# Rationale, Notation and Structure of 120 Lessons for Wand Phonics (Wand Education) By Debbie Hepplewhite MBE FRSA (of Phonics International Ltd) 

The content for the Wand Phonics 'systematic synthetic phonics' programme provided digitally is written by phonics specialist, Debbie Hepplewhite. The systematic and cumulative content is based on the 'systematic synthetic phonics teaching principles' as identified in England's official guidance for teachers and teacher-trainers. In England, the Department for Education has provided windows of opportunity for full 'systematic synthetic phonics' (SSP) programmes to apply for 'DfE-validation' based upon the DfE's own published 'core criteria'.

Debbie has written the Wand Phonics content to align with two existing DfE-validated SSP programmes for which she is the author:

Phonics International - a FREE, very comprehensive body of work provided online as printable and projectable resources by Phonics International Ltd. The scope of the content extends from 4+ years of age to older learners beyond infants, as required for intervention and/or extended spelling provision.
No Nonsense Phonics - hard copy, 'pick-up-and-go' core resources including the No Nonsense Phonics Skills series of 9 Pupil Books and 9 parallel Teacher Books (Raintree) and ready-made visual aids and manipulatives - this is a collaboration between Raintree and Phonics International Ltd.

Wand Phonics - an online, fully digital, audio-video, interactive SSP programme which features automatic feedback and assessment. This multi-sensory body of work is ideal for complementary use with the Phonics International programme when used in schools, and/or the No Nonsense Phonics programme. This is a collaboration between Wand Education and Phonics International, approved of and supported by Raintree.

## Collaboration

In effect, publishers Wand Education, Phonics International Ltd and Raintree, each specialising in their various mediums, have been able to collaborate to provide resources and options for schools and homes with a complete and outstanding range of fit-for-purpose, multi-sensory activities for phonics training, teaching, learning, informing - and to form strong working partnerships between schools and homes.

## Debbie Hepplewhite's authorship

Debbie created the Phonics International body of work at first - which she describes as 'the mother' of No Nonsense Phonics (Skills) and Wand Phonics - that is, rationale, notation and structure of code progression and resource design leading to subsequent developments with Raintree and Wand Education. The rationale and 'systematic synthetic phonics teaching principles' described via 'In a nutshell' document is pertinent for the entire suite of Debbie's resources including Wand Phonics:

## https://phonicsinternational.com/Brief overview of Phonics International in a nutshell.pdf

[Note: The range of letter/s-sound correspondences featured in the full Phonics International programme in the later Units of work extend slightly beyond the code in No Nonsense Phonics and Wand Phonics.]

## Notation of the alphabetic code

In Wand Phonics, the letter/s used within the slash marks to denote the 'sounds' are not based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). This is because the IPA introduces the complication of some symbols to denote the sounds that are not letter shapes in addition to some symbols for the sounds that do look like letter shapes. The IPA, therefore, can be hard to get to grips with and is often too precise for enabling regional pronunciations of the various graphemes (letters or letter groups) in various words. Pronunciation
of sounds and spoken words needs to be a flexible process to account for different accents and to promote the freedom and need to routinely modify the overall sound of approximate spoken words after sounding out the letters and letter groups and blending the sounds (synthesizing) to reach the pronunciation of the words when spoken naturally (whatever the accent).

See the variety of FREE Alphabetic Code Charts for different uses at https://alphabeticcodecharts.com .
Phoneme = the smallest, most identifiable and practical 'main' unit of sound in systematic synthetic phonics programmes. Sounds are always shown in slash marks. In Debbie's work, Is/blue lettering indicates consonant phonemes; |a| red lettering indicates vowel phonemes. There are also some units of sound that are combined phonemes (for example, qu is code for $/ \mathrm{kw} /$ which is $/ \mathrm{k}+\mathrm{w} /$; in some words $u$, -ew, -ue, u-e can be code for $/ y o o l$ which is $/ y+00 /$, or in some words, code for long $/ 00 /$. Although around 44 phonemes are identified in the English language, when actual spellings are brought into the picture (the print), the additional letters and letter groups which are code for 'combined phonemes' leads to there being around 50 units of 'sounds' as shown on Debbie's overview Alphabetic Code Charts.

