Hollyfast: Progression in Learning Framework - Literacy



Comprehension of language – spoken and written: recognising rhyme, repetition, alliteration:

EYFS Statutory Educational Programme

The curriculum needs to include:

Knowledge of letter names and sounds

Knowledge

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long **love of reading**. Reading consists of two dimensions: **language comprehension** and **word reading**. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (**decoding**) and the speedy **recognition of familiar printed words**. Writing involves transcription (**spelling** and **handwriting**) and **composition** (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing)

 Knowledge of letter names and sounds Knowledge of terms used in learning to read e.g. book, pa segment, fiction, non-fiction Knowledge of language of direction e.g. up, down, round of learning how to form letters) Knowledge of writing for different purposes and audiences Knowledge of terms for writing e.g. space, full stop, capital 	and back (to support		ency in reading; decoding; fine motor skills for writing; ing for meaning	
	Characteristics of Eff	ective Learning that are relevant		
Playing & Exploring Make independent choices Do things independently that they have been previously taught Respond to new experiences that you bring to their attention Apply learning to different contexts through their play and exploration	set themselves • Begin to correct t	ted behaviour rategies to reach a goal they have their mistakes themselves when things are difficult	Creating and Thinking Critically Review their progress as they try to achieve a goal and check how well they are doing Know more, so feel confident about coming up with ideas Make more links between those ideas Concentrate on achieving something important to them Begin to predict sequences and patterns Use pretend play to think beyond the 'here and now' and to understand another perspective	
ELG: Comprehension	ELG: Word Readin	ng .	ELG: Writing	
 Children at the expected level of development will: Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary Anticipate – where appropriate, key events in stories Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play 	 Say a sound for least 10 digraph Read words cor knowledge by s Read aloud sim consistent with 	nsistent with their phonic	 Children at the expected level of development will: 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 	

	Progression in Learning – Small Steps Nursery to KS1						
stories, songs, rhyme and non-fiction book using the pictures to help them understan and talk about what happening Joins in with stories and poems Fills in the missing word or phrase in a		Nursery		Reception			Interface with KS1
	conversations about stories, songs, rhymes and non-fiction books, using the pictures to help them understand and talk about what is happening Joins in with stories and poems Fills in the missing	Engages in regular sharing of stories, rhymes, songs and non-fiction books, including longer stories, exploring new vocabulary and remembering much of what happens Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories	Engages in extended conversations about stories, rhymes, songs and non-fiction texts, answering simple questions and learning new vocabulary Talks about events and characters in stories and suggests how a story might end	Enjoys an increasing range of print and digital books, both fiction and non-fiction Shares books, rhymes and songs with others, answering simple 'why' questions Retells deeply familiar stories, using some new vocabulary they have met in books	Shares books, rhymes and songs with others, answering questions about 'when' and 'how' Describes main story settings, events and principal characters in increasing detail Retells familiar stories using recently learnt vocabulary Uses vocabulary found in a range of texts, increasingly exploring meaning	Knows that information can be retrieved from books, computers and mobile digital devices Asks questions to find out more and to check understanding about what has been read Re-tells short stories they have heard in the right order, with some exact repetition and some of their own words, and recently learnt vocabulary Talks about some of the new knowledge and vocabulary learnt from books. Becomes more confident with anticipating key	Understands and explains the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to
Word Reading	Begins to explore some simple vocabulary from books in their play Begins to: experiment with sounds and words listening attentively with a growing awareness and appreciation of rhyme, rhythm and alliteration	Explores some simple vocabulary from books in their play Is developing: experimenting with sounds and words listening attentively with a growing awareness and appreciation of rhyme, rhythm and	Uses some vocabulary from books they have shared in their play Is mainly secure in: experimenting with sounds and words listening attentively with an awareness and appreciation of rhyme, rhythm and alliteration	Uses vocabulary they have met in books, in other some contexts such as role play Is secure in Phase 1 (Letters & Sounds): distinguishing between different sounds in words and developing an awareness of the differences between phonemes	Uses vocabulary they have met in books in a range of other contexts, including role play Is secure at Phase 2 (Letters & Sounds): knows that words are constructed from phonemes and that phonemes are represented by graphemes	events in stories. Uses a range of new vocabulary they have met in books in a range of contexts, including role play Is secure at Phase 3i (Letters & Sounds): links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet recognises letter shapes and says a sound for each.	Participates in discussions about what is read to them Applies phonics skills and knowledge to recognise an increasing number of complex words Reads an increasing

