





Scope and Sequence

The *Ready to Read* Phonics Plus scope and sequence provides a pathway for teaching and learning the written code. The scope is a summary of what is being taught and moves from simple to more complex. The sequence is the order that sounds and letters are cumulatively introduced within the scope. The books support children to apply their growing knowledge to decode a meaningful text that corresponds to the sequence. Diagnostic assessment and progress monitoring are used to determine what children know and to tailor the teaching to their needs.

There are four phases in the *Ready to Read* Phonics Plus scope and sequence: Kākano, Tupu, Māhuri, and Rākau. The Kākano phase has three subgroups, which focus on words with short vowel sounds (consonant-vowel-consonant) and the introduction of the double spelling “-ck” and the consonant digraphs “th”, “ch”, “sh”, and “-ng” (two letters used to spell one sound). Tupu begins with words containing short vowel sounds, including double letters (-ff, -ll, -ss, -zz) and initial and end blends. Tupu continues with words containing long vowel sounds, including the split digraph and vowel teams and some alternative spellings.

The scope continues to broaden in Māhuri with additional vowel sounds (for example, ay, o, ow) and “-r” control vowels (ar, or, er, ir, ur). The progressions culminate in Rākau, using morphemes and multisyllabic words using all syllable types. At this point, carefully selected *Ready to Read* Colour Wheel books can be introduced alongside the Phonics Plus texts.

A systematic approach allows teaching and learning to occur cumulatively and intentionally. Simple code knowledge sets the foundation for complex code knowledge so that all children have success.

 <p>Kākano Seed</p>	<p>Single consonants Short vowels Consonant digraphs</p>	<p>1 m a d p o t n i s</p> <p>2 l e c f u b g r h</p> <p>3 k j v w y z -ck th ch sh -ng</p>
 <p>Tupu Seedling</p>	<p>Consonant patterns Consonant blends Long vowels Alternative spellings</p>	<p>1 -ff -ll -ss -zz x -tch qu wh -dge</p> <p>Initial blends (for example, cr-) End blends (for example, -st)</p> <p>2 a_e e_e i_e o_e u_e ee</p> <p>soft c oo (for example, food) oo (for example, look)</p>
 <p>Māhuri Sapling</p>	<p>Suffixes Vowel teams -r control Alternative spellings Diphthongs</p>	<p>-ing -ed -s</p> <p>ai ay ea igh ie oa ow oe ew ue</p> <p>ar or er ir ur ear air ere</p> <p>ea (for example, bread) ph -ge</p> <p>ow ou oy oi</p>
 <p>Rākau Tree</p>	<p>Contractions All syllable types Morphemes Alternative spellings</p>	<p>Apostrophe (for example, I’m)</p> <p>All syllable types are now used in multisyllabic words</p> <p>Prefixes (for example, re- un-) Suffixes (for example, -er -est -ly)</p> <p>Further vowel and consonant sounds (for example, eigh kn gh oar ore)</p>

