

# **Literacy Hub phonics progression**

This sequential phonics progression provides teachers with an order for teaching the sounds and letters of English, moving from simple to complex code, and from common to less common sounds and spellings.

The phases of the progression are mapped to the Australian Curriculum V9 in English as follows:

- Phase 1-5: Foundation
- Phases 6-12: Year 1
- Phases 13-17: Year 2
- Phases 18-24: Year 3

Each phase also links to the general capabilities in the Australian Curriculum Reading and Viewing sub-element Phonic knowledge and word recognition (levels 3-8). The relevant level is noted in each phase.

The progression is complemented by classroom-ready <u>phonics and morphology lesson packs</u> <u>for teachers</u> available on the Literacy Hub.

#### **Notes for use**

- Each phase in the progression is a set of letter-sound correspondences that should be taught
  over several literacy lessons (usually one letter-sound correspondence per lesson). This is not
  intended to represent one week of instruction per phase; the pace of instruction should be
  dictated by student progress.
- Each box in the progression represents a distinct sound and its corresponding letter or letters.
- Letter-sound correspondences followed by an asterisk (\*) can represent two or three sounds
  that are being taught in the same phase. Refer to the <u>spelling generalisations</u> on the Literacy
  Hub for teaching points and background knowledge.
- Sample decodable words are included in each phase. When you are introducing other new
  words, ensure you only use words with the letter-sound correspondences that you have taught.
  Visit the Literacy Hub for sample <u>decodable words and sentences</u>.
- The progression uses the abbreviations C (consonant sound) and V (vowel sound) to show word patterns. For example, VC is a vowel-consonant word such as 'at'; CVC is a consonant-vowel-consonant word such as 'pan'.

### Research supporting this progression

Knowledge in this area is constantly evolving. While there is not one universally agreed sequence for teaching sounds and letters, the order presented here is in line with current research surrounding the science of reading. It takes an approach that can be readily understood and used in a broad range of Australian schools.

This progression has been developed in line with research-based principles of systematic synthetic phonics instruction, and in particular the work of Louisa Cook Moats (2020), Lyn Stone (2018) and others.



Some of the principles supporting this progression include the following.

- Teaching simple letter-sound correspondences before moving to complex ones, for example teaching single letters and consonant digraphs before moving to vowel digraphs, diphthongs and r-controlled vowels.
- Teaching a few consonants with a vowel in a phase, so that students can blend and make words almost immediately, for example, s, a, t, p, i, n.
- Teaching more useful, higher-frequency letter-sound correspondences first, for example, teaching s, t, p before x, j, q.
- Teaching the most common representations of a sound before teaching less common representations.
- Not teaching sounds that are similar or letters that are visually similar in the same set, for example, not teaching m and n, i and e, or j and g in same set.

In the 'Irregular words' column, this progression also introduces words that are considered high frequency (occurring often and early for reading and writing) and irregular (have irregular spelling patterns or letter-sound correspondences students have not yet learned). For example, 'the' is a word novice readers will encounter in reading and need to spell for writing before the digraph 'th' and e as a schwa are taught.

In addition, this progression includes morphology concepts, which are integral to the writing and reading process. This is supported by the research of Marcia Henry (2019); Bowers, Kirby and Deacon (2010); and others.

#### **References**

Bowers, P. N., Kirby, J. R., & Deacon, S. H. (2010). The Effects of Morphological Instruction on Literacy Skills: A Systematic Review of the Literature. *Review of Educational Research*, 80(2).

Five from Five. Scope and sequence, accessed 3 October 2022.

Henry, M. K. (2019). Morphemes Matter: A Framework for Instruction. *Perspectives on language and literacy*, Spring, pp. 23-26.

Moats, L. C. (2020). Speech to print: language essentials for teachers (3rd ed.). Maryland: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

Stone, L. (2018). Reading for life. London: Routledge.



#### **Curriculum links**

Foundation Year: AC9EFLY11, AC9EFLY12, AC9EFLY13, AC9EFLY14, AC9EFLY15

**Year 1:** AC9E1LY09, AC9E1LY11, AC9E1LY12, AC9E1LY13, AC9E1LY14, AC9E1LY15

Year 2: AC9E2LY09, AC9E2LY10, AC9E2LY11, AC9E2LY12

## **Useful links and further reading**

Decodable words and sentences

Literacy Hub professional learning: Implementing a systematic synthetic phonics approach

Morphology instructional model

Phonics and morphology lesson packs for teachers

Phonics instructional model for reading and spelling

Spelling generalisations, syllable division and morphology



Visit the **Literacy Hub website** at <u>www.literacyhub.edu.au</u> to access more free, evidence-based literacy resources for teachers.



