

Year 1 Year 2 Lower KS2: Year 3/4

Upper KS2: Year 5/6

| upils : | should be taught to: | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Transcription | Spelling (See English Appendix 1) spell: o words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught o common exception words o the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet: o naming the letters of the alphabet in order o using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound add prefixes and suffixes: o using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs o using the prefix un- o using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] apply simple 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 and common exception words taught so far | | | Spelling (See English Appendix 1) spell by: segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly selling many correctly selling many correctly selling 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 o learning to spell common exception words learning to spell more words with contracted forms learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones add suffixes to spell longer words, including ment, mess, | | | Spelling (See English Appendix 1) use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1) spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1) 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 its spelling in a dictionary write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far | | Spelling (See English Appendix 1) use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling 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 wo use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling meaning or both of these in a dictionary use a thesaurus | |
| Handwriting & Presentation | begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits 0-9 start using som understand wh | | | e of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and ch letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the leaf | | | and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left illity, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for ring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and nes of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the secenders 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 whether or not to join specific lechoosing the writing implement that is best suited for task | |
| Composition | write sentences by: o saying out loud what they are going to write about o composing a sentence orally before writing it o sequencing sentences to form short narratives o 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 or read the teacher or the processory of the processor of the | g out loud what are going to about sosing a more crally e writing about real events o writing for different purposes consider what they are going to write before beginning by: or planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about writing to check the makes sense what they have with the teacher pupils with the teacher pupils and their writing on up to their own writing to check that their writing and their writing on up to their peers of the continuous form or proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences and those of our (real and fictional) or writing about real events or writing bout real events or writing poetry or writing for different purposes or planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about or writing dwat they want to say, sentence by sentence or writing what they want to say, sentence by sentence or writing with the teacher and other pupils or e-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that ver to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form or proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correct.] | | | understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar o discussing and recording ideas draft and write by: o composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressive building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) o organising paragraphs around a theme o in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot o in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] evaluate and edit by: o assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements o proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences | | | □ plan their writing by: o identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using oth similar writing as models for their own o noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary o in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupil have read, listened to or seen performed draft and write by: o selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning o in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action o précising longer passages o using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs o using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] □ evaluate and edit by: o assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing o proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning o ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing o ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing betwee the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register □ proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors | | |
| nmar & | develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: o leaving spaces between words o joining words and joining clauses using and | develop their understanding of tby: o learning how to use both far English Appendix 2), includi marks, question marks, com forms and the possessive (s | niliar and new nunctuation | develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English | | | use by using a although o using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence o using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause | | | |

Vocabulary, Gran Punctuatio

- o beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- o using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
- o learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing

- - o sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation,
 - o expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
 - o the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the
 - progressive form o subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
 - o the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
 - o some features of written Standard English
 - use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing

- o using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- o using fronted adverbials
- o learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
- o using commas after fronted adverbials
- o indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural
- o using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading

- o using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
- o learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 o using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- o using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 o using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 o using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- o using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- o using a colon to introduce a list
- o punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading