

## Progression of Phonics Teaching in Early Years Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1

Phonics Phase	When is this taught?	Phonic Knowledge & Skills	Phonemes & Graphemes Covered
Phase 1	Nursery	Activities are divided into seven aspects, including environmental sounds, instrumental sounds, body sounds, rhythm and rhyme, alliteration, voice sounds and finally oral blending and segmenting	n/a
Phase 2	Nursery/ Reception	Learning 19 letters of the alphabet and one sound for each. Blending sounds together to make words. Segmenting words into their separate sounds. Beginning to read simple captions.	s, a, t, p i, n, m, d g, o, c, k ck, e, u, r h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss
Phase 3	Reception	The remaining 7 letters of the alphabet, one sound for each. Graphemes such as <i>ch, oo, th</i> representing the remaining phonemes not covered by single letters. Reading captions, sentences and questions. On completion of this phase, children will have learnt the "simple code", i.e. one grapheme for each phoneme in the English language	j, v, w, x y, z, zz, qu ch, sh, th, ng ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er
Phase 4	Reception	No new grapheme-phoneme correspondences are taught in this phase. Children learn to blend and segment longer words with adjacent consonants, e.g. <i>swim, clap, jump</i> .	
Phase 5	Year 1	Now we move on to the "complex code". Children learn more graphemes for the phonemes which they already know, plus different ways of pronouncing the graphemes they already know, eg <i>ay, a_e, oa, ow, oi, oy</i>	ay, ou, ie, ea oy, ir, ue, aw wh, ph, ew, oe, au, a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e
Phase 6	Year 2	Working on spelling & grammar, including prefixes and suffixes, doubling and dropping letters etc.	