

## English

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate.

## Reading

The Rose Review (2006) set out a reading model – The Simple View of Reading. The model was designed to show that skilled reading requires two processes:

- word recognition processes – using phonic rules to read words
- language comprehension processes – understanding of language

## Phonics

Our approach to teaching phonics is through the linguistic phonic programme: Sounds-Write. Sounds-Write begins with the sounds in the language and moves from the sounds to the written word. In order to become a fluent reader and speller of English the learner must have a sound understanding of **conceptual knowledge** and **skills**.

The Sounds-Write programme develops the understanding of:

### ***Conceptual Knowledge***

1. Letters are symbols (spellings) that represent sounds.
2. A sound may be spelled by 1, 2, 3 or 4 letters.
3. The same sound can be spelled in more than one way.
4. Many spellings can represent more than one sound.

### ***Skills***

1. Blending – the ability to push sounds together to build words.
2. Segmenting – the ability to pull apart the individual sounds in words.
3. Phoneme manipulation – the ability to insert sounds into and delete sounds out of words.

Daily whole class phonics lessons, 30 minutes in length, are taught in Reception to Year 2. Group and 1-1 phonics interventions, and post teach lessons are also implemented.

### **General teaching points for Sounds-Write lessons –**

- **The lessons are written in a script format** to enable the teacher to use accurate language from the start.
- **The sounds are presented in the context of a whole word, not in isolation.** No previous knowledge of sounds is needed before starting these lessons.
- **Always refer to the sound, not the letter name.**
- **Precise pronunciation** of consonants is vital. Pupils should say the individual sounds separately and without an attached vowel, for example /b/ not ‘buh’.
- **Continuants** are emphasised to help pupils with blending and segmenting.
- **The teacher’s gestures** are very important. They let the pupils know exactly what we want them to do. Pupils should also be encouraged to use the gestures themselves.
- **Writing/Spelling** is a part of each lesson. Teacher uses whiteboard which can be seen by all children. Each child has something on which to write.
- **The Lesson Plans** have two sections:

**Main Lesson:** is suitable for any number of pupils: whole class, small group or individuals. This lesson is usually presented first. It requires little or no advance preparation of materials.

**Follow-Up Lessons:** These are useful extensions and variations of the main lesson, designed, primarily, for use with pupils seated at tables. All are suitable for whole-class work. Each lesson begins with a list of required materials, some of which need advance preparation.

- **Teaching through errors** forms a very important part of the Sounds-Write teaching approach.
- **Word lists and stories:** word lists and stories are provided to support lessons.

The Sounds-Write Programme consists of 3 sections:

1. **The Initial Code** – Lessons 1-5
2. **The Extended Code** – Lessons 6-10
3. **Polysyllabic Words** – Lessons 11-15

## **The Initial Code**

In the initial code, children will learn:

- to segment, blend and manipulate sounds in words with the structure: CVC, 2 consonants in final position, 2 consonants in the initial position, 3 adjacent consonants.
- sounds can be represented by spellings with one letter, some spellings are written with a double consonant and some spellings are written with two different letters.

The code knowledge is set out on p84 of the Sounds-Write programme.

## **The Extended Code**

In the extended code, children will learn:

- to segment: to spell words containing the target sound.
- to blend: to read words containing the target sound
- to manipulate alternative sounds in and out of words.
- a sound can be represented by more than one spelling.
- the most common spellings which represent the target sound.
- a spelling can represent more than one sound.
- the most common sounds represented by the target spelling.

## **Polysyllabic Words**

In Polysyllabic words, the children will learn:

- to segment: to spell polysyllabic words by segmenting them first into syllables, and then each syllable, in turn, into sounds.
- to blend: to read words by first blending sounds into syllables, and then syllables, in turn into words.
- some words are made up of more than one syllable.
- the spelling of common syllables, such as prefixes and suffixes.
- some polysyllabic words contain schwas.

Daily lessons should be a combination of 3 Sounds-Write lessons, no less than 2. All staff delivering phonics teaching must have completed and passed the Sounds-Write training and assessment.

## **Phonics Books**

In order for children to practise by reading texts closely matched to their level of phonic attainment, that do not require them to use alternative strategies to read unknown words we have purchased books from the following publishers:

**Phonicbooks** – Dandelion Launchers (Initial Code) and Dandelion Readers (Initial and Extended Code)

**Sounds-Write** – Initial and Extended Code Books

Phonicbooks and Sounds-Write books are aligned to the Sounds-Write Programme.

Dandelion Launchers have 1-2 lines of text per page.

Dandelion Readers have 3-4 lines of text per page.

Sounds-Write Books mainly consist of 1-2 paragraphs per page.

Children in Reception and Year 1 must read a phonics book to a Sounds-Write trained adult before it can be taken home to practise. The aim for children in year 2 is that they will have acquired enough phonics knowledge to read a range of texts. Those children, in year 2, who have not acquired those skills, will continue to read phonics texts matched to their phonic attainment.

### **Comprehension**

From Nursery to Year Two, we use stories and non-fiction texts to develop children's understanding. We have dedicated story times in all year groups. KS1 children have a weekly focus for their story times which supports the children to develop a range of comprehension skills. The teachers choose from a bank of suggested literature to share with the children to help promote a love of reading from an early age and to help with early vocabulary development. In year 2, two comprehension lessons are timetabled weekly alongside daily story times. We operate a weekend library in every year group, for families to share books together; EYFS children choose from a bank of stories, KS1 children access the school library to choose a fiction or non-fiction book. Children also develop comprehension skills through discussions in the Wider Curriculum subjects. Subject leads purchase texts to support the learning in their subjects.