

	EYFS							
		Nursery			Reception			
Writing:	<ul> <li>To begin to copy some of the letters in their own name</li> <li>To give meanings to the marks they make</li> <li>Show preference for a dominant hand when mark making</li> <li>Know some purposes for which we use writing</li> <li>To make their own attempts at writing</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>To form some lower case and capital letters correctly</li> <li>To begin to write longer words which are spelt phonetically</li> <li>To begin to use capital letters at the start of a sentence</li> <li>To use finger spaces and full stops when writing a sentence</li> <li>To read their work back and check it makes sense</li> <li>To write sentences for a purpose</li> </ul>				
Writing:	K	51			KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Phonic & Whole word spelling	<ul> <li>spell words containing each of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>segmenting spoken words into phonemes</li> </ul>	spell further homophones	spell further homophones	spell some words with 'silent' letters	spell some words with 'silent' letters		

	the 40+ phonemes	and representing	spell words	spell words that	continue to	continue to distinguish
	taught	these by	that are often	are often misspelt	distinguish between	between homophones and
	spell common	graphemes,	misspelt	(Appendix 1)	homophones and	other words which are often
	exception words	spelling many	(Appendix 1)	, , ,	other words which	confused
	<ul> <li>spell the days of</li> </ul>	correctly	,		are often confused	use knowledge of
	the week	<ul> <li>learning new</li> </ul>			use knowledge of	morphology and etymology
	<ul><li>name the</li></ul>	ways of spelling			morphology and	in spelling and understand
	letters of the	phonemes for			etymology in spelling	that the spelling of some
	alphabet in order	which 1 or more			and understand that	words needs to be learnt
	<ul> <li>using letter</li> </ul>	spellings are			the spelling of some	specifically, as listed in
	names to	already known,			words needs to be	Appendix 1
	distinguish	and learn some			learnt specifically, as	
	between	words with each			listed in Appendix 1	
	alternative	spelling, including				
	spellings of the	a few common				
	same sound	homophones				
		<ul> <li>learning to</li> </ul>				
		spell common				
		exception words				
		<ul> <li>distinguishing</li> </ul>				
		between				
		homophones and				
		near-				
		homophones	6		6 .1 6	6
	using the	<ul> <li>learning the</li> </ul>	• use further	• use further	• use further prefixes	use further prefixes and
Other word	spelling rule for	possessive	prefixes and	prefixes and	and suffixes and	suffixes and understand the
building	adding –s or –es	apostrophe	suffixes and	suffixes and	understand how to	guidance for adding them
spelling	as the plural	(singular)	understand how	understand how to	add them	use dictionaries to check     the applies and magning of
Ch 29	marker for nouns	• learning to	to add them	add them	place the	the spelling and meaning of
	and the third	spell more words			possessive	words

	person singular	with contracted	place the	place the	apostrophe accurately	• use the first 3 or 4 letters
	marker for verbs	forms	possessive	possessive	in words with regular	of a word to check spelling,
	<ul> <li>using the prefix</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>add suffixes to</li> </ul>	apostrophe	apostrophe	plurals and in words	meaning or both of these in a
	un–	spell longer	accurately in	accurately in words	with irregular plurals	dictionary
	<ul><li>using –ing, –ed,</li></ul>	words, including	words with	with regular plurals	<ul> <li>use the first 2 or 3</li> </ul>	
	er and est	–ment, –ness, –	regular plurals	and in words with	letters of a word to	
	where no change	ful, –less, –ly	and in words with	irregular plurals	check its spelling	
	is needed in the	<ul> <li>apply spelling</li> </ul>	irregular plurals	<ul> <li>use the first 2 or</li> </ul>		
	spelling of root	rules and	<ul><li>use the first 2</li></ul>	3 letters of a word		
	words	guidelines from	or 3 letters of a	to check its spelling		
	<ul><li>apply simple</li></ul>	Appendix 1	word to check its	in a dictionary		
	spelling rules and		spelling in a			
	guidance from		dictionary			
	Appendix 1					
	• To spell all Y1	<ul> <li>To spell most</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To spell many</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To spell all of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To spell many of the</li> </ul>	• To spell all of the Y5 and Y6
	common	Y1 and Y2	of the Y3	Y3 and Y4	Y5 statutory spelling	statutory spelling words
Common	exception words	common	statutory spelling	statutory spelling	words correctly.	correctly.
exception	correctly.*	exception words	words correctly.	words correctly.		
words	<ul> <li>To spell days of</li> </ul>	correctly.				
	the week					
	correctly.					
	Write from	<ul> <li>Write from</li> </ul>	<ul><li>write from</li></ul>	Write from		
	memory simple	memory simple	memory simple	memory simple		
	sentences dictated	sentences	sentences,	sentences, dictated		
	by the teacher	dictated by the	dictated by the	by the teacher,		
Transcription	that include words	teacher that	teacher, that	that include words		
	using the GPCs	include words	include words	and punctuation		
	and common	using the GPCs,	and punctuation	taught so far.		
	exception words	common	taught so far.			
	taught so far.	exception words				

