



Transcription- Spelling*						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together</p> <p>To use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence</p> <p>To hear and says the initial sound in words.</p> <p>To write CVC words in a sentence.</p> <p>To spell words with adjacent consonants (CVCC, CCVC and CCVCC) See school phonics progression.</p> <p>To use some consonant and vowel digraphs including some alternative graphemes. See school progression.</p> <p><u>To use phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.</u></p> <p><u>To spell some words correctly (others phonetically plausible).</u></p>	<p><u>To revise the phonics rules covered in reception including consonant digraphs (sh, ch, th, ng) and vowel digraphs.</u></p> <p><u>To revise the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds.</u></p> <p><u>To revise words with adjacent consonants (e.g. straw, help)</u></p> <p><u>To spell words containing the graphemes: k, ff, ll, ss, zz, ck, nk, ph, wh and tch</u></p> <p><u>To spell words with /v/ sound at the end of words e.g. have, give</u></p> <p><u>To spell words ending in -y e.g. very, happy, funny</u></p> <p><u>To spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught</u> (digraphs included split digraphs to be taught are listed in Appendix 1, Year 1)</p> <p>To use phonics (40+ phonemes already taught) to sound out and write words correctly and make plausible attempts.</p>	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly,</p> <p>To learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known e.g. /r/ spelt wr (see Appendix 1 for full list), and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones</p> <p>To spell words with /l/ at the end of words spelt le, el and al</p> <p>To spell words ending in il</p> <p>To spell words ending in -y e.g. cry, reply</p> <p>To spell words ending in -tion e.g. station</p>	<p>To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p> <p>To spell words where y is pronounced /i/ e.g. myth</p> <p>To spell words where ch is pronounced /k/ e.g. scheme, /sh/ e.g. chef</p> <p>To spell words ending in gue, pronounced /g/ e.g. league and que pronounced /k/ e.g. unique</p> <p>To spell words where sc is pronounced /s/ e.g. science</p> <p>To spell words where ou is pronounced /ʌ/ e.g. young</p> <p>To spell words ending in -y e.g. cry, reply</p> <p>To spell words ending in -sion -tion, -ssion</p> <p>To spell words with ei, eigh and ey</p>	<p>To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ture</p> <p>To spell words ending in -sion and -cian</p> <p>To spell words where ou is pronounced /ʌ/ e.g. young</p> <p>To spell words ending in -sure</p> <p>To spell words ending in -sion -tion, -ssion</p> <p>To spell words with ei, eigh and ey</p>	<p>To use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</p> <p>To use a thesaurus</p> <p>To 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</p> <p>To spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</p> <p>I can spell unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words.</p> <p>To spell words with the ending 'cious' and 'tious'</p> <p>To spell words with the endings --ible/ -able -ably/ibly -ant/ -ance/ -ancy -ent/ -ence/ -ency -cial and -tial</p> <p>To spell words containing 'ough' e.g. thought</p>	<p>To use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</p> <p>To use a thesaurus</p> <p>To use self-checking and proof-checking strategies, including the use of a dictionary and thesaurus.</p> <p>To 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</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</p> <p>To confidently spell words with the endings --ible/ -able -ably/ibly -ant/ -ance/ -ancy -ent/ -ence/ -ency -cial and -tial</p>