Grapheme $=\mathbf{l}$ etter (for example, s) or letter group (for example, -ck). A grey dash before a grapheme means that specific letter/s-sound correspondence is not likely to be at the beginning of the word. Hollow letters are used occasionally to show a letter pattern, or letter string in printed words, that alert the reader to a possible pronunciation which is not obvious from the first alphabetic code taught (for example, cit as in 'city', ge as in 'gerbil'; wa as in 'watch'; quar as in 'quarter'; alt as in 'salt'). The hollow letters are not part of the focus pronunciation of the solid letters, but they support the reader in knowing what sound to produce such as the sound $/ \mathrm{s} /$ as in 'city' rather than the sound $/ \mathrm{k} /$ as in 'cat'.

Key picture-words = pictures and their printed words as shown on the Alphabetic Code Charts. These act as a mnemonic system (aid to memory) and exemplify every letter/s-sound correspondence (links between letters and sounds) introduced in the Wand Phonics lessons. Alphabetic Code Charts provide an understanding of the alphabetic code AS a code. They provide the rationale for the complexities of the English alphabetic code which is the most complex alphabetic code in the world. Overview Alphabetic Code Charts linked to phonics programmes also provide an accountability tool for the code introduced within the programme. Further, the use of Alphabetic Code Charts support 'two-pronged systematic and incidental phonics teaching and learning' - the basis of Debbie Hepplewhite's phonics programmes' design and teacher guidance:
https://phonicsinternational.com/Debbie RRF Two pronged handout.pdf

## For information, professional training and the 'shop' to use free resources and/or to buy ready-made resources to use alongside Wand Phonics in school contexts, go to these sites:

https://phonicsinternational.com
https://phonicsintervention.org

## Structure and progression of the 120 lessons in Wand Phonics

Groups 1 to 10: In Wand Phonics, the English alphabetic code is 'chunked' or organised into colour-coded 'groups' of letter/s-sound correspondences introduced systematically throughout the programme. Wand Phonics may be used flexibly - selecting the lessons as required for the teachers' and pupils' needs for lesson introductions and first-time practice and/or for overlearning and revision. In Wand Phonics, the letter/s-sound correspondences of the alphabetic code, and their order of introduction in Groups 1 to 8 correlate with Units 1 to 6 (of 12 Units of resources) of the free systematic synthetic phonics programme Phonics International. Wand Phonics Groups 1 to 9 correlate with the code in the ready-made No Nonsense Phonics Skills Pupil Books 1 to 9.

## Group 1

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sound /s/ <br> Grapheme s [S and s] Key word: snake | Which shapes are code for the sound $\mid s /$ ? <br> Sort S and s mixed with other symbols |
| 2 | Sound /al Grapheme a [A and a] Key word: apple | Which letters are code for /al and code for $/ s /$ ? <br> Sort capital and lower case letters. |
| 3 | Sound /t/ <br> Grapheme t [T and t] <br> Key word: teddy | Which letters are code for /s/ /a/ and It/? <br> Sort capital and lower case letters. |
| 4 | Sound Ii/ Grapheme i [I and i] Key word: insect | Say the sounds for the letters. Sort capital letter and lower case letters. |
| 5 | Sound /p/ <br> Grapheme p [P and $\mathbf{p}$ ] <br> Key word: pan | Read the words. <br> Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 6 | Sound $/ n /$ Grapheme $\mathbf{n}$ [ $\mathbf{N}$ and $\mathbf{n}$ ] Key word: net | Read the words. <br> Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 7 | Sound /k/ Grapheme c [C and c] Key word: cat | Read the words. <br> Sort by their rhyming patterns: can cap |
| 8 | Sound /k/ <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{k}$ [K and $\mathbf{k}$ ] <br> Key word: kit | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ as code for $/ \mathrm{k} /$ |
| 9 | Sound $/ k /$ <br> Grapheme -ck [CK and ck] <br> Key word: duck | Sort words into spelling word banks: c, $\mathbf{k}$, -ck as code for $/ \mathrm{k} /$. |
| 10 | Sound lel Grapheme e [E and e] Key word: egg | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: tat pip |
| 11 | Sound /h/ Grapheme h [H and h] Key word: hat | Sort words by their middle vowel sounds: \|al lel li/ can ten nip |
| 12 | Sound voiced /th/ and unvoiced/th/ Grapheme th [TH and th] Key words: this thumb | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 13 | Sound \|r| <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{r}$ [ $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{r}$ ] <br> Key word: rat | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: pick sack |

