Key Learning in Writing: Year 1	Key Learning in Writing: Year 2		
Composition	Composition		
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation		
 Say, and hold in memory whilst writing, simple sentences which make sense. 			
 Write simple sentences that can be read by themselves and others. 			
Separate words with spaces.			
 Use punctuation to demarcate simple sentences (capital letters and full stops). 	Secure the use of full stops, capital letters.		
 Use capital letter for the personal pronoun I. 			
 Use capital letters for names of people, places and days of the week. 			
Identify and use question marks and exclamation marks.	Secure the use of exclamation marks and question marks.		
 Use the joining word and to link words and clauses. 	 Say write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the joining word and. 		
• Extend range of joining words to link words and clauses using <i>but</i> and <i>or</i> .	 Say write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the joining words but, so and or (co-ordination). 		
	 Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, command, exclamation. 		
	 Use commas to separate items in a list. 		
	 Use apostrophes for contracted forms, e.g. don't, can't, wouldn't, you're, I'll. 		
	 Use apostrophes for singular possession in nouns, e.g. the girl's name. 		
	 Use subordination for time using when, before and after, e.g. We went out to play when we had finished our writing. When we had finished our writing, we went out to play. 		
	 Use subordination for reason using because and if, e.g. I put my coat on because it was raining. Because it was raining, I put on my coat. 		
	 Use the subordinating conjunction that in a sentence, e.g. I hope that it doesn't rain on sports day. 		
 Add suffixes to verbs where no spelling change is needed to the root word, e.g. helping, helped, helper 	Select, generate and effectively use verbs.		
	 Explore the progressive form of verbs in the present tense, (e.g. she is drumming) and past tense (e.g. he was shouting) to mark actions in progress. 		
	 Use past tense for narrative, recounts and historical reports. 		
	 Use present tense for non-chronological reports and persuasive adverts. 		
 Make singular nouns plural using s and es, e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes. 	Select, generate and effectively use nouns.		
3 1 3 7 3 3	 Add suffixes ness and er to create nouns, e.g. happiness, sadness, teacher, baker. 		
	 Create compound words using nouns, e.g. whiteboard and football 		
	Select, generate and effectively use adjectives.		

	 Identify, generate and effectively use noun phrases, e.g. the blue butterfly with shimmering wings (for description), granulated sugar (for specification). 		
	 Add suffixes ful or less to create adjectives, e.g. playful, careful, careless, hopeless. 		
	 Use suffixes er and est to create adjectives, e.g. faster, fastest, smaller, smallest. 		
	 Select, generate and effectively use adverbs. Use suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs, e.g. slowly, gently, carefully. 		
Add the prefix <i>un</i> to verbs and adjectives to change the meaning, e.g. <i>untie</i> , <i>unkind</i> .			
omposition	Composition		
anning	Planning		
Orally plan and rehearse ideas.	 Plan and discuss what to write about, e.g. story mapping, collecting new vocabulary, key words and ideas. 		
Sequence ideas and events in narrative.			
Sequence ideas and events in non-fiction.			
Use familiar plots for structuring the opening, middle and end of their stories.			
rafting and Writing	Drafting and Writing		
Orally compose every sentence before writing.	 Orally rehearse each sentence prior to writing. 		
Re-read every sentence to check it makes sense.			
·	Develop a positive attitude to writing.		
Compose and sequence their own sentences to write short narratives.	Develop stamina for writing in order to write at length.		
Compose and sequence their own sentences to write short non-fiction texts, e.g. recounts, information texts, instructions.	Write about real and fictional events.		
	 Write simple poems based on models. 		
Use formulaic phrases to open and close texts.			
	 Make simple notes from non-fiction texts, e.g. highlighting and noting key words. 		
Write in different forms with simple text type features, e.g. nstructions,	 Use specific text type features to write for a range of audiences and purposes, 		
narratives, recounts, poems, information texts.	e.g. to instruct, inform, entertain, explain, discuss, persuade.		
valuating and Editing	Evaluating and Editing		
Discuss their writing with adults and peers.	 Evaluate their writing with adults and peers. 		
	Edit and improve own writing in relation to audience and purpose.		
	 Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation 		
	 Proofread to check for correct form of verbs within sentences, e.g. correcting he 		
	walking to the shop to he walked to the shop.		
erforming	Performing		
 Read aloud their writing audibly to adults and peers. 	 Read aloud their writing with intonation to make the meaning clear. 		