	<u>To divide words into syllables.</u>					
<u>To write some irregular common words.</u> (Reception CEW List)	<u>To spell the Year 1 common exception words.</u> (Appendix 1) <u>To spell the days of the week</u> <u>To spell compound words</u>	<u>To spell Year 2 common exception words.</u> (Appendix 1)	<u>To spell words that are often misspelt.</u> (English Appendix 1) <u>To spell the Year 3 spelling list words</u> (selected from the Y3/4 statutory word list)	<u>To spell words that are often misspelt.</u> (English Appendix 1) <u>To spell the Year 4 spelling list words</u> (selected from the Y3/4 statutory word list)	<u>To spell the Year 5 spelling list words</u> (selected from the Y5/6 statutory word list)	<u>To spell the Year 6 spelling list words</u> (selected from the Y5/6 statutory word list)
To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.	<u>To revise the letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</u> To name the letters of the alphabet in order. To use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound.	<u>To learn the possessive apostrophe (singular)</u> [for example, the girl's book] -s e.g. the dog's collar <u>To learn to spell more words with contracted forms</u> e.g. can't, couldn't. <u>To distinguish between homophones and near-homophones</u> There/their/they're Here/hear quiet/quite See/sea bare/bear One/won sun/son To/too/two be/bee Blue/blew night/knight	<u>To place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals</u> [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s. To know what is meant by homophones. <u>To spell further homophones</u> Accept/except brake/break Grate/great grown/groan Peace/piece scene/seen Weather/whether fair/fare Our/are	<u>To place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals</u> [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s including irregular words, e.g. child -children. <u>To spell further homophones</u> Affect/effect ball/bawl Berry/bury here/hear Heel/heal/ he'll Knot/not mail/male Mane/main meat/meet Medal/meddle missed/mist Plain/plane Whose/who's Rain/rein/reign	<u>To continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</u> dessert/desert stationary/stationery steel/steal advise/advice father/farther weary/wary affect/effect aisle/isle	<u>To continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</u> alter/altar moming/mourning practice/practise prophet/profit licence/license compliment/complement cereal/serial Principal/principle Accent/assent
<u>To use past, present and future forms accurately</u> when speaking.	<u>To use the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs</u>	<u>To apply the spelling rules and guidance in Appendix 1 to add -es, -ed, -ing and est to words ending in y.</u>	<u>To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</u> (See English Appendix 1 for list)	<u>To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</u> (English Appendix 1)	<u>To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them</u> (appendix 1) (over-, -ant, -ance, -ancy, -ent, -ence, -ency, -ible, -	<u>To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them</u> (appendix 1) e.g. un+happy+ness, dis+repute+able, dis+respect+ful, re+engage+ment



<p><u>To add the prefix 'un-' to the beginning of words (verbs e.g. kind, unkind)</u></p> <p><u>To use -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]</u></p>	<p><u>To add -er, -ed, -y and est to words ending in e preceded by a consonant.</u></p> <p><u>To add -ing, -ed, -er, -est and y to words of one syllable ending in a consonant after a single vowel letter.</u></p> <p><u>To add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly</u></p>	<p>e.g. dis, super-, -sure, in-, il-, im-, -ation, -ous, -ssion, -sion, re-, -ly (Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read words containing these prefixes and suffixes before being expected to spell them, ensure termly planning reflects this).</p> <p>To use knowledge of root words to apply prefixes and suffixes</p> <p><u>To add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words with more than one syllable</u> e.g. forgetting.</p>	<p>e.g. mis, sub-, inter-, -ture, -cian, -ir-, -ally, anti-, auto- (Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read words containing these prefixes and suffixes before being expected to spell them, ensure termly planning reflects this).</p> <p>To use knowledge of root words to apply prefixes and suffixes to make a greater range of words</p>	<p>able, -ibly, -ably, -cious, -tious, -tial, -cial.) (Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read words containing these prefixes and suffixes before being expected to spell them, ensure termly planning reflects this).</p> <p><u>To add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in 'er'.</u></p>	<p><u>To use a hyphen to join a prefix to a root word e.g. co-operate</u></p>
<p><u>To apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p>	<p><u>To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p>	<p><u>To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p>	<p><u>To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p>	<p><u>To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p> <p><u>To know and use the 'i before e' rule following a c 'i before e except after c'</u></p>	<p><u>To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</u></p>
<p><u>To write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.</u></p>	<p><u>To write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</u></p>	<p><u>To write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</u></p>	<p><u>To write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</u></p>	<p>To accurately record dictated sentences including vocabulary and punctuation taught so far.</p>	<p>To accurately record dictated sentences including vocabulary and punctuation taught so far.</p>

*See National Curriculum English Programmes of Study Key Stage 1 and 2 Appendix 1 for full statutory spelling rules and guidance.



