

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Writing	I ranscription	Pupils should be taught to: Spell: Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes alreadytaught Common exception words The days of the week Name the letters of the alpha-bet: Naming the letters of the al phabet 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 pluralmarker for nouns and the third person singular markerfor verbs Using the prefix un— Using —ing, —ed, —er and —est where no change is needed inthe spelling of root words (e.g. Helping, helped, helper) Apply simple spelling rules and guidelines Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the gpcs and common exception words taught so far	phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including afew common homophones Learning to spell common exception words Learning to spell more wordswith contracted forms Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] Distinguishing between homo-phones and near-homophones Add suffixes to spell longer words, e.g. —ment, —ness, —ful, —less, —ly Apply spelling rules and guidelines Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using gpcs, common exception words and punctuation taughtso far	 Use further prefixes andsuffixes and understandhow to add them Spell further homophones Spell words that are often misspelt Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] Use the first two or three letters of a word to check itsspelling in a dictionary Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far 	 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Spell some words with 'silent' letters, e.g. Knight, psalm, solemn Continue to distinguish be- tween homophones and otherwords which are often con- fused Use knowledge of morphologyand etymology in spelling andunderstand that the spellingof some words needs to be learnt specifically Use dictionaries to check thespelling and meaning of words Use the first three or fourletters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both ofthese in a dictionary Use a thesaurus



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Writing	Handwriting	Develop their fine motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently (PD) Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient (PD) Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. (LIT) Know how to write the taught letters (LIT)	 Sit correctly at a table, holding a Pencil comfortably and correctly Begin to form lower-case lettersin the correct direction, startingand finishing in the right place Form capital letters Form digits 0-9 Understand which letters belongto which handwriting 'families' (i.e. Letters that areformed in similar ways) and to practise these 	 Form lower-case letters of thecorrect size relative to one an-other Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand whichletters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Write capital letters and digits ofthe correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters 	 Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, e.g. By ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch 	 Write legibly, fluently and with Increasing speed by: Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding, as part of their person-al style, whether or not to join specific letters Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task



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Writing Composition	 Child initiated writing (in role, and for purpose) Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) Write about real events Write poetry Write for different purposes Think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) Talk about and respond to stories (rhymes and songs) with actions, recalling key events and innovating (alternate aspect). e.g character, settings, object. (C&L) Talk about elements of a topic using newly introduced vocabulary and extending sentences using a range of conjunctions to offer extra explanation and detail To think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) 		 Pupils should be taught to: Develop positive attitudes to- wards and stamina for writing by: Writing narratives about personalexperiences and those of others(real and fictional) Writing about real events Writing poetry Writing for different purposes Consider what they are going to Write before beginning by: Planning or saying out loud whatthey are going to write about Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary Encapsulating what they want tosay, sentence by sentence Make simple additions, revisionsand corrections to their own writing by: Evaluating their writing 	 Pupils should be taught to: Plan their writing by: Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learnfrom its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively buildinga varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures Organising paragraphs arounda theme In narratives, creating set-tings, characters and plot In non-narrative material, using simple organisational de-vices (for examples headingsand subheadings) Evaluate and edit by: Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Proposing changes to grammarand vocabulary to improve consistency, including the ac- curate use of 	 Plan their writing by: Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write by: Selecting appropriate gram-mar and vocabulary, under-standing how such choices canchange and enhance meaning In narratives, describing set-tings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogueto convey character and advance the action Précising longer passages using a wide range of devices tobuild cohesion within and across paragraphs Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g.



ı	•	To check written work by
ı		reading and make changes
		where necessary.(LIT)

 Think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. with theteacher and other pupils

- Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form
- Proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and
- Punctuation (e.g. Ends of sentences punctuated correctly)
- Read aloud what they have writ-ten with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear

pronouns in sentences

- Proof-read for spelling and
- Punctuation errors

Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning isclear

Headings, bullet points, underlining)

- Evaluate and edit by:
- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuationto enhance effects and clarify meaning
- Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense through-out a piece of writing
- Ensuring correct subject andverb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the languageof speech and writing and
- Choosing the appropriate register
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- Perform their own compositions, using appropriate into-nation, volume, and movementso that meaning is clear



		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Writing	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	 Talk about and respond to stories (rhymes and songs) with actions, recalling key events and innovating (alternate aspect). (C&L) Talk about elements of a topic using newly introduced vocabulary and extending sentences using a range of conjunctions to offer extra explanation and detail To make writing exciting using wow words (adjectives). (LIT) To begin to know sentences can be extended using a joining word (conjunction) (LIT) Think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) 	 Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Leaving spaces between words Joining words and joining clauses using and Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question markor exclamation mark Using a capital letter for names of people, places, thedays of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' Learning the grammar for year1 in English Appendix 2 Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing 	 Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, com- mas for lists and apostrophesfor contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Learning how to use: Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command Expanded noun phrases to de-scribe and specify, e.g. The Blue butterfly The present and past tensescorrectly and consistently including the progressive form Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co- 	 Pupils should be taught to: Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. When, if, because, although Using the present perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity andcohesion and to avoid repetition Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to expresstime and cause Using fronted adverbials Learning the grammar for Years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: Using commas after 	 Pupils should be taught to: Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in EnglishAppendix 2 by: Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. Omitted) relative pronoun Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing



				ordination (using or, and, or but) The grammar for year 2 inEnglish Appendix 2 Some features of writtenStandard English Use and understand the gram-matical terminology in EnglishAppendix 2 in discussing theirwriting	 Indicating possession by usingthe possessive apostrophe with plural nouns Using and punctuating directspeech Use and understand the grammatical terminology in EnglishAppendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussingtheir writing and reading Indicate grammatical and other features by: Using commas after frontedadverbials Indicating possession by usingthe possessive apostrophe with plural nouns Using and punctuating directspeech Use and understand the grammatical terminology in EnglishAppendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussingtheir writing and reading 	 Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Using semi-colons, colons ordashes to mark boundaries between main clauses Using a colon to introduce alist Punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in EnglishAppendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading Indicate grammatical and other features by: Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Using semi-colons, colons ordashes to mark boundaries between main clauses Using a colon to introduce alist Punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in EnglishAppendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading
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