

Year 1 Phonics Check: Analysing individual reports using the word and code complexity continuum

The Year 1 Phonics Check word and code complexity continuum is a tool that can be used to support teachers when analysing individual student reports from the [Year 1 Phonics Check](#).

The continuum (see page 5) maps the words from the Year 1 Phonics Check to the developmental continuum of word and code complexity, as informed by the general capabilities for literacy in the Australian Curriculum [Reading and Viewing sub-element Phonic knowledge and word recognition](#). Learn more about [word and code complexity](#).

Analysing individual reports is useful for identifying specific students' strengths and areas of need in order to create targeted learning goals. This is particularly the case for struggling and developing decoders (students with a score of less than 28 on the Year 1 Phonics Check) with potential Tier 2 and Tier 3 intervention needs. To use the word and code complexity continuum when analysing individual Year 1 Phonics Check reports, follow the steps below.

Preparing for analysis

1. Complete the Year 1 Phonics Check with your student(s).
2. Print a word and code complexity continuum template for each student (page 5).

Accessing the report

1. Access the Report section on the Year 1 Phonics Check platform.
2. Search for the relevant student's name and select their report.
3. In their individual report, select the Details section of the report (top right-hand corner of the screen).

Analysing the report

1. On the printed word and code complexity continuum, highlight the words the student read correctly in green.
2. Highlight the words the student read incorrectly, or skipped, in orange.
3. Note the categories where all or most words are highlighted green. These are the student's decoding **strengths**.
4. Identify the earliest category where there are more than two words highlighted orange. This is the student's **earliest point of need**.
5. For each word in the earliest point of need category, check your teacher notes; look for the specific difficulties the student experienced.

Comparing real word and pseudo word reading

A student may read only real words correctly or read some more complex real words correctly while making mistakes on simple pseudo words. This can indicate that the student is using a whole-word reading approach instead of using letter-sound correspondences and blending to actively decode words.

Another indicator of a whole-word reading approach is students who read pseudo words incorrectly as real words, for example, 'lig' as 'leg'. Teaching using a [systematic synthetic phonics approach](#) will support these students to develop the decoding skills that they are missing. Teachers may also need to assess these students for their letter-sound correspondence knowledge and blending skill. Example assessment tools are listed below.

Instructional advice

The following section provides advice for supporting students' strengths and areas of need.

Supporting strengths

Green highlighting indicates the word and code level where a student has decoding ability.

Support the student to apply these strengths through tasks such as:

- playing word-level decoding games
- spelling words in these word or code categories
- reading decodable sentences and continuous text with these word and code categories
- writing sentences and continuous text with these word and code categories.

Supporting growth in areas of need

The first category with two or more words highlighted in orange indicates the next point of instructional need for a student. To support them at their earliest point of need:

- find where this word or code type is introduced on your phonics progression or the Literacy Hub phonics progression
- follow an [explicit instructional model for systematic synthetic phonics](#), with routine-based, structured phonics lessons to introduce or reintroduce code or word types from this category
- provide regular opportunities for the review of newly taught and previously learned content through a daily review
- monitor student growth closely and adjust the pace and delivery of your instruction as indicated.

Students requiring Tier 2 (small group) or Tier 3 (one-on-one) intervention will benefit from increased, targeted modelling and guided practice with the teacher, in addition to scaffolded whole-class instruction. Read more about [instruction across tiers of intervention](#).

For students needing support at the consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) word level or simple words with adjacent consonants (VCC, CVCC, CCVC) level it is valuable to identify more specific areas of strength and need. For these students:

- assess single letter-sound correspondence knowledge
- assess phonological and phonemic awareness
- use this data to further inform the basis of your instruction.

Example assessment tools

[Reading Rockets Letter Name and Letter Sound Assessment](#)

Complete both the letter-naming and letter-sounds sections of the assessment with students individually, then focus mostly on the letter-sound results for creating learning goals. Letter names can be taught alongside the letter-sound knowledge, e.g. 't says /t/'.

[Quick Phonological Awareness Screening \(QPAS\)](#)

Assess students individually using this tool and then use the continuum of phonological awareness diagram on the Literacy Hub's Phonemic awareness overview to support analysis for areas of need.

Phonological awareness, phonemic awareness and phonics instruction resources

- [Daily review example](#)

This slide pack provides a sample daily review, which is a key component of teaching phonics following a systematic synthetic phonics (SSP) model using evidence-based research. It can be adapted to follow any phonics progression or lesson.

- [Implementing a systematic synthetic phonics approach](#)

The Literacy Hub's free, online professional learning supports schools through each step of building a systematic synthetic phonics (SSP) approach for reading and spelling.

- [Literacy Hub phonics progression](#)

The Literacy Hub phonics progression includes a sequence of letter-sound correspondences and phonics skills for development across Foundation to Year 2.

- [Phonemic awareness overview](#)

This document outlines the continuum of phonological and phonemic awareness skills and provides evidence and advice on effective phonemic awareness instruction.

