



New work for Year 1

Phonic Phase	Statutory requirements	Example words (non-statutory)	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	SLN Resources developed for SLN by Julie Bartlett
<u>How to use these resources</u>				
2 (Zz 3)	The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	off, well, miss, buzz, back	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	<u>ff, ll, ss, ck</u> ppt
	The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k	bank, think, honk, sunk		
1+	Division of words into syllables	pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset	Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.	<u>2 syllable smart</u> <u>Odd one out smart</u>
5	-tch	catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch	The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	<u>tch</u> ppt
6	The /v/ sound at the end of words	have, live, give	English words hardly ever end with the letter v , so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'	<u>ve endings</u> ppt
6	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s . If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es .	<u>noun plurals smart</u> <u>nouns s o r es smart</u> <u>verbs s es smart</u>
6*	Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper	-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed . If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	<u>ing verbs smart</u> <u>er verbs smart</u> <u>ed verbs smart</u>
6*	Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the	grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	<u>er -est</u>



Churchfield Church School

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	root word			
	Vowel digraphs and trigraphs:		Some may already be known, depending on the programmes used in reception, but some will be new.	
3	ai	rain, wait, train, paid, afraid	The digraphs ai and oi are never used at the end of English words.	ai ppt
3	oi	oil, join, coin, point, soil	The digraphs ai and oi are never used at the end of English words.	oi ppt
5	ay	day, play, say, way, stay	ay is used at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	ay ppt
5	oy	boy, toy, enjoy, annoy	oy is used at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	oy ppt
5	a-e	made, came, same, take, safe		a-e ppt
5	e-e	these, theme, complete		
5	i-e	five, ride, like, time, side		i-e ppt
5	o-e	home, those, woke, hope, hole		o-e ppt
5	u-e	June, rule, rude, use, tube, tune	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e .	u-e ppt
			All split vowel digraphs	silly sentences ppt bingo ppt all split vowels ppt
3	ar	car, start, park, arm, garden		ar ppt
3	ee	see, tree, green, meet, week		ee ppt
5	ea (/i:/)	sea, dream, meat, each, read (present tense)		ea (clean) ppt
5	ea (/ɛ/)	head, bread, meant, instead, read (past tense)		ea(head) ppt
3	er (/ɜ:/)	(stressed sound): her, term, verb, person		er (stressed) ppt
3	er (/ə/)	(unstressed <i>schwa</i> sound): better, under, summer, winter, sister		er (unstressed schwa) ppt
5	ir	girl, bird, shirt, first, third		ir ppt
3	ur	turn, hurt, church, burst, Thursday		ur ppt



Churchfield Church School

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3	oo (/u:/)	food, pool, moon, zoo, soon	Very few words end with the letters oo .	oo (long) ppt
3	oo (/ʊ/)	book, took, foot, wood, good		oo(short) ppt
3	oa	boat, coat, road, coach,	The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word.	oa ppt
5	oe	toe, goes		oe ppt
5	ou	out, about, mouth, around, sound	The only common English word ending in ou is <i>you</i> .	ou ppt
3	ow (/aʊ/)	now, how, brown, down, town		ow (now) ppt
5	ow (/əʊ/)	own, blow, snow, grow, show		ow (own) ppt
5	ue	blue, clue, true, rescue, Tuesday	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e , ue and ew . If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue and ew are more common spellings than oo .	ue ppt
5	ew	new, few, grew, flew, drew, threw		ew ppt
5	ie (/aɪ/)	lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried		ie (cried) ppt
5	ie (/i:/)	chief, field, thief		ie (chief) ppt
3	igh	high, night, light, bright, right		igh ppt
3	or	for, short, born, horse, morning		or ppt
	ore	more, score, before, wore, shore		ore ppt
5	aw	saw, draw, yawn, crawl		aw ppt
5	au	author, August, dinosaur, astronaut		au ppt
3	air	air, fair, pair, hair, chair		air ppt
3	ear	dear, hear, beard, near, year		ear (dear) ppt
3	ear (/ɛə/)	bear, pear, wear		ear (pear) ppt
5	are (/ɛə/)	bare, dare, care, share, scared		are (bare) ppt
	Consolidation		Which grapheme Distinguishing between different spellings of long vowel phonemes. Use these after each phoneme has been introduced.	ppt long a , long i long o , long u or oor ore , ear are air aw au a
	Consolidation		Rhyming words: Long vowel phonemes Use to hear, sort, read and spell, words using different spellings of long vowel phonemes	ppt snap long a , snap long e snap long i , snap long o