	speak clearly and audibly with confidence and control distinguishing between different sounds in words and is developing awareness of the differences between phonemes (Letters & Sounds Phase 1)	speaking clearly and audibly with confidence and control distinguishing between different sounds in words and is developing awareness of the differences between phonemes (Letters & Sounds Phase 1)	speaking clearly and audibly with confidence and control distinguishing between different sounds in words and developing an awareness of the differences between phonemes (Letters & Sounds Phase 1)	beginning to recognise some letters and sounds of significance e.g. letters/ sounds in their name beginning to recognise their first name in print	has knowledge of 19 of the common consonants and vowels and blends them together in reading simple CVC words. Beginning to read ccvc and cvcc words- e.g. clip and jump. able to read Phase 2 common exception words	hears and says sounds in the order in which they occur in the word, and read simple words by sounding out and blending the phonemes all through the word from left to right. Blending together digraphs in cvc ccvc and cvcc words for reading words- e.g. cvc=ship, moth ccvc=brush cvcc= chimp recognises common consonant digraphs reads Phase 3 common exception words End of Summer Term Is secure at Phase 3ii (Letters & Sounds): blends and segments adjacent consonants in words and applies this skill when reading unfamiliar texts able to read Phase 4 common exception words	and medium frequency words independently and automatically.
Phonological Awareness	Beginning to develop phonological awareness through phase 1 letters and sound.	Can spot rhymes Can clap syllables in a word. Is continuing to develop their phonological awareness through Phase1 Letters & Sounds	Can clap and count syllables in a word Is mostly secure in recognising words with the same initial sound e.g. mouth, money Is beginning to orally blend and segment with significant adult support	Is secure in recognising words with the same initial sound e.g. mouth, money Is orally blending and segment with significant adult support.	Reads aloud from graded books applying their knowledge of phonics and common exception words Reads with emerging fluency	Reads aloud simple sentences from graded books applying their knowledge of phonics and common exception words Is developing fluency	Applies phonic knowledge and skills as a route to decode words, and reads common exception words

Enjoys listening stories Knows how to h book, turn page that reading is learning right	own books to read old a Can identify front cover, back cover and title	Enjoys sharing books with adults and peers Has an awareness of pages and words Understands why we have books Ascribes meanings to	Enjoys sharing a range of books with adults and peers and knows that different books have different information and stories Has an awareness that words and pages hold meanings. Knows that phonemes	Can explain the difference between fiction and non-fiction books. Is able to talk about the job of an author and an illustrator Re-reads books, building fluency and deepening understanding Writes full name, mostly	Can find the blurb and explain what its purpose is Re-reads books, building fluency and deepening understanding Writes simple phrases and	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding
the different mathey make Writes one or mathematical letters to signify name Uses scribbles as symbols that repletters when expleting	drawings and paintings ore their Writes some of their name Uses symbols or random letters when	signs, symbols and words that they see in different places Begins to give meanings to the marks they make Is beginning to talk about ideas they want to write about Uses some of their print and letter knowledge in early writing e.g. writes 'm' for mummy; writes a shopping list starting at the top of the page Can write some or all of their first name Writes some lower case letters accurately	are represented by graphemes Writes 'letter groups' which have spaces in between, to resemble words Scribes some initial sounds to words Forms some lower- and upper-case letters correctly Can re-read what they have written, with adult support- own name Can write some or all of their first name	Articulates ideas structuring them in speech, before writing, with some adult support Uses their knowledge to segment 19 of the common consonants and vowels to support spelling Beginning to write simple phrases and short sentences using phonic knowledge and some common exception words taught- with adult support Beginning to form most lower case letters correctly Can re-read what they have written, with significant adult support	sentences using phonic knowledge and learnt common exception words Can blend and segment together digraphs in cvc ccvc and cvcc words for reading words- e.g. cvc=ship, moth ccvc=brush cvcc= chimp Articulates ideas structuring them in speech, before writing. Writes full name correctly With prompting, writes texts to communicate meaning for an increasingly wide range of purposes Becomes more consistent with forming lower case letters and beginning to use capital letters correctly, Can re-read what they have written, with some adult support	sentences using phonic knowledge and common exception words, using correct punctuation and correct letter formation, rereading to check their writing makes sense

		Forms lower case and capital letters correctly	
		Enjoys creating texts to communicate meaning for an increasingly wide range of purposes, using capital letters and full stops in the right place	
		Re-reads what they have written to check it makes sense	

			Pre Phonemic Sta	ge		
Pictures	Random Scribbling	Scribble writing	Symbols that represent letters	Random letters	Letter Strings	Letter groups
秦	12 × 25 × 20 × 20 × 20 × 20 × 20 × 20 × 2	255505	1000 1000 1001 1017 1017	2824 2000	Atpriedi Atpoir Atpriedi Atpriedi	TS BAAN I (COW)
Picture tells a story to convey message	Starting point at any point of paper	Progression is from left to right	Mock letter	or symbols	Letter strings move from L to R and move down the page	Separated by spaces to resemble different words
Early Phonemic Stage	Letter nar	ne stage		Transitio	nal Stage	
Environmental print	Beginning sounds Random and initial consonants	Initial and final sounds appear	Vowel sounds appear Evidence of tricky words	All syllables represented	Inventive spelling	Multiple related sentences - many words spelled correctly
the 1 is see lits 12345 and my	IVA DAAO	We win to the S (We went to the store) I Kmi Bk.	Thehcanr (The horse con run) I lik to pla with my	My fav or it dinosor the stegosorus.	To daye i wot to play within the white board and the Shapes and I won to play with My fem	One day I saw my Frid it was Israel and Antonio and Thay sot lost I fad Thim. The end Today I am going to the store with my moths. I am going to by a present for my mathe brithday. He is the yers old.
Awareness of print, copied from surroundings	pied from represent words		Medial sound may initially be written as a consonant. Vowels begin to appear.	A child hears beginning, middle and end sounds.	Whole senter	nce writing develops.