Transcription- Handwriting						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>To show a preference for a dominant hand.</p> <p>To handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.</p>	<p>To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</p> <p>To hold my pencil with an effective grip.</p>	<p>To sit correctly at a table without prompting, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</p> <p>To maintain consistency in handwriting size using the appropriate line size.</p>	<p>To build muscle strength, enabling writing at length.</p>	<p>To continue to build muscle strength, enabling comfortable writing at length.</p>	<p>To choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>	<p>To choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task e.g. pencil for quick notes, handwriting pen for letters, marker pens for posters.</p>
<p>To begin to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines.</p> <p>To begin to form recognisable letters (pre-cursive).</p> <p>To use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p>	<p>To form lower-case letters (pre-cursive/cursive) in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.</p> <p>To understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.</p> <p>To form capital letters</p> <p>To form digits 0-9</p>	<p>To form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another</p> <p>To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</p> <p>To write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters</p> <p>To use capital letters appropriately e.g. not always writing B as a capital.</p> <p>To ensure capital letters are larger than lower case letters.</p>	<p>To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting [for example, 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].</p>	<p>To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, 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].</p> <p>To develop my own handwriting style.</p>	<p>To write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed</p>	<p>To write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed</p>
<p>To begin to be exposed to joined writing through the teaching of digraphs.</p>	<p>To begin to join my handwriting. (cursive)</p>	<p>To start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters</p> <p>To join most letters correctly and consistently. (Cursive)</p> <p>To use all four handwriting joins.</p> <p>To understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p>	<p>To 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</p> <p>To form and use the four basic handwriting joins consistently.</p>	<p>To 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</p> <p>To use a joined style throughout my independent writing.</p>	<p>To choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and decide whether or not to join specific letters e.g. printing for labelling a scientific diagram or data, filling in a form, writing an e-mail address.</p> <p>To write fluently using a joined style as appropriate or independent writing.</p>	<p>To choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and decide whether or not to join specific letters</p> <p>To join all handwriting, at speed, while maintaining a consistent style and fluency within an individual piece of writing.</p>



Composition						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>To begin to break the flow of speech into words.</p> <p>To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. (Speaking)</p> <p>To introduce a storyline or narrative into their play (Speaking)</p> <p>To develop own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events. (Speaking)</p>	<p>To write sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about</p> <p>To compose a sentence orally before writing it</p>	<p>To plan or say out loud what they are going to write about</p> <p>To write down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary</p>	<p>To plan their writing</p> <p>To discuss writing, similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</p> <p>To discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats e.g. story maps, flow charts etc</p>	<p>To plan their writing</p> <p>To discuss writing, similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</p> <p>To discuss and record ideas e.g. story mountain, text map</p>	<p>To plan their writing</p> <p>To identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</p> <p>To note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</p>	<p>To plan their writing</p> <p>To identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</p> <p>To note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</p> <p>To write narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</p>
<p>To give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.</p> <p>To write own name and other things such as labels, captions.</p> <p>To attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.</p> <p>To write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others.</p>	<p>To sequence sentences to form short narratives</p> <p>To sequence sentences to form short non-fiction texts</p> <p>To create writing from my own ideas</p> <p>To say every sentence before writing it.</p> <p>To write a simple sentence when my teacher dictates it.</p> <p>To write simple and compound sentences.</p> <p>To use adjectives in my writing.</p>	<p>To encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence</p> <p>To develop positive attitudes towards writing</p> <p>To write for different purposes, effectively and draw on my reading experiences to inform the vocabulary and grammar in my writing</p> <p>To write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</p> <p>To write sentences that are sequences to form a short narrative</p>	<p>To draft and write</p> <p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)</p> <p>To recognise and use simple & compound sentences and am beginning to use complex sentences</p> <p>To organise paragraphs around a theme (as a way to group related material)</p> <p>To create settings, characters and plot in narrative writing.</p>	<p>To draft and write</p> <p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)</p> <p>To organise paragraphs around a theme in fiction and non-fiction texts</p> <p>To create settings, characters and plot in narrative writing.</p> <p>To understand that writing can be third or first person</p>	<p>To draft and write</p> <p>To select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</p> <p>To use carefully considered vocabulary, using a thesaurus to extend range of words used.</p> <p>To use different sentence structures with increasing control</p> <p>To describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and</p>	<p>To draft and write</p> <p>To select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</p> <p>To describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action in narrative writing.</p> <p>To blend action, dialogue and description within sentences and paragraphs to convey character and advance the action e.g. Tom stomped into the room, flung down his grubby, school bag and announced, through gritted teeth, "It's not fair!"</p>



