

English - Writing

	Transcription	Composition	Vocabulary, Punctuation and Grammar	Handwriting
EKS	(30-50 months) - Can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name. (40-60+ months) - Hears and says the initial sounds in words. - Can segment the sounds in simple words and blends them together. - Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. - Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning representing some sounds correctly and in sequence. Early Learning Goal - Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.	(22-36 months) - Imitate drawing simple shapes such as circles and lines. - Distinguish between different marks they make. (30-50 months) - Sometimes gives meaning to the marks as they draw and paint. - Ascribes meaning to marks that they see in different places. (40-60+ months) - Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint. - Begins to break the flow of speech into words. - Writes own name and other things such as labels and captions. - Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts. Early Learning Goal - Children write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others.	(40-60+ months) Continues a rhyming string.	(22-36 months) - Begin to show preference for a dominant hand. - Begin to use the correct tripod grip (3 fingers) to hold writing tools. (30-50 months) - Draws lines and circles using gross motor movements. - Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasp. - Holds pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb and uses it with good control. (40-60+ months) - Shows a preference for a dominant hand. - Begins to use anti-clockwise movement and begins to retrace vertical lines. - Begins to form recognisable letters. - Uses a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Early Learning Goal - Children show good control and coordination in large and small movements. They move confidently in a range of ways safely negotiating space. They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.

Year One	• Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught. • Spell common exception words. • Spell the days of the week. • Name the letters of the alphabet in order. • Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound. • Using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and for the third plural singular marker for verbs. • Using the prefix un. • Using –ing, -ed, -er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words. • Apply simple spelling rules. • Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	Write sentences by: • Saying out loud what they are going to write about. • Composing a sentence orally before writing it. • Sequencing sentences to form short narratives. • Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense. • Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils. • Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	• Leave spaces between words. • Joining words and clauses using ‘and’. • Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop. • Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ‘I’. • Learning the grammar for Year 1. • Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	• Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. • Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. • Form capital letters. • Form digits 0-9. • Understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ and to practise these.
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Year Two	• Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly. • Spell by learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones. • Learning to spell common exception words. • Learning to spell more words with contracted forms. • Learning to spell words containing possessive apostrophes. • Spell by distinguishing between homophones and near homophones. • Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, -ness, -ful, -less and –ly. • Apply spelling rules and guidance as listed in English Appendix 1. • Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	Pupils should be taught to develop a positive attitude, and stamina towards by: • Writing narratives about personal experiences 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 what they are going to write about. • Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary. • Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence. Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: • Evaluation their writing with the teacher and other pupils. • Rereading 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. • Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	• Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular). Learn how to use: • Sentences with different forms: statements, question, exclamation and command. • Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (for example the blue butterfly). • The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form. • Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and or but). • The grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2. • Some features of written Standard English. • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Pupils should be taught to: • Form lowercase letters of the correct size relative to one another. • Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. • Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lowercase letters. • Use spacing between words that reflect the size of the letters.
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Year Three	Pupils should be taught to: • Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. • Spell further homophones. • Spell words that are often misspelt. • Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals. • Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. • Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include Year 3 spelling words and punctuation taught so far.	Plan their writing by: • Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar. • Discussing and recording ideas. Draft and write by: • Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structure. • Organising paragraphs around a theme. • In narratives, creating setting, characters and plot. • In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices. Evaluate and edit by: • Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. • Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of 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 is clear.	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, including when, if, because and although. • Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. • Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. • Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. • Using fronted adverbials. • Learning the grammar for Year 3 in English Appendix 2. Indicate grammatical and other features by: • Using commas after fronted adverbials. • Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. • Using and punctuating direct speech. • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	Pupils should be taught to: • Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes 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.
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Year Four	Pupils should be taught to: • Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. • Spell further homophones. • Spell words that are often misspelt. • Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals. • Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. • Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include Year 3 and 4 spelling words and punctuation taught so far.	Plan their writing by: • Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar. • Discussing and recording ideas. Draft and write by: • Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structure. • Organising paragraphs around a theme. • In narratives, creating setting, characters and plot. • In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices. Evaluate and edit by: • Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. • Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of 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 is clear.	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, including when, if, because and although. • Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. • Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. • Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. • Using fronted adverbials. • Learning the grammar for Year 3 in English Appendix 2. Indicate grammatical and other features by: • Using commas after fronted adverbials. • Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. • Using and punctuating direct speech. • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	Pupils should be taught to: • Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes 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.
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Year Five	Pupils should be taught to: • Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. • Spell some words with silent letters. • Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused. • Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1. • Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words. • Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary. • Use a thesaurus.	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 pupils have read, listened to or seen performed. Draft and write by: • Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. • In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere, and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. • Précising longer passages. • Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. • Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader. Evaluate and edit by: • Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. • Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. • Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. • Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 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. • Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity. • Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. • Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. • Using a colon to introduce a list. • Punctuating bullet points consistently. • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.	Pupils should be taught to write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: • Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters. • Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
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		and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing, and choosing the appropriate register. • Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors.		
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Year Six	Pupils should be taught to: • Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. • Spell some words with silent letters. • Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused. • Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1. • Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words. • Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary. • Use a thesaurus.	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 pupils have read, listened to or seen performed. Draft and write by: • Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. • In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere, and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. • Précising longer passages. • Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. • Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader. Evaluate and edit by: • Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. • Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. • Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. • Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 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. • Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity. • Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. • Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. • Using a colon to introduce a list. • Punctuating bullet points consistently. Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.	Pupils should be taught to write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: • Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters. • Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
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