## Small Steps Progression Document - Reception

<u>Literacy</u>				
Year 1	Reception	Nursery		
	Comprehe			
prestanding of what has been read to a stories and narratives using their recently introduced vocabulary.  The appropriate - key events in stories.  The appropriate - key events in stories and insterning by:  The appropriate - key events in stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently  The appropriate - key events in stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently  The appropriate - key events in stories and non-fiction and level by stories and non-fiction and level beyond that at which they can read independently  The appropriate in the appropriate and insterning by what others independently  The appropriate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others	Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.  Learn new vocabulary.  Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.  Engage in storytimes.  Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.	Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.  Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.  Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult.  Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: "Get your coat and wait at the door."  Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got fat?"		

## Word Reading

Understand the five key concepts about print:

- print has meaning
- print can have different purposes
- we read English text from left or right and from top to bottom
- the names of different parts of a book
  - page sequencing

Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can:

- spot and suggest rhymes
- count and clap syllables in words
- recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother.

Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.

Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.

Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.

Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.

Read simple phrases and sent4ences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.

Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.

Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.

Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.

Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words, .

Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.

Respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes.

Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught.

Read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.

Read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, - ing, -ed, -er and -est endings.

Read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs.

Read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s).

Read books aloud, accurately, that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.

Reread these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

## **Writing**

Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example, writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy.

Write some or all of their name.

Write some letters accurately.

Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.

Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sounds with letter/s.

Write short sentences with words with known sound-lettr correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.

Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.

Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.

Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.

Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

Spell:

- words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- common exception words
- the days of the week

Name the letters of the alphabet:

- naming the letters of the alphabet in order
- using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound

	Add prefixes and suffixes:  using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs using the prefix un-
	using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
	Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1.
	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.