ŀ	landwriting	<ul> <li>sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</li> <li>begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</li> <li>form capital letters</li> <li>form digits 0-9</li> <li>understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these</li> </ul>	and punctuation taught so far.  • form lower-case 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 lower-case letters  • use spacing	• 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	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	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	<ul> <li>choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters</li> <li>choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task</li> </ul>
			letters				

Contexts for Writing		<ul> <li>writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</li> <li>writing about real events</li> <li>writing poetry</li> <li>writing for different purposes</li> </ul>	discussing     writing similar to     that which they     are planning to     write in order to     understand and     learn from its     structure,     vocabulary and     grammar	discussing     writing similar to     that which they are     planning to write in     order to     understand and     learn from its     structure,     vocabulary and     grammar	<ul> <li>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</li> </ul>
					and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	
Planning Writing	<ul> <li>saying out loud what they are going to write about</li> <li>composing a sentence orally before writing it</li> </ul>	planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about	<ul> <li>discussing and recording ideas</li> <li>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>discussing and recording ideas</li> <li>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures</li> </ul>	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary

			range of sentence			
Drafting Writing	sequencing sentences to form short narratives     re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary     encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	• organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings	<ul> <li>organising paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot</li> <li>in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings &amp; subheadings)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</li> <li>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>précising longer passages</li> <li>using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs</li> <li>using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</li> <li>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>précising longer passages</li> <li>using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs</li> <li>using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>discuss what</li> </ul>	evaluating their	<ul> <li>assessing the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>assessing the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>assessing the</li> </ul>	assessing the effectiveness
	they have written	writing with the	effectiveness of	effectiveness of	effectiveness of their	of their own and others'
	with the teacher	teacher and other	their own and	their own and	own and others'	writing
	or other pupils	pupils	others' writing	others' writing and	writing	<ul> <li>proposing changes to</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>rereading to</li> </ul>	and suggesting	suggesting	<ul> <li>proposing changes</li> </ul>	vocabulary, grammar and
		check that their	improvements	improvements	to vocabulary,	punctuation to enhance
		writing makes	<ul><li>proposing</li></ul>	<ul><li>proposing</li></ul>	grammar and	effects and clarify meaning
		sense and that	changes to	changes to	punctuation to	<ul> <li>ensuring the consistent</li> </ul>
		verbs to indicate	grammar and	grammar and	enhance effects and	and correct use of tense
		time are used	vocabulary to	vocabulary to	clarify meaning	throughout a piece of writing
		correctly and	improve	improve	<ul><li>ensuring the</li></ul>	ensuring correct subject
		consistently,	consistency,	consistency,	consistent and correct	and verb agreement when
Editing		including verbs in	including the	including the	use of tense	using singular and plural,
Writing		the continuous	accurate use of	accurate use of	throughout a piece of	distinguishing between the
wiitiig		form	pronouns in	pronouns in	writing	language of speech and
		<ul> <li>proofreading to</li> </ul>	sentences	sentences	<ul> <li>ensuring correct</li> </ul>	writing and choosing the
		check for errors	<ul> <li>proofread for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>proofread for</li> </ul>	subject and verb	appropriate register
		in spelling,	spelling and	spelling and	agreement when	proofread for spelling and
		grammar and	punctuation	punctuation errors	using singular and	punctuation errors
		punctuation	errors		plural, distinguishing	
					between the language	
					of speech and writing	
					and choosing the	
					appropriate register	
					<ul> <li>proofread for</li> </ul>	
					spelling and	
					punctuation errors	-
Performing	• read their	• read aloud	• read their own	• read their own	perform their own	perform their own
Writing	writing aloud	what they have	writing aloud, to	writing aloud, to a	compositions, using	compositions, using
77.161118	clearly enough to	written with	a group or the	group or the whole	appropriate	appropriate intonation,