Transcription	Transcription
Spelling	Spelling
 Spell words using the 40+ phonemes already taught, includingmaking phonically plausible attempts at more complex words. 	 Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.
•	 Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known.
Spell words with the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck, e.g. off, well, miss, buzz, back.	
Spell words with the /!]/sound spelt n before k, e.g. bank, think.	
 Divide words into syllables, e.g. pocket. 	
 Spell words with -tch, e.g. catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch. 	
 Spell words with the /v/ sound at the end of words, e.g. have, live, give. 	
 Spell common exception words (see below). 	 Learn to spell common exception words (see below).
	 Learn to spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll.
	 Learn the possessive apostrophe (singular), e.g. the girl's book.
	 Spell correctly and distinguish between homophones (e.g. here and hear; sea and see; bear and bare; night and knight) and near-homophones (e.g. quiteand quiet; one and won; are and our).
 Spell compound words, e.g. farmyard, bedroom. 	
 Spell days of the week. 	
 Add s and es to words, e.g. thanks, catches. 	 Add –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y, e.g. copies, babies.
 Add the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word. 	
 Add –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word. 	 Add –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in – y with a consonant before it, e.g. copied, copier.
	 Add the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it, e.g. hiking, hiked, hiker.
	 Add –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter, e.g. patting, patted.
	 Use suffixes er and est, e.g. faster, fastest, smaller, smallest.
	 Add suffixes ness and er ,e.g. happiness, sadness, teacher, baker.
	 Add suffix ment to spell longer words, e.g. enjoyment.
	 Add suffixes ful and less e.g. playful, careful, careless, hopeless.
	 Use suffix ly e.g. slowly, gently, carefully.
Spell words with vowel digraphs.	Spell words with:
Spell words with vowel trigraphs.	- the /d3/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end (e.g.age, badge), and spelt as g
Spell words ending -y (/i:/ or /1/), e.g. happy.	elsewhere (e.g. <i>magic, giant</i>).
Spell words with new consonant spellings ph and wh, e.g. dolphin, wheel.	- the /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y, e.g. ice, cell
 Spell words using k for the /k/ sound, e.g. Kent. 	

- Add the prefix −un.	 the /n/ sound spelt kn and gn at the beginning, e.g. knee, gnat. the / J / sound spelt wr at the beginning, e.g. wrote, wrong. the /l/ or /al/ sound spelt -le at the end of words, e.g. table, apple. the /l/ or /al/ sound spelt -el at the end of words, e.g. camel, tunnel. the /l/ or /al/ sound spelt -al at the end of words, e.g pedal, capital. the ending -il e.g. pencil, fossil, nostril. the /a1/ sound spelt -y at the end of words, e.g. try, reply. The /J:/ sound spelt a before I and II, e.g. call, walk The /A/ sound spelt o, e.g. mother, Monday The /i:/ sound spelt -ey, e.g. key, donkey The /o/ sound spelt a after w and qu, e.g. wander, quantity The /3:/ sound spelt or after w, e.g. word, worm The /J:/ sound spelt a after w, e.g. war, warm The /3/ sound spelt s, e.g. television, usual 		
Name the letters of the alphabet in order. I have letters of the alphabet in order.			
 Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the samesound. 	Coolly would and in the constitution of the co		
	Spell words ending in -tion, e.g. station, fiction		
 Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words 	 Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words 		
using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.		
Transcription	Transcription		