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Irregular words
	S		
	a (as in apple)	Start reading and spelling VC/CVC	is
Foundation	Phonic knowledge and word p words using continuous blending Phase 1 example words	words using	а
knowledge		Phase 1 example words	the
recognition level 3	i (as in igloo)	at, an, in, it, nip, sat, sap, tap, pin, pat	
	n		

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Irregular words
	m		
e (as in egg)  Foundation  Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 3		Read and spell with VC/CVC words using new and	my
	h	known letter-sound correspondences	has
	r	Phase 2 example words	to
	d	am, on, mat, Pam, hit, dot, red, mop, rip, met	do
	o (as in octopus)		



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Irregular words
	f		
3	С	Read and spell with VC/CVC words	la a
Foundation	b	using new and known letter-sound correspondences	he me
Phonic knowledge	g	Phase 3 example words	was
and word recognition level 3	I	if, up, us, fit, cat, bed, got, peg,	said
icvei 3	u (as in up)	log, mud, hum	

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Irregular words
	k		
Foundation	ck	Read and spell with VC/CVC words using new and	of
Phonic knowledge	V	known letter-sound correspondences  Phase 4 example words kid, kit, Ken, pack, deck, vet, van, yes, yum, zap, zip	love
and word recognition level 3	у		like
	Z		



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences		
5	W	Read and spell with VC/CVC words	
Foundation	j	using new and known letter-sound correspondences	they are
knowledge web	Phase 5 example words web, wag, wet, jam,	you	
	X	jog, jug, quit, quiz, box, six	

Phase	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 1 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 4/5	Open/closed syllables - one-syllable words  Phase 6 example words met/me, beg/be, hen/he, not/no, got/go, hit/hi	Introduce term 'suffix'  Suffix -s (noun)  meaning plural, 'more than one'  Can sound like s or z	she what your one



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Irregular words
		Floss rule	
7	ff	Start reading and spelling CVCC	
Year 1	Year 1  Phonic knowledge and word recognition  II  and CCVC words using new and known letter-sound correspondences  Phase 7 example words fluff, gruff, smell,	where there	
knowledge and word		Phase 7 example words	here saw
level 4	ZZ	chill, cross, press, buzz, frizz, jazz	

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words	
0	sh	Read and spell	Suffix -es		
8	th* voiced and unvoiced	cvcc and ccvc words using new and known letter-sound correspondences	(noun) meaning	words using new and known letter-sound correspondences  (noun)  meaning 'more than one' added o	put
Year 1 Phonic knowledge	ch		correspondences one'		because once
and word recognition level 5	wh	shop, smash, that, tenth, chimp, rich, when, whisk,	ending in sh, ch, x,	want	
ievei 3	ng ng	sting, thing	SS, ZZ		

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes more than one sound.



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
		split digrapl	ns	
9	а_е	Read and spell CVCC and CCVC	Cff:/	
Year 1	i_e	words using new and known letter-sound	Suffix -s/ -es (present simple verb)	were
Phonic knowledge and word	o_e	correspondences  Phase 9 example words	meaning 'something	who school
recognition level 5	U_e*	brave, shape, theme, glide,	that someone or something does'	write
	e_e	chime, spoke, froze, cute, rude		

Phase	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 1 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 5/6	Open and closed syllables in two-syllable words, for example, emu (open), wombat (closed)  Phase 10 example words cobweb, insect, napkin, admit, robot, even, silent, open	Suffix -ing (present continuous verb)  meaning 'happening now'  Add -ing to simple base words	walk talk come some

\*Denotes more than one sound.



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
11	ai ay	Read and spell one- and two- syllable words	Suffix -ed (past tense	
Year 1	ee	using new and known letter-sound	verb) meaning 'already	their all
Phonic knowledge and word	oa ow	Correspondences  Phase 11 example words	happened' Add -ed to	does goes
recognition level 5/6	igh	snail, play, speech, tree, float, snow, night	simple base words	

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 1 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 5/6	Final y*  (long 'i' sound at the end of one-syllable words as in try, by;  long 'e' sound at the end of words with multiple syllables as in greedy, body)	Read and spell one- and two-syllable words using new and known letter-sound correspondences  Phase 12 example words by, my, cry, fly, spy, belly, happy, cherry, pony	Compound words  Add two base words to create a new meaning  Suffix -y Add -y to simple base words to describe what something is like	could should would two



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words		
Year 2  Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 5/6	ea*	Introduce homophones, for example, meat and meet, blue and blew  Phase 13 example words speak, head, few, threw, cue, glue, tooth, chook		]		
	ew*		Final e + vowel suffixes -ed/-ing/-y	work word		
	ue*			any many		
	00*					

\*Denotes more than one sound.