## Group 2

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Sound $/ \mathrm{m} /$ <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{m}$ [ $\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathbf{m}$ ] Key word: map | See letters and letter groups and 'say their sounds'. Sort into capital and lower case letters. |
| 15 | Sound /d/ <br> Grapheme d [D and d] Key word: dig | See letters and letter groups and 'say their sounds'. Sort into capital and lower case letters. |
| 16 | Sound /gl <br> Grapheme g [G and g] <br> Key word: girl | Read the words. Sort by how many sounds they have all through the word: 2,3 or 4 sounds |
| 17 | Sound $10 /$ Grapheme o [O and o] Key word: octopus | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: hot mop |
| 18 | Sound /ul Grapheme u [U and $\mathbf{u}$ ] Key word: umbrella | Sort words by their end spelling patterns: '-cket' '-ic' |
| 19 | Sound III <br> Grapheme I[LL and l] Key word: ladder | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: lamp hand |
| 20 | Sound III <br> Grapheme -II [LL and II] Key word: shell | Sort words by their middle vowel sounds: \|e| li/ lu| tell hill gull |
| 21 | Sound If/ <br> Grapheme f [F and f] <br> Key word: feathers | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{k}$, -ck as code for $/ \mathrm{k} /$. |
| 22 | Sound Ifl Grapheme -ff [FF and ff] Key word: cliff | Sort words into spelling word banks: f and -ff as code for $\|f\|$ |
| 23 | Sound /s/ <br> Grapheme -ss [SS and ss] <br> Key word: glass | Sort words into spelling word banks: s and -ss as code for $\mid \mathrm{s} /$ |
| 24 | Sound /b/ <br> Grapheme b [B and b] <br> Key word: bat | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: cab sob rub |
| 25 | Sound ljl <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{j}$ [J and j] <br> Key word: jug | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: jet jut just |
| 26 | Sound $\|y\|$ <br> Grapheme y [Y and $\mathbf{y}$ ] <br> Key word: yawn | Sort words into spelling word banks: s and -ss as code for /s/ |

## Group 3

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Sound /ail <br> Grapheme ai [AI and ai] Key word: first aid kit | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 28 | Sound /ail Grapheme -ay [AY and ay] Key word: tray | Sort words into spelling word banks: ai and -ay as code for lail |
| 29 | Sound /w/ <br> Grapheme w [W and w] <br> Key word: web | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: wag will went |
| 30 | Sound /oal <br> Grapheme oa [OA and oa] <br> Key word: oak tree | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 31 | Sound /oal <br> Grapheme ow [OW and ow] <br> Key word: bow | Sort words into spelling word banks: oa and ow as code for loal. |
| 32 | Sound /igh/ Grapheme -ie [IE and ie] Key word: tie | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 33 | Sound /igh/ Grapheme -igh [IGH and igh] Key word: night | Sort words into spelling word banks: -ie and -igh as code for /igh/ |
| 34 | Sound /ull <br> Grapheme -le [LE and le] Key word: kettle | Sort words into spelling word banks: -al and -le as code for /ul/ |
| 35 | Sound /ul <br> Grapheme o [0 and o] <br> Key word: son | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> o as code for $/ 0 /$ and $/ \mathrm{ul}$ <br> (pronunciation differences) |
| 36 | Sound /ail Grapheme a [A and a] Key word: table | Sort words into spelling word banks: a as code for /al and lail (pronunciation differences) |
| 37 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme e [E and e] <br> Key word: emu | Sort words into spelling word banks: e as code for lel and leel (pronunciation differences) |
| 38 | Sound /igh/ <br> Grapheme i [I and i] <br> Key word: behind | Sort words into spelling word banks: i as code for /i/ and /igh/ (pronunciation differences) |
| 39 | Sound loal <br> Grapheme o [ $\mathbf{O}$ and $\mathbf{0}$ ] <br> Key word: yo-yo | Sort words into spelling word banks: o as code for $\|\mathrm{l}\|$, \|ul and loal (pronunciation differences) |
| 40 | Sound /yool <br> Grapheme u [U and $\mathbf{u}$ ] <br> Key word: unicorn | Sort words into spelling word banks: $u$ as code for /u/ and /yool (pronunciation differences) |
| 41 | Sounds leel ligh/ lil <br> Grapheme -y [Y and $\mathbf{y}$ ] <br> Key words: sunny fly cymbals | Sort words into spelling word banks: y as code for /yl, leel, ligh/ and /il (pronunciation differences) |

