

	WRENBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL EYFS – Literacy						
	Reception Autumn	Reception Spring	Reception Summer	ELG Checkpoint			
	·		·	To be used to assess the children in June through provision of Child Initiated activities.			
	Rea	Say a sound for each letter in the					
	Blend sounds into words, so that						
	Read some letter g	- I					
	Read a few commo						
	Read simple phrases and sentences made	-					
		•					
	Help children to read the sounds speedily.	Help children to read the sounds speedily.	Blending cvc words using letters and	•			
	This will make sound-blending easier.	This will make sound-blending easier.	diagraphs learnt so far.	exception words.			
	Play games such as (USING ONLY	Play games such as (USING ONLY	Playing games such as:	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. ead ies			
	LETTERS LEARNT SO FAR!):	LETTERS LEARNT SO FAR!):	Matching words to pictures				
	alphabet snap,	alphabet matching pairs,	Fishing games to catch cvc words to read				
ao	alphabet jigsaws,	matching and sorting lower and upper	Board games with cvc words				
Word Reading	matching magnetic letters to alphabet	case letters,	Roll and read				
ea	strips/words/their name,	alphabet lotto,	Cvc words on sticks to sort into families				
\ \times \	letter hunts,	alphabet bingo,	Obb and Bob				
orc	alphabet bingo,		Flashcards and a timer – beat the clock				
≥	make letters from dough, pipe cleaners	Blending cvc words using letters and	Word hunt				
	etc	diagraphs learnt so far.	Cvc bingo				
	searching for alphabet letter in messy play	Playing games such as:	Cvc lotto				
		Matching words to pictures					
	Blending cvc words using letters learnt so	Fishing games to catch cvc words to read	Diagraph bingo,				
	far.	Board games with cvc words	Diagraph hunt,				
	Playing games such as:	Roll and read	Diagraph snap/match,				
	Matching words to pictures	Cvc words on sticks to sort into families	Diagraph board games,				
	Phonics Games on PC and Laptops	Obb and Bob	Diagraph fishing game/cards linked to				
	Fishing games to catch cvc words to read	Flashcards and a timer – beat the clock	theme.				
	Roll and read	Word hunt					
	Obb and Bob	Cvc bingo					
	Words on balls to roll into buckets using	Cvc lotto					



	guttering		Read as part of a group a text that has the	
	Words on cars to park into parking bays	Diagraph bingo,	diagraphs that the children have been	
	Splat the given word	Diagraph hunt,	taught	
		Diagraph snap/match,		
	Read to a familiar adult a phonetically	Diagraph board games,	Read 6 common exception words from	
	decodable text matched to their phonics	Diagraph fishing game/cards linked to	phase 2, 12 from phase 3 and 14 from	
	level twice a week.	theme.	phase 4:	
			Bingo	
	Read 6 common exception words from	Read to a familiar adult a phonetically	Matching/lotto	
	phase 2:	decodable text matched to their phonics	Hunts inside and outside	
	Bingo	level twice a week.	Splat	
	Matching/lotto		Jump on the word	
	Hunts inside and outside	Read 6 common exception words from	Dominoes	
	Splat	phase 2 and 12 from phase 3:	Spin the arrow	
	Jump on the word	Bingo	Flashcards – beat the clock	
	Dominoes	Matching/lotto	riasticards – beat the clock	
	Spin the arrow	Hunts inside and outside	Read simple phrases and match to	
	Flashcards – beat the clock		pictures using phase 2,3 and 4 cvc words	
	riasticatus – beat tile clock	Splat Jump on the word	and common exception words.	
	Dond simula physics and most ship to	•	and common exception words.	
	Read simple phrases and match to	Dominoes		
	pictures using phase 2 cvc words and	Spin the arrow		
	common exception words	Flashcards – beat the clock		
	Play yes or no game – read simple phrase	Read simple phrases and match to		
	and answer yes or no	pictures using phase 2 and 3 cvc words		
		and common exception words.		
		·		
_	Re-read these books to build up their	confidence in word reading, their fluency and	d their understanding and enjoyment.	Demonstrate understanding of what has
<u></u>				been read to them by retelling stories
l Si				and narratives using their own words and
eh e				recently introduced vocabulary.
Comprehension	Make familiar story books available for	Make familiar story books available for	Make familiar story books available for	Anticipate (where appropriate) key
E	children to share at school and at home.	children to share at school and at home.	children to share at school and at home.	events in stories.
Ö	Cilidren to share at school and at home.	Cilidren to share at school and at nome.	Cilidien to share at school and at home.	Use and understand recently introduced
				vocabulary during discussions about



Top 5 rhymes and top 5 texts displayed clearly by the carpet area and children should be encouraged to use these.