		<p>To use different sentence openers</p> <p>To develop writing stamina so that I can write at length.</p> <p>To use adventurous adjectives</p> <p>To use verbs that make my writing more interesting to the reader</p> <p>To include adverbs in my writing e.g the lion roared loudly.</p> <p>To use time connectives such as next, then, after, first.</p>	<p>To use simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] in non-narrative material.</p> <p>To use powerful verbs.</p> <p>To select, generate and effectively use adverbs.</p>	<p>To use simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] in non-narrative material.</p> <p>To use adverbs and adverbials</p>	<p>advance the action in narrative writing.</p> <p>To précis longer passages</p> <p>To use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs e.g. firstly, then, presently, this, subsequently</p> <p>To use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]</p>	<p>To précis longer passages</p> <p>To use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the sentence</p> <p>To use passive and modal verbs correctly most of the time</p> <p>To use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]</p> <p>To write with good pace.</p> <p>To construct writing well and show a secure grasp of the chosen genre</p>
<p>To read my own simple sentences.</p>	<p>To re-read every sentence to check it makes sense</p> <p>To discuss own writing with the teacher or other pupils</p>	<p>To make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing</p> <p>To re-read to check that own writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form</p> <p>To evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils</p> <p>To proof-read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]</p>	<p>To evaluate and edit</p> <p>To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</p> <p>To say how own and others' writing could be improved.</p> <p>To propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors in own and others' writing.</p> <p>To improve writing from self and peer assessment</p>	<p>To evaluate and edit</p> <p>To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</p> <p>To propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p>	<p>To evaluate and edit</p> <p>To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</p> <p>To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</p> <p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</p> <p>To ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</p>	<p>To evaluate and edit</p> <p>To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing in relation to audience and purpose, suggesting and making changes to enhance effects and clarify meaning.</p> <p>To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</p> <p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</p> <p>To ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</p>



					To proof read my writing for spelling and punctuation errors.	To proof read for spelling and punctuation errors To evaluate, select and use a range of organisational and presentational devices to structure text for different purposes and audiences e.g. headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points, tables To proof read for grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors I can use appropriate and effective intonation and volume.
To write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others.	To read aloud own writing clearly enough to be heard by peers and the teacher.	To read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	To read aloud own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	To read aloud own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear with increasing confidence.	To perform own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	To perform own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. To add gesture and movement to enhance meaning. To encourage and take account of audience engagement.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	To learn the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2	To learn the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 To use some features of written Standard English	To learn the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2	To learn the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2	To learn the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2	To learn the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
To extend vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words. Speaking	To make singular nouns plural by using "s" and "es" To use suffixes that can be added to verbs where n change is needed to the spelling of root words e.g. helping, helped, helper	To form noun phrases using suffixes such as -ness, -er To form noun phrases by compounding. (For example, whiteboard, superman) To form adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less (see full list of suffixes can be found in the Year 2	To form nouns using a range of prefixes (for example super-, anti-, auto-) To use the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box]	To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s. To use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (For example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)	To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (for example -ate; -ise; -ify) To use verb prefixes (for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-)	To recognise vocabulary that is appropriate for formal speech and writing including subjunctive forms To know the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing. (for example, find out-discover; ask for-request; go in-enter) including subjunctive forms



	<p>To understand and use the prefix un to change the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat)</p>	<p>spelling section of English appendix 1).</p> <p>To use the suffixes -er, and -est in adjectives</p> <p>To use the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs</p> <p>To use pronouns- he, she, his, her.</p>	<p>To know how words are related in form and meaning (word families) for example, solve, solution, solver; dissolve, insoluble.</p> <p>To use pronouns accurately in sentences.</p> <p>To begin to use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (For example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done) was/were</p>	<p>To use the possessive pronouns, yours, mine, theirs, ours, hers, its</p>		<p>To use vocabulary appropriate for formal writing.</p> <p>To know how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example big, large, little).</p>
<p>To begin to use the conjunction 'and' to link two words in a sentence. For example, I play with dolls and teddies.</p>	<p>To understand what a sentence is. (How words combine to make sentences).</p> <p>To joining words and join clauses using the conjunction 'and, but, or'</p>	<p>To use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)</p> <p>To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify. [for example, the blue butterfly]</p> <p>To understand the purpose of and write statement sentences</p> <p>To understand the purpose of and write question sentences</p> <p>To understand the purpose of and write exclamation sentences</p> <p>To understand the purpose of and write command sentences</p>	<p>To extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p> <p>To use and recognise nouns, adjectives and adjectival phrases.</p> <p>To explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences</p> <p>To explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions</p> <p>To express time, place and cause using conjunctions (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because)</p> <p>To express time, place and cause using adverbs (for</p>	<p>To expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: The strict maths teacher with curly hair)</p> <p>To explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. the crumbly cookie with tasty marshmallow pieces.</p> <p>To use adverbs to modify verbs</p> <p>To use fronted adverbials</p> <p>To create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain.</p> <p>To create sentences with fronted adverbials to express when e.g. As the</p>	<p>To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun e.g. Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river. The thief broke into the house which stood on the top of the hill</p> <p>To indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (for example, perhaps, surely)</p> <p>To indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs (for example, might, should, will, must)</p> <p>To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p>	<p>To explore and understand the difference between active and passive voice.</p> <p>To use the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken [by me])</p> <p>To use adverbs, prepositions, phrases and expanded noun phrases effectively to add detail, qualification and precision.</p> <p>To recognise structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing including subjunctive forms</p> <p>To know the difference between structures typical of informal speech and writing (for example, the use of question tags; He's your friend, isn't he?) including the use of subjective</p>