## Group 4

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme ee [EE and ee] <br> Key word: eel | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> e, -y and ee as code for leel |
| 43 | Sound /orl <br> Grapheme or [OR and or] Key word: fork | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 44 | Sound \|z| <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{z}$ [ $\mathbf{Z}$ and $\mathbf{z}$ ] <br> Key word: zebra | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: band test |
| 45 | Sound $\|z\|$ <br> Grapheme -zz [ $\mathbf{Z Z}$ and $\mathbf{z z}$ ] Key word: jazz band | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{z}$ and $-\mathbf{z z}$ as code for $\|z\|$ |
| 46 | Sound /w/ <br> Grapheme wh [WH and wh] Key word: wheel | Sort words into spelling word banks: w and wh as code for $/ \mathrm{w} /$ |
| 47 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme ea [EA and ea] <br> Key word: eat | Sort words into spelling word banks: ee and ea as code for leel |
| 48 | Sound lel <br> Grapheme ea [EA and ea] <br> Key word: head | Sort words into spelling word banks: ea as code for leel and lel (pronunciation differences) |
| 49 | Sound \|z| <br> Grapheme -s [S and s] <br> Key word: fries | Sort words into spelling word banks: s as code for $\|s\|$ and $\|z\|$ (pronunciation differences) |
| 50 | Sound \|z| <br> Grapheme -se [SE and se] <br> Key word: cheese | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: tease raise nose |
| 51 | Sound \|z| <br> Grapheme -ze [ZE and ze] <br> Key word: breeze | Sort words into spelling word banks: -se and -ze as code for \|z| |
| 52 | Sound /t/ \|d/ /u+d/ (verb endings) <br> Grapheme/s eed [ED and ed] <br> Key words: ripped rained painted | Sort words into spelling word banks: letter string -ed (verb endings) as code for $\|t\|,\|d\|$ and combined sound $/ u+d /$ |
| 53 | Sound /or/ (or, according to accent /aw/) <br> Grapheme aw <br> Key word: dawn | Sort words into spelling word banks: or and aw as code for lorl |

## Group 5

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 | Sound /ngl <br> Grapheme -ng [NG and $\mathbf{n g}$ ] <br> Key word: gong | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: bang long ring |
| 55 | Sound /nkl (/ng+k/) <br> Grapheme $\mathbf{n k}$ [NK and $\mathbf{n k}$ ] Key word: ink | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: bank sink hunk |
| 56 | Sound IVI <br> Grapheme v [V and $\mathbf{v}$ ] <br> Key word: violin | Sort words written in capital or lower case letters. |
| 57 | Sound /v/ <br> Grapheme -ve [VE and ve] Key word: dove | Sort words into spelling word banks: v and -ve as code for /v/ |
| 58 | Sound 'short' /ool <br> Grapheme -00 [00 and 00] <br> Key word: book | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{u}$ and -00 as code for [short] /ool |
| 59 | Sound 'long' lool <br> Grapheme oo [00 and oo] <br> Key word: moon | Sort words into spelling word banks: oo as code for short /ool and long /ool (pronunciation differences) |
| 60 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme -y [Y and $\mathbf{y}$ ] <br> Key word: sunny | Sort words ending with -y as code for leel; note spelling patterns (e.g. single vowel letter, double consonant letters) |
| 61 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme -ey [EY and ey] <br> Key word: key | Sort words into spelling word banks: -y and -ey as code for leel |
| 62 | Sounds $/ k s /(\|k+s\|)$ and $\mid g z /(\|g+z\|)$ Grapheme -x <br> Key words: fox and exam | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: mix box wax |
| 63 | Sound /ch/ <br> Grapheme ch [CH and ch] <br> Key word: chair | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: inch lunch |
| 64 | Sound /sh/ <br> Grapheme sh [SH and sh] <br> Key word: sheep | Sort words by their rhyming patterns: fish splash |
| 65 | Sound 'unvoiced'/th/ and 'voiced'/th/ <br> Grapheme th [TH and th] <br> Key words: thistle and there <br> (Introduced in Group 1 as 'this thumb') | Sort words into spelling word banks: th as code for voiced/th/ and unvoiced \|th| <br> (pronunciation differences) |
| 66 | Sound IfI <br> Grapheme ph [PH and $\mathbf{p h}$ ] <br> Key word: photograph | Sort words into spelling word banks: f, ff and ph as code for $/ f /$ |

## Group 6

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) <br> Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 67 | Sound /kw/ (/k+w/) <br> Grapheme qu [QU and qu] <br> Key word: queen | Sort words into spelling word banks: qu as code for $/ \mathrm{kw} /$; and $\mathbf{p h}$ as code for Ifl |
| 68 | Sound /oul <br> Grapheme ou [OU and ou] Key word: ouch | Sort words into spelling word banks: oa as code for loal, oo as code for [long] /ool, and ou as code for loul |
| 69 | Sound loul <br> Grapheme ow [OW and ow] <br> Key word: owl | Sort words into spelling word banks: ou and ow as code for loul |
| 70 | Sound /oil Grapheme oi [OI and oi] Key word: ointment | Sort words into spelling word banks: ai as code for /ai/; and oi as code for loil |
| 71 | Sound /oil Grapheme oy [OY and oy] Key word: toy | Sort words into spelling word banks: oi and oy as code for loi/ |
| 72 | Sound lyool ( $\mid y+00 /$ ) Grapheme -ue [UE and ue] Key word: statue | Sort words into spelling word banks: $u$ and -ue as code for lyool |
| 73 | Sound 'long' lool <br> Grapheme -ue [UE and ue] <br> Key word: blue | Sort words into spelling word banks: oo and -ue as code for [long] /ool |
| 74 | Sounds /er/ and 'schwa' /uh/ <br> Grapheme er [ER and er] <br> Key words: herbs and mixer | Sort words featuring -er within the word, and -er at the end of the word |
| 75 | Sound /arl Grapheme ar [AR and ar] Key word: artist | Sort words into spelling word banks: a (as in father) and ar as code for /arl |
| 76 | Sound /s/ <br> Grapheme -ce [CE and ce] <br> Key word: palace | Sort words into spelling word banks: s, -ss and -ce as code for $/ \mathrm{s} /$ |
| 77 | Sound ljl Grapheme -ge [GE and ge] Key word: cabbage | Sort words into spelling word banks: j, -ge and -dge (as in fridge) as code for lj/ |
| 78 | Sound /s/ <br> Grapheme -se [SE and se] <br> Key word: house | Sort words into spelling word banks: -ce and -se as code for /s/ |

## Group 7

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | Sound Is/ <br> Grapheme ce cir cy (sce sci̊ scy) [C and c] Key words: cents, cilty, bicycle; scissors | Sort words with 'soft c' spelling patterns into spelling word banks: <br> c as code for $/ \mathrm{s} /$ |
| 80 | Sound ljl <br> Grapheme ge gí gy [G and g] <br> Key words: gerbil, giraffe, gymnast | Sort words with 'soft g' spelling patterns into spelling word banks: <br> ge gi̊ 9 y <br> g as code for lj/ |
| 81 | Sound /oal <br> Grapheme oe [OE and oe] Key word: oboe | Sort words with -o and -oe singular endings, and words with -os and -oes plural endings |
| 82 | Sound /igh/ <br> Grapheme i-e [BIKE and bike] <br> Key word: bike | Sort words into spelling word banks: -ie, i-e, i and -igh as code for/igh/ |
| 83 | Sound leel <br> Grapheme e-e [CONCRETE and concrete] <br> Key word: concrete | Sort words into spelling word banks: ee and e-e as code for leel |
| 84 | Sound loal <br> Grapheme o-e [ROPE and rope] Key word: rope | Sort words into spelling word banks: -oe and o-e as code for loal |
| 85 | Sound /ail <br> Grapheme a-e [CAKE and cake] Key word: cake | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\boldsymbol{a i},-\boldsymbol{a y}, \boldsymbol{a}$ and $\boldsymbol{a}-\mathbf{e}$ as code for lail |
| 86 | Sound /yool and 'long' lool Grapheme u-e [TUBE and tube] Key words: tube and flute | Sort words into spelling word banks: u-e as code for /yoo/ and [long] /oo/ (pronunciation differences) |
| 87 | Sound /air/ <br> Grapheme air [AIR and air] Key word: hair | Sort words into spelling word banks: ai as code for lail; and air as code for \|air/ |
| 88 | Sound /air/ <br> Grapheme are [SQUARE and square] Key word: square | Sort words into spelling word banks: air and -are as code for lair/ |
| 89 | Sound /air/ <br> Grapheme eear [BEAR and bear] <br> Key word: bear | Sort words into spelling word banks: air, -are and -ear as code for lairl |
| 90 | Sound /air/ <br> Grapheme -ere [WHERE and where] Key word: where | Sort words into spelling word banks: air, -are, -ear and -ere as code for /airl |