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 2 Phonic knowledge and word	oi oy	Start reading and spelling CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC words using new and known letter-sound correspondences  Phase 14 example words	1-1-1 base words + vowel suffixes -ed/-ing/-y (double	father mother brother
recognition level 6/7	ou ow	spoilt, moist, boy, destroy, annoy, ground, without, brow, rowdy, frown, crowd	the final consonant)	other



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
15	silent final e	Read and spell CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC words		
Year 2 Phonic	or	using new and known letter-sound correspondences	Introduce term 'prefix' Prefix un-	last after
knowledge and word recognition level 6/7	ar	Phase 15 example words solve, house, thorn, forbid, scarf, arch,	meaning 'not' or 'opposite of'	says laugh
100010//	er ir ur	stern, permit, squirm, birthday, burst, burden		

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 2 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 7	schwa	Apply new and existing code knowledge to read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words  Phase 16 example words seven, doctor, crocodile, about, dollar, family, holiday, animal	Suffix -er (noun) meaning 'a person who (or a thing that) does something'	friend water eyes always



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
17	soft g/c	Apply new and existing code		
Year 2  Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 7/8	dge	knowledge to read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words  Phase 17 example words germ, large, city, force, pledge,	Suffix -er (adjective) Comparative, for example,	half
	tch			move gone
	ph		bigger, smaller	both
	kn	stitch, phone, graph, knee		

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
18	ie*	Apply new and existing code knowledge to		
Year 3  Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 8  ey*  oe eigh	ey*	read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words  Phase 18 example words shield, pie, they,	Suffix -est Superlative, for example, biggest, smallest	straight height only people
	oe			
	eigh	survey, key, chimney, toe, weigh, eight		

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes more than one sound.



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
19	au aw	Apply new and existing code knowledge to		
Year 3 al/all Phonic	read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic	Prefix re-	caught taught	
knowledge and word recognition level 8	and word recognition oar	words  Phase 19 example words haunt, August, straw, seesaw,	'back' or 'again'	beautiful favourite
	-le	hallway, talk, roar, boardwalk, little, sprinkle, turtle		

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 3 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 8	are	Apply new and existing code knowledge to		
	ere	read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words	ad and spell a ariety of word	blood
	ire		Prefix pre- meaning 'before'	flood
	ore	share, compare, sphere, severe, wire, desire, shore,		awesome
	ure	explore, cure,		



recognition

level 8

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 3 Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 8	air ear*	Apply new and existing code knowledge to read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words  Phase 21 example words chair, dairy, haircut, bear, earn, clear	Suffix -ful meaning 'full of'	thought sugar sure listen

\*Denotes more than one sound.

wor

Phase 22 example words

front, Monday, watch, warm,

world, worst

journey

Letter-sound Letter-sound Irregular Morphology Phase correspondences skills words Apply new and 0 (as in mother) existing code knowledge to read and spell a busy variety of word Prefix mis-Year 3 types, including colour Phonic meaning wa/war multisyllabic knowledge 'wrong' young words and word or 'bad'



Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
23	ch* (as in chef; or as in chemist)	Apply new and existing code knowledge to read and spell a		
Year 3 Phonic knowledge	wr	variety of word types, including multisyllabic words	Suffix -ly meaning 'how	field build during
and word recognition level 8	gn	Phase 23 example words chef, machine, school, chemist, chord, wrist, wrench, wrangle,	something is done'	answer
	s/si (as in treasure; or as in vision)	gnome, gnash, sign, pleasure, decision		

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes more than one sound.

Phase	Letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound skills	Morphology	Irregular words
Year 3  Phonic knowledge and word recognition level 8	ough*	Apply new and existing code knowledge to read and spell a variety of word types, including multisyllabic words  Phase 24 example words dough, bought, drought, through, tough, tough, thorough	Suffix -ment  meaning 'result of an action', for example, the result of shipping is a shipment	double honest guess island ancient

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes more than one sound.