			<p><u>example, then, next, soon, therefore</u></p> <p>To express time, place and cause using prepositions (For example, before, after, during, in, because of)</p>	<p>clock struck twelve, the soldiers sprang into action and for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf howled</p>	<p>To use the <u>perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</u></p> <p>To create and punctuate sentences using simile starters e.g. Like a fish out of water</p> <p>To create and punctuate complex sentences using ed and ing opening clauses</p>	<p>forms such as <u>if I were or Were they to come</u> in some very formal writing and speech.</p> <p>To use <u>expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</u></p> <p>To use the <u>perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</u></p> <p>To manipulate sentences to create particular effects</p>
<p>To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. Speaking</p> <p>To link statements and sticks to a main theme or intention. Speaking</p> <p>To use <u>past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.</u> Speaking</p>	<p>To <u>sequence sentences to form short narratives</u></p>	<p>To use a subheading.</p> <p>To use the <u>present and past tenses correctly and consistently throughout writing</u></p> <p>To use the <u>progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress</u> (For example, she is drumming, he was shouting)</p>	<p>To use paragraphs as a way to group related material.</p> <p>To use <u>headings and subheadings to aid presentation</u></p> <p>To use the <u>present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</u></p> <p>To use the <u>present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past</u> [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p>	<p>To use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>To choose <u>nouns or pronouns appropriately</u> (within and across sentences) for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</p>	<p>To use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (for example, then, after that, this, firstly)</p> <p>To link ideas across paragraphs using <u>adverbials of time, place or numbers</u> e.g. later, nearby, secondly</p> <p>To link ideas across paragraphs using <u>tense choices</u> (for example, he had seen her before)</p>	<p>To link ideas across paragraphs using the <u>repetition of a word or phrase.</u></p> <p>To link ideas across paragraphs using <u>ellipses.</u></p> <p>To use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in narrative e.g. adverbials such as: in the meantime, meanwhile in due course, until then</p> <p>To use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in persuasive, discursive and explanatory texts e.g. adverbials such as : on the other hand, the opposing view, similarly, in contrast to, although, additionally, another possibility, alternatively, as a consequence</p>
<p>To usually leave spaces between words.</p> <p>To begin to punctuate sentences with full stops and capital letters.</p>	<p>To <u>leave spaces between words</u></p> <p>To <u>punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop.</u></p> <p>To <u>begin to punctuate sentences using a question mark or exclamation mark</u></p>	<p>To learn how to use both <u>familiar and new punctuation correctly.</u> (see English Appendix 2),</p> <p>To use the punctuation taught in Yrs 1& 2 mostly correctly</p> <p>To use <u>full stops and Capital Letters.</u></p>	<p>To indicate <u>grammatical and other features</u></p> <p>To use and punctuate <u>direct speech with inverted commas</u></p> <p>To put new speech on a new line</p>	<p>To indicate <u>grammatical and other features</u></p> <p>To use <u>commas after fronted adverbials</u></p> <p>To indicate <u>possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns</u> [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names]</p>	<p>To indicate <u>grammatical and other features</u></p> <p>To use <u>commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</u> e.g. "Let's eat Grandma." "Let's eat, Grandma."</p> <p>To use <u>brackets to indicate parenthesis</u> e.g. in formal writing, The cheetah</p>	<p>To indicate <u>grammatical and other features</u></p> <p>To use <u>hyphens to avoid ambiguity</u> (For example, man eating shark verses man-eating shark, or recover verses re-cover)</p> <p>To use <u>semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses</u> (for example, It's raining; I'm fed up)</p>