## Group 8

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) <br> Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91 | Sound leerl <br> Grapheme eer [EER and eer] <br> Key word: deer | Sort words into spelling word banks: ee as code for leel and eer as code for leerl |
| 92 | Sound leerl <br> Grapheme ear [EAR and ear] Key word: ears | Sort words into spelling word banks: eer and ear as code for leerl |
| 93 | Sound leerl <br> Grapheme ere [ERE and ere] Key word: adhere | Sort words into spelling word banks: eer, ear and -ere as code for leerl |
| 94 | Sound leerl <br> Grapheme -ier [IER and ier] Key word: cashier | Sort words into spelling word banks: eer, ear, -ere and -ier as code for /eer/ |
| 95 | Sound /erl <br> Grapheme ir [IR and ir] Key word: girl | Sort words into spelling word banks: -er and ir as code for /er/ |
| 96 | Sound lerl <br> Grapheme ur [UR and ur] Key word: nurse | Sort words into spelling word banks: er, ir and ur as code for lerl |
| 97 | Sound /erl <br> Grapheme ear [EAR and ear] <br> Key word: earth | Sort words into spelling word banks: ear as code for /airl, leer/ and /er/ (pronunciation differences) |
| 98 | Sound /erl <br> Grapheme or (after w) wor [WOR and wor] Key word: world | Sort words into spelling word banks: or as code for /orl; (w)or as code for \|er| |
| 99 | Sound 'schwa' /uh/ (or /er/ dependent on accent) <br> Grapheme our [OUR and our] <br> Key word: humour <br> Further examples of the 'schwa' effect: <br> -er (mixer), -re (theatre), -ar (collar), -or (sailor), -a (lava) | Sort words into spelling word banks: 'schwa' /uh/ pronunciation at the end of words using the following examples: -er, -our, -re, -ar, -or and -a as code for 'schwa' /uh/ |

## Group 9

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) <br> Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline \text { Sounds /igh/ leel } \\ \text { Grapheme -ie } \\ \text { Key words: tie } & \text { briefcase } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Sort words into spelling word banks: -ie as code for /igh/ or leel (pronunciation differences) |
| 101 | Sounds /yool 'long' lool <br> Grapheme ew <br> Key words: new and crew | Sort words into spelling word banks: ew as code for /yool or [long] /ool (pronunciation differences) |
| 102 | Sounds /chl \|k| |sh| Grapheme ch Key words: chair chameleon chef | Sort words into spelling word banks: ch as code for /ch/, /k/ or /sh/ (pronunciation differences) |
| 103 | Sounds loul 'long' lool lul Grapheme ou <br> Key words: ouch soup touch | Sort words into spelling word banks: ou as code for /oul, [long] /ool or /u/ (pronunciation differences) |
| 104 | Sounds lal lail \|arl lol <br> Grapheme a <br> Key words: apple table father <br> [watch qualify salt] <br> Note: letter $\boldsymbol{a}$ is commonly pronounced as 'schwa' /uh/ in many words | Sort words into spelling word banks: a as code for /al, lail, larl or /ol (pronunciation differences) |
| 105 | Sound /ch/ <br> Graphemes ch -tch <br> Key words: chair patch <br> Sound /chuh/ or /cherl (/ch + schwal) <br> Grapheme -ture <br> Key word: picture | Sort words into spelling word banks: ch and -tch as code for /ch/; and -ture as code for /chuh/ |
| 106 | Sound /sh/ <br> Graphemes [llllll $\mathbf{s h} \quad$ ch] $\quad$-ti $\quad$-ci $\quad$-ssi Key words: [sheep chef] station musician admission | Sort words into spelling word banks: -ti, -ci and -ssi as code for /sh/ |
| 107 | Sound /zh/ <br> Graphemes -si -s -ge -g <br> Key words: television treasure collage courgette | Sort words into spelling word banks: -si, -s, -ge and $\mathbf{g}$ as code for /zh/ |
| 108 | Sound /ul/ <br> Graphemes -le -il -al -el <br> Key words: kettle pencil hospital camel | Sort words into spelling word banks: -le, -il, -al and -el as code for /ul/ |
| 109 | Sound Ifl <br> Graphemes f -ff ph -gh <br> Key words: feathers cliff photo laugh | Sort words into spelling word banks: f, ff, ph and -gh as code for Ifl |
| 110 | Sound ljl <br> Graphemes j -ge $\mathbf{g}$ ( $\mathbf{g e}, \mathbf{g i}, \mathbf{g y}$ ) -dge <br> Key words: jug cabbage <br> gerbil, gitraffe, gymnast; fridge | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{j},-\mathbf{g e}, \mathbf{g}(e, i, y)$ and -dge as code for lj\| |
| 111 | Unusual graphemes with small spelling word banks: <br> Sound $/ n /$ | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{k n}$ and $\mathbf{g n}$ as code for $/ \mathrm{I} /$ |