Children have opportunities to talk about books and who was in them, what happened and did they like it.

Shared reading takes place daily to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and talk about what they have listened to, including character descriptions, personalities, events and how this story links to their own life.

Children listen to at least 3 stories a day read to them by adults in the class.
Children have an element of choice over some of these books.

Authors including Julia Donaldson, Mick Inkpen and Jill Murphey are discussed and celebrated across the term.

Children are beginning to retell simple stories and can order events to retell.

Children are beginning to make up their own stories and tell them to a familiar adult to be acted out by the class at a later date.

Top 5 rhymes and top 5 texts displayed clearly by the carpet area and children should be encouraged to use these.

Children have opportunities to talk about books and compare stories, talk about where they are set and predict what might happen at the end.

Shared reading takes place daily to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and talk about what they have listened to, including identifying vocabulary to describe a character, talking about the decisions a character makes and what they have learnt from the story (e.g. always take a shopping list, you must listen to adults, keep your room tidy)

Children listen to at least 3 stories a day read to them by adults in the class.
Children have an element of choice over some of these books.

Authors including Martin Waddell, Oliver Jeffers and Quentin Blake are discussed and celebrated across the term.

Children can retell simple stories and order events/pictures to retell.

Children can make up their own stories and tell them to a familiar adult to be acted out by the class at a later date.

Top 5 rhymes and top 5 texts displayed clearly by the carpet area and children should be encouraged to use these.

Children have opportunities to talk about books, poems and rhymes and discuss how they make them feel and why.

Shared reading takes place daily to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and talk about what they have listened to, including encouraging descriptive language when asking and answering questions, talk about feelings such as 'this is a scary bit' or 'why was the cat hiding?' and check word meaning through questioning.

Children listen to at least 3 stories a day read to them by adults in the class.
Children have an element of choice over some of these books.

Authors including Nick Sharratt, Eric Carle and Michael Rosen are discussed and celebrated across the term.

Children can retell familiar stories using a book or from memory.

Children can make up their own stories and tell them to a familiar adult to be acted out by the class at a later date.

stories, nonfiction, rhymes and poems and during role play



Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.

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

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

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

Teach formation as they learn the sounds for each letter using a memorable phrase, encouraging an effective pen grip. When forming letters, the starting point and direction are more important at this stage than the size or position of the letter on a line – done daily

Show children how to touch each finger as they say each sound. For exception words such as 'the' and 'said', help children identify the sound that is tricky to spell.

Give plenty of opportunities to copy their name/make their name using letters Many opportunities for children to write their name from left to right, making clearly recognisable letters. Children then need to learn how to form these letters correctly.

NB. Once children know satpin, children can begin to write these letters as initial sounds or cvc if can segment.

Children can write the initial sounds of words using the GPCs they are taught.
Children can segment to spell cvc words using their phonics knowledge of GPCs already taught.

Encourage children to make signs (only using GPCs taught) linked to the topic.

Teach formation as they learn the sounds for each letter using a memorable phrase, encouraging an effective pen grip. When forming letters, the starting point and direction are more important at this stage than the size or position of the letter on a line – done daily.

Support children to form the complete sentence/phrase orally before writing. Help children memorise the sentence before writing by repeatedly saying it aloud (counting on fingers with spaces in between representing finger spaces).

Only ask children to write sentences when they have sufficient knowledge of letter-sound correspondences.

Dictate sentences to ensure they contain only the taught sound-letter correspondences

Model how you read and re-read your own writing to check it makes sense Give children a variety of purposes to write including writing stories/narratives and letters, instructions and recounts linked to the topics.

Model and name capital letters, full stops and finger spaces.

Teach formation as they learn the sounds for each letter using a memorable phrase, encouraging an effective pen grip. When forming letters, the starting point and direction are important as well as the size and position of the letter on a line – done daily.

Children should be given opportunities for some extended writing in sentences to build up stamina and to retell more information.

Children write for a variety of purposes and are motivated to write.

Children understand the features of a list, card and caption.

Children make phonetically plausible attempts at unfamiliar words that can be read by others.

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.



Checkpoint 1:	Checkpoint 2:	<u>Checkpoint 3:</u>
I can write my name from memory.	I can write and spell 8 tricky words	I can write and spell 15 tricky words
I can write and spell 3 tricky words.	I can correctly form 15 letters	I can correctly form 20 letters
I can correctly form 5 letters.	I can write simple sentences and phrases,	I can write simple sentences leaving
I can write a simple dictated phrase (e.g. A	sometimes using spaces between words.	spaces between words and sometimes
pig on a mat).		using punctuation.