



English - Writing Progression & Coverage Document

Curriculum Objectives	
EYFS	KS1
<p>Development matters:</p> <p>Birth to three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy finger movements and other gestures. • Enjoy drawing freely. • Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: “That says mummy.” • Make marks on their picture to stand for their name. • Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. <p>3 and 4 year olds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write some letters accurately. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing ‘m’ for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Understand the key concepts about print: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print has meaning • print can have different purposes <p>Reception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. • Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. <p>ELG</p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p>	<p>Year 1:</p> <p>Transcription:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Spell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught • common exception words • the days of the week <p>Name the letters of the alphabet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naming the letters of the alphabet in order • using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound • add prefixes and suffixes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs • using the prefix un– • 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 <p>Handwriting:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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’ (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these



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- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed;
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters;
- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

Composition:

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Grammar, vocabulary and punctuation:

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 mark or exclamation mark
- 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 in English Appendix 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Year 2:

Transcription:

Pupils should be taught to:

Spell:

- segmenting spoken words into 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 a few common homophones
- learning to spell common exception words



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- 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, –ness, –ful, –less, –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.

Handwriting:

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Composition:

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing 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:
- evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils



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- 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 [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]
- read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

Grammar, vocabulary and punctuation:

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
- learn how to use:
- sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, 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.



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Objectives			
	YN As a writer...	YR As a writer...	KS1 Cycle A and Cycle B As a writer...
Transcription	<p>Autumn Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Birth to three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy finger movements and other gestures. <p>3 and 4 year olds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write some letters accurately. <p>Spring Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Birth to three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoy drawing freely. <p>Summer Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Birth to three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make marks on their picture to stand for their name. Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. <p>Spring and Summer 3 and 4 year olds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write some letters accurately. Write some or all of their name. 	<p>Ongoing Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. <p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; 	<p>Ongoing Y1 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Spell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught common exception words the days of the week <p>Name the letters of the alphabet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> naming the letters of the alphabet 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 plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs using the prefix un– 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 <p>Handwriting: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these <p>Y2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Spell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• segmenting spoken words into 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 a few common homophones• 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, –ness, –ful, –less, –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. <p>Handwriting:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 between words that reflects the size of the letters.
Composition	<p>Ongoing Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Birth to three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: “That says mummy.” <p>3 and 4 year olds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the key concepts about print: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print has meaning • print can have different purposes • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. 	<p>Ongoing Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. • Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. 	<p>Ongoing Y1 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Y2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing 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



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: • evaluating their writing with the teacher 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 [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly] • read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
<p>Grammar, punctuation and vocabulary</p>	<p><u>Ongoing</u> Pupils should be taught to: 3 and 4 year olds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. 	<p><u>Ongoing</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. 	<p><u>Autumn</u> Y2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] <p><u>Spring</u> Y1 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joining words and joining clauses using and <p>Y2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) • learn how to use: • sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form



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			<p>Summer</p> <p>Y1 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">beginning to punctuate sentences using a question mark or exclamation mark <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Y1 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: leaving spaces between wordsbeginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stopusing a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing. <p>Y2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 markscommas for lists and apostrophes for contracted formssubordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2some features of written Standard English <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.</p>
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