|  | Graphemes kn gn <br> Key words: knot gnome <br> Sound /rl <br> Graphemes wr rh <br> Key words: write rhinoceros | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> wr and rh as code for /rl |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 112 | Unusual graphemes with small spelling word <br> banks: <br> Sound /m/ <br> Graphemes -mb -mn <br> Key words: thumb column <br> Sound /s/ <br> Graphemes -st- ps <br> Key words: castle pseudonym | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> -mb and -mn as code for /m/ <br> Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> -st- and ps as code for /s/ |
| 113 | Sound /orl <br> Graphemes or, ore, -our, oar, -oor, ough <br> Key words: fork, snore, four, oars, door, <br> thought | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> -our, oar, -oor and ough as code for <br> lor/ |
| Sound /or/ lifferent, if preferred denote as: law/ <br> If accent is diff <br> Grapheme aw, au, -al, -augh, war, quar <br> Key words: dawn, sauce, altogether, chalk, <br> caught, wardrobe, quarter | Sort words into spelling word banks: <br> aw, au, -al, -augh, (w)ar and (qu)ar as <br> code for /or/ (or /aw/ dependent on <br> accent) |  |
| 114 |  |  |

## Group 10

| Lesson number | Focus of lesson (sounds \& graphemes) Key picture-words as on Alphabetic Code Chart | Final Activity 13: Sorting activities and building up Spelling Word Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 | Sound /g/ <br> Graphemes $[\mathbf{g}-\mathbf{g g}] \quad$ gu $\mathbf{g h}$-gue Key words: [girl juggler] guitar gherkin catalogue | Sort words into spelling word banks: gu, gh and -gue as code for $\|\mathrm{g}\|$ |
| 116 | Sound /k/ <br> Graphemes [ $\mathbf{c} \quad \mathbf{k}-\mathbf{c k}$ ] qu que Key words: [cat kit duck] bouquet plaque | Sort words into spelling word banks: qu and que as code for $/ k /$ |
| 117 | Sound 'long' lool <br> Graphemes [oo -ue u-e] u -ui -ew -ou -o -ough <br> Key words: [moon blue flute] superb pearl fruit crew soup move through | Sort words into spelling word banks: $\mathbf{u},-\mathbf{u i},-\mathbf{e w},-\mathbf{o u},-\mathbf{o}$ and -ough as code for [long] /ool |
| 118 | Sound /ail <br> Graphemes [ai ay a a-e] <br> -ey -ea eigh -et -ae -aigh <br> Key words: [first aid tray table cake] prey break eight bouquet sundae straight | Sort words into spelling word banks: ey, -ea, eigh and -et as code for /ai/ |
| 119 | Sound /ar/ <br> Graphemes ar a alm -alff -alves Key words: artist father palm halff calves | Sort words into spelling word banks: ar, a, al(m), -al(f) and -al(ves) as code for larl |
| 120 | Grapheme: ough <br> Multiple sounds: \|oal though, /orl thought, 'long' lool through, loul plough, 'schwa'/uh/ thoroughfare <br> Note: <br> Letter string: ough is two graphemes ou and -gh in some words such as, c-ou-gh, t-ou-gh, r-ou-gh, r-ou-gh-a-ge, e-n-ou-gh | Sort words with 'ough' grapheme into spelling word banks. <br> (pronunciation differences) <br> /orl, long /ool, \|oal, loul, schwa /uh/ |