- [Phonics pair-game templates](#)

This document contains pair games and activities to encourage students to develop their phonics skills with peers during independent practice.

- [Phonological and phonemic awareness lesson activities](#)

This slide pack is a practical resource for use in the classroom and includes teacher scripts and visual slides to support phonological and phonemic awareness instruction.

- [Sample phonics lesson slides](#) and [worksheet](#) (beginner)

This slide pack and accompanying worksheet gives a phonics lesson for students in the first weeks of literacy instruction.

- [Sample phonics lesson slides](#) and [worksheet](#) (standard)

This slide pack and accompanying worksheet gives a phonics lesson for students who are beyond the first weeks of literacy instruction.

- [Word and code complexity continuum](#)

This diagram shows the gradual progression of skills that students need to develop so they can read and spell words with increasing complexity.

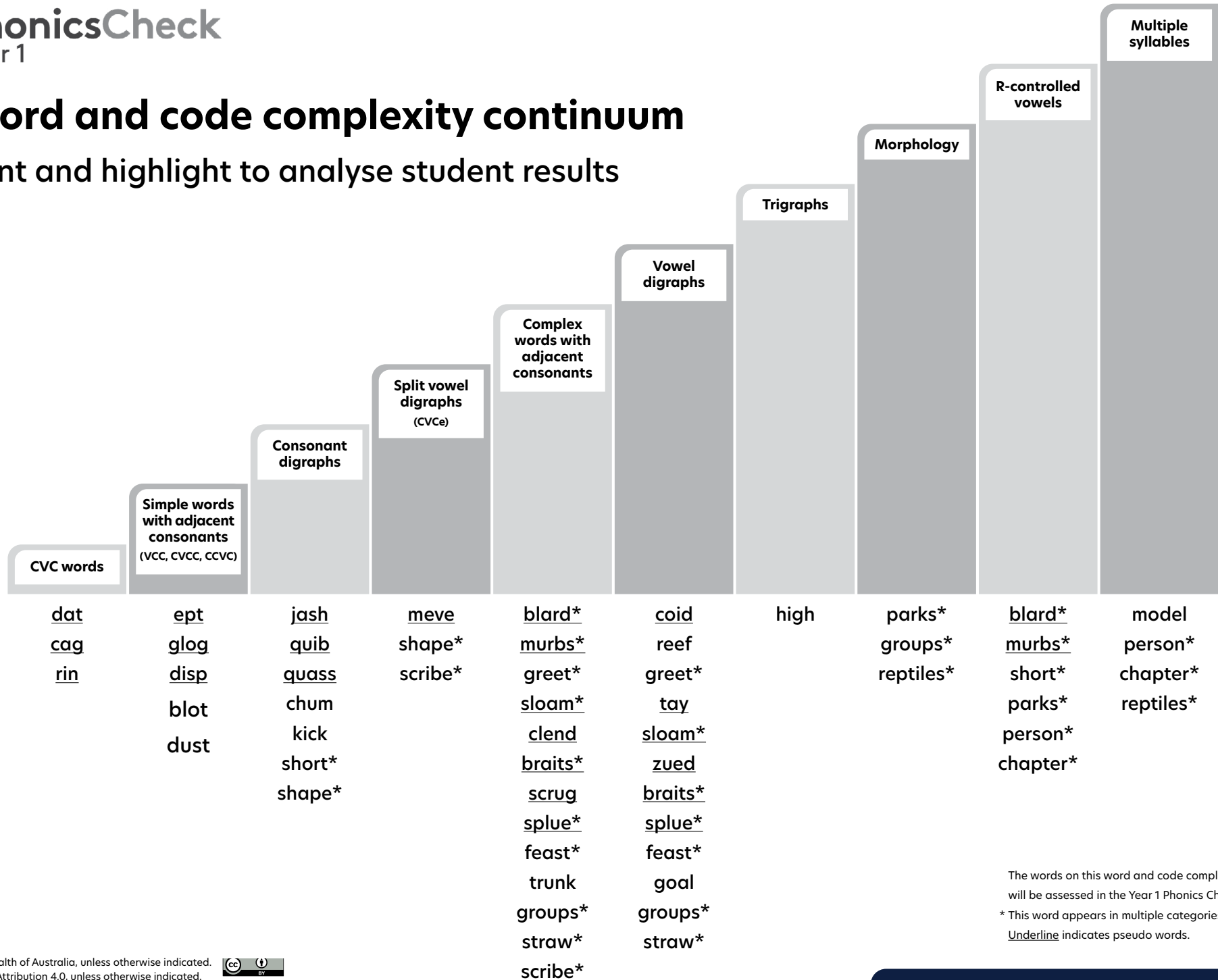


Find out more about the Year 1 Phonics Check.

www.literacyhub.edu.au/plan-teach-and-assess/year-1-phonics-check

Word and code complexity continuum

Print and highlight to analyse student results



The words on this word and code complexity continuum will be assessed in the Year 1 Phonics Check from 2024.

* This word appears in multiple categories.

Underline indicates pseudo words.