	<p><u>To use a capital letter for names of people.</u></p> <p><u>To use a capital letter for places.</u></p> <p><u>To use a capital letter for the days of the week.</u></p> <p><u>To use a capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I'.</u></p>	<p><u>To use an exclamation mark correctly in a sentence.</u></p> <p><u>To use a question mark correctly in a sentence.</u></p> <p><u>To use commas to separate items in a list correctly.</u></p> <p><u>To use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns.</u></p> <p><u>To use apostrophes for contracted forms.</u></p> <p>To be introduced to inverted commas for speech.</p>		<p><u>To use inverted commas & other punctuation to indicate direct speech [e.g. a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"]</u></p> <p>To use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences</p>	<p>(Acinonyx jubatus) inhabits the grasslands in Africa</p> <p><u>To use dashes to indicate parenthesis</u> e.g. in less formal writing The cake was lovely – delicious in fact – so I had another slice.</p> <p><u>To use commas to indicate parenthesis</u></p>	<p><u>To use a colon to introduce a list</u></p> <p><u>To use a semi-colon within lists</u></p> <p><u>To punctuate bullet points to list information.</u></p> <p><u>To use inverted commas, commas for clarity, and punctuation for parenthesis mostly correctly, and making some correct use of semi-colons, dashes, colons and hypens.</u></p>
<p>To use the grammatical terminology;</p> <p>Word, letter, sentence, full stop, capital letter.</p>	<p><u>To use the grammatical terminology as set out in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing:</u></p> <p><u>letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</u></p>	<p><u>To use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing:</u></p> <p><u>noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma</u></p>	<p><u>To use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading:</u></p> <p><u>preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant, letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')</u></p>	<p><u>To use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</u></p> <p><u>Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial</u></p>	<p><u>To use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading:</u></p> <p><u>modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity</u></p>	<p><u>To use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading:</u></p> <p><u>subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</u></p>

Genre



Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Narrative						
Traditional and fairy tales Stories with predictable and patterned language	Stories with familiar settings Stories with predictable and patterned language Character/setting descriptions Traditional and well-loved stories Fairy Tales Imaginary / Fantasy stories	Traditional stories Extended stories (Classic Text) Character/setting descriptions Quest and Adventure Stories from other cultures Personal experiences (fiction)	Adventure and mystery Stories with familiar settings / Alternative Versions Classic Text Diary Entries Dialogue and plays Setting descriptions	Classic Text Stories set in an imaginary world/ Adventure Stories Stories with a historical setting Myths and legends Stories which raise issues or dilemmas Stories from other cultures Play scripts Narrative writings from different viewpoints	Fables, myths and legends Stories from other cultures Film narrative Play scripts Diary writing Significant authors Classic fiction	Stories with flashbacks Reading and writing narrative Setting descriptions Diary Classic fiction
Non-Fiction/Information						
Labels, lists and captions Information texts Invitations Greetings Cards Simple Recount (My news)	Labels, lists and captions Recounts Information texts - glossaries Letters Instructions Explanations Invitations Diary	Explanation Text (Non-Chronological) Information texts Non-Chronological Reports Recounts Lists Instructions Fact writing Personal experiences (non-fiction)	Non-Chronological Reports Instructions Recounts Explanation Texts Information Pages Letters/informal	Information texts (Reports) Persuasive texts Newspaper articles Recount Explanation texts Note writing Instructions Leaflets Letters/informal	Reports Explanation texts Recounts Persuasive writing Letters	Autobiographies / biographies Arguments Formal/impersonal writing Letters Persuasive writing Recounts Non-chronological reports Explanations
Poetry						



<p>Rhyming Strings</p>	<p>Songs and Repetitive language</p> <p>Pattern and rhyme</p> <p>Use the senses</p> <p>Humorous Poems</p> <p>Traditional Poems (e.g. sea shanties)</p> <p>Shape Poems</p>	<p>Shape Poems</p> <p>Using the senses</p> <p>Poems on a theme</p> <p>Pattern and rhyme (Limericks and Riddles)</p>	<p>Calligrams / Shape Poems</p> <p>Poems to perform (Raps)</p> <p>Creating images Poetry</p> <p>Poetry Appreciation</p> <p>Language play</p>	<p>Poetry Appreciation (Take One Poet)</p> <p>Exploring form</p> <p>Language play</p> <p>Creating images</p> <p>Writing Own Poems</p> <p>Poems to perform</p>	<p>Poetic style</p> <p>Narrative poetry</p> <p>Performance poetry</p>	<p>The power of imagery</p> <p>Narrative poetry</p>
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