

## Complete Systematic Synthetic Phonics Programme

### ***Systematic Synthetic Phonics Programme (SSPP)***

The Department for Education (DfE) wants every school to use a complete SSPP. At Gonville Academy, we use FFT Success for All Phonics which is a DfE approved *Systematic Synthetic Phonics Programme (SSPP)*.

More information can be found on the following link: <https://fft.org.uk/phonics/>

In this document, you will read about *Grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC)*. This refers to a grapheme (letter) and the corresponding phoneme (sound) and vice versa.

### **How phonics develops reading and writing skills**

There are three phonics reading skills:

#### **1. Grapheme phoneme recognition**

A child sees a grapheme and can say the corresponding phoneme.

#### **2. Sound blending (Say-It-Fast)**

This is purely an auditory skill, where the child hears the phonemes in a word and can blend them to say the word, e.g. the three phonemes (sounds) of /c/ /a/ /t/ are blended to sound out the word *cat*.

#### **3. Word level blending (reading)**

This combines the first two skills. So, the child looks at a word, recognises the graphemes, says the phonemes and blends them to say the word.

In our English teaching, when children start to read, we teach them very specifically to decode 'green' words using their phonics and we teach them to recognise and say 'red' words. This is clearly modelled during the guided reading on day 1 of each Shared Story, so the process/skills are clear from the beginning and become

automatic. As they move up through the school, the continued use of phonics for decoding is explicitly taught.

There are three phonics writing skills:

**1. Grapheme phoneme recognition**

To write the grapheme (letter) for a corresponding phoneme (sound).

**2. Break-it Down**

To break words down (segment) into phonemes.

**3. Sound spelling**

This is where the child combines the first two spelling skills. So, they say the word they want to write, sounding it out to identify the individual phonemes, they then write the corresponding grapheme for each phoneme.

Again, the use of phonics for spelling is systematically taught throughout EYFS and KS1. When children progress to Wings in KS2, our spelling programme teaches children to use their phonics to spell the regular parts of words, and then learn the spelling patterns that cannot be sounded out.