Churchfield Church School

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				snap long u <i>smart</i> long a pics , long a words long e pics , long e words long i pics , long i words long o pics , long o words long u pics , long u words
	Consolidation		<u>Phoneme Spotter stories</u> Use to hear, sort, read and spell, words using different spellings of long vowel phonemes	<i>Smart</i> long a , long e long i , long o long u short oo
	Consolidation		<u>Silly questions</u> Use to read words containing different graphemes for er, or and ar	silly er or ar ppt
5	Words ending –y (/i:/ or /ɪ/)	very, happy, funny, party, family		y endings ppt family captions ppt adjectives ending in y captions <i>smart</i> adjective writer smart
5	New consonant spellings ph and wh	dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant when, where, which, wheel, while	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. <i>fat, fill, fun</i>).	ph ppt wh ppt wh questions ppt wh and ph smart
5	Using k for the /k/ sound	Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky	The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y .	c or k ppt
	Adding the prefix –un	unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock	The prefix un– is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	un words smart
3+	Compound words	football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry	Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	compound 1 ppt compound 2 ppt



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				compound 1 <i>smart</i>
	Consolidation			sentence substitution 5a <i>smart</i> sentence substitution 5b <i>smart</i> silly questions 5a <i>smart</i> silly questions 5b <i>smart</i>
2+	Common exception words	the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our - and/or others, according to the programme used	Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far.	CE Flashcards1 <i>smart</i>



Somerset Literacy Network
New work for Year 2

Phonic Phase	Statutory requirements	Example words (non-statutory)	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	SLN Resources <i>developed for SLN by Julie Bartlett</i>
<u>How to use these resources</u>				
5	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust	The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ (“dge”) sound at the end of English words. At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt – dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʊ/ and /ʌ/ sounds (sometimes called ‘short’ vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as – ge at the end of a word. In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.	ge ppt dge ppt dge or ge smart g or j ppt
5	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y	race, ice, cell, city, fancy		s or c ppt
5	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw	The ‘k’ and ‘g’ at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	kn or n ppt
5	The /ɹ/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	r or wr ppt
Year 3	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	table, apple, bottle, little, middle	The – le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	le ppt le double ppt le1, le2, le sort smart
Year 3	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel	The – el spelling is much less common than – le . The – el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s .	el ppt
Year 3	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal	Not many nouns end in – al , but many adjectives do.	al ppt
Year 3	Words ending –il	pencil, fossil, nostril	There are not many of these words.	il ppt



Churchfield Church School

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5	The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	y(cry) ppt
6	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	y ies plural nouns smart y nouns ies ppt nouns s, es or ies smart y verbs ies ppt
6	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it.	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ...but copying, crying, replying	The y is changed to i before –ed, –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	y verbs er ed ing smart y word suffixes smart y adjectives er est suffixes smart
6	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, – est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing, –ed, –er, –est, –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. The exception is <i>being</i> .	e verbs ed er ing smart
6	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). Exception: The letter ‘x’ is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .	er ed ing (short vowel verbs) smart
	Consolidation			add ed to all types of verbs smart more adding ed all verbs smart add ing all types of verbs smart more adding ing all verbs smart add ed and ing all types smart add s ed ing all types smart words ending in y smart
5 and 6	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always	The /ɔ:/ sound (“or”) is usually spelt as a before l and ll.	
5	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday		o(monk) ppt



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5	The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of –s (<i>donkeys, monkeys, etc.</i>).	ey(key) ppt
6	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after w and qu .	a(wash) ppt
6	The /ɜ:/sound spelt or after w	word, work, worm, world, worth	There are not many of these words.	or (worms) smart
6	The /ɔ:/sound spelt ar after w	war, warm, towards	There are not many of these words.	ar (swarm) smart
6	The /z/ sound spelt s	television, treasure, usual		s (television) smart
6	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –ly	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in –y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	ful smart adding full smart adding ness smart adding ment smart adding ly smart
>6	Contractions	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't – cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	contractions 1 smart contraction pairs smart common contractions smart
grammar	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's		Possessive captions smart
>6	Words ending in –tion	station, fiction, motion, national, section		tion smart
5	Homophones and near-homophones	there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	homophones 1 smart homophones2 smart homophones3 smart homophone sentences ppt homophone pairs smart which homophone1 smart which homophone 2 ppt



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				homographs smart
	Consolidation			Choose 3 ppt
2+	Common exception words	door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used.	<p>Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. <i>past, last, fast, path</i> and <i>bath</i> are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in <i>cat</i>.</p> <p><i>Great, break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea.</p> <p>Note: 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with 'child'.</p>	CE Flashcards1 smart CE Flashcards2 smart