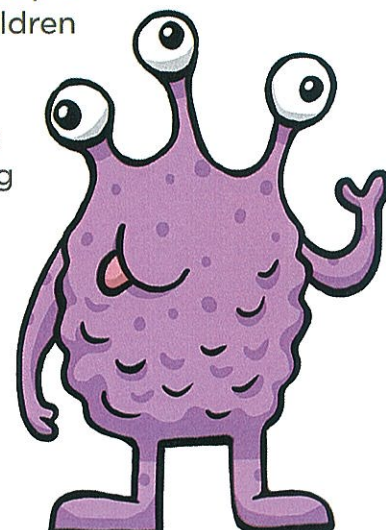
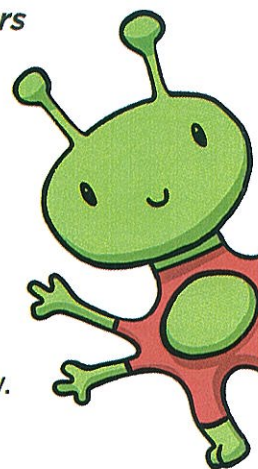
- Your child will be asked to read 40 words independently.
- The check has been designed to not put your child under stress. It will be carried out by a member of staff who knows your child well.
- It should only take a few minutes to complete, but there is no time limit.

Do I need to do anything to further support my child?

- Continue to listen to your child read their phonics books and read to them daily.
- Your child's teacher will let you know if any additional practice is needed.
- Always ask if you need any further support!

All for the love of reading

- Teaching children the skills of reading will increase their will to read. Children who love reading, choose to read.
- Reading develops children's vocabulary, understanding of the world and empathy.
- A love of reading is the biggest indicator of future academic success! To develop a love reading, children must have the skills to read, which is why we teach them using phonics.



1 Concentrate on reading quality (it isn't all about reading lots!)



Don't worry too much about the 'what' and 'how' of reading each day. Books are great—but leaflets, comics, recipes and instructions on a webpage can all be great too. Following a recipe to make some cupcakes is valuable reading. Be on the lookout for reading, wherever it is!

2 Ask your child lots of questions



All reading matters. Shared reading is about 'reading with', not just 'reading to' (even for older children). So, ask lots of 'Wh' questions, such as 'Who? What? Where? Why? Try them when talking about books: for example, 'what do you think Harry is feeling?'

3 Ask your child to make predictions about what they have read



If it is a book, look at the front cover—or the last chapter—and talk about what might happen next. Look for clues in the book and be a reading detective! For example, 'can you see the bear on the front cover? Where do you think he will go?'

4 Ask your child to summarise what they have read



When you've finished reading, talk about what happened. Acting out the things that happened in the story or describing the big idea of a chapter is really fun and maximises learning. For example, 'can you remember all the things that happened on the bear hunt?'

5 Ask your child to write about what they have read



Write, or draw pictures, from anything you've read! Big writing and pictures are even more fun. For example, use an old roll of wallpaper to make a treasure map with clues from the stories you've read together.

6 Read and discuss reading with friends or family



Make books a part of the family. Encourage your child to share them with a relative or friend, over a video call. Laugh about them when you are making meals together. For example, 'I hope the tiger doesn't come to tea today!'

7 Maintain the motivation to read



Talk about the joy of reading whenever you can. Your child is on an amazing journey to becoming a reader. Put them in the driving seat and have fun on the way! For example, 'choose your favourite story for bedtime tonight.'