	be heard by their peers and the teacher.	appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Sentence construction and tense	• To use simple sentence structures.	<ul> <li>To use the present tense and the past tense mostly correctly and consistently.</li> <li>To form sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</li> <li>To use some features of written Standard English.</li> </ul>	• To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement. • To use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.	<ul> <li>To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.</li> <li>To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use a range of adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might, etc.</li> <li>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing.</li> </ul>	To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing, including the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural.
Grammar/ Use of phrases and clauses (edited to	<ul> <li>regular plural noun suffixes (-s, - es)</li> <li>verb suffixes where root word</li> </ul>	• sentences with different forms: statement, question,	<ul> <li>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>using fronted adverbials</li> <li>difference between plural and possessive -s</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an</li> </ul>	recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms

reflect content in Appendix 2)	is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er)  • un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs  • to combine words to make sentences, including using	exclamation, command • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using when, if,	<ul> <li>form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)</li> <li>use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'</li> <li>word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)</li> <li>extended noun phrases, including with prepositions</li> <li>appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion</li> </ul>	implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun • converting nouns or adjectives into verbs • verb prefixes • devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	<ul> <li>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence</li> <li>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</li> <li>differences in informal and formal language</li> <li>synonyms &amp; Antonyms</li> <li>further cohesive devices</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</li> <li>separation of words with spaces</li> <li>sentence demarcation (.!?)</li> <li>capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')</li> </ul>	that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) • some features of written Standard English • suffixes to form new words (-ful, - er, -ness) • sentence demarcation • commas in lists • apostrophes for omission &	insoluble)			such as grammatical connections and adverbials  • use of ellipsis
Punctuation (edited to	<ul> <li>beginning to punctuate sentences using a</li> </ul>	singular possession • learning how to use both familiar and new	<ul> <li>using and punctuating direct speech (i.e.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>using commas after fronted adverbials</li> </ul>	using commas to clarify meaning or	using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

reflect content	capital letter and a	punctuation	Inverted	indicating	avoid ambiguity in	using semicolons, colons or
in Appendix 2)	full stop, question	correctly,	commas)	possession by	writing	dashes to mark boundaries
m Appendix 2)	mark or	including full		using the	<ul> <li>using brackets,</li> </ul>	between independent
	exclamation mark	stops, capital		possessive	dashes or commas to	clauses
	<ul> <li>using a capital</li> </ul>	letters,		apostrophe with	indicate parenthesis	using a colon to introduce
	letter for names of	exclamation		singular and plural		a list
	people, places, the	marks, question		nouns		<ul> <li>punctuating bullet points</li> </ul>
	days of the week,	marks, commas		<ul><li>using and</li></ul>		consistently
	and the personal	for lists and		punctuating direct		
	pronoun 'l'	apostrophes for		speech (including		
		contracted forms		punctuation within		
		and the		and surrounding		
		possessive		inverted commas)		
		(singular)				
	letter, capital	noun, noun	adverb,	determiner,	modal verb, relative	subject, object, active,
	letter, word,	phrase,	preposition	pronoun,	pronoun, relative	passive, synonym, antonym,
	singular, plural,	statement,	conjunction,	possessive	clause, parenthesis,	ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-
	sentence	question,	word family,	pronoun,	bracket, dash,	colon, bullet points
	punctuation, full	exclamation,	prefix, clause,	adverbial	cohesion, ambiguity	
	stop, question	command,	subordinate			
Grammatical	mark, exclamation	compound,	clause, direct			
Terminology	mark	adjective, verb,	speech,			
		suffix , adverb	consonant,			
		tense (past,	consonant letter			
		present) ,	vowel, vowel			
		apostrophe,	letter, inverted			
		comma	commas (or			
			'speech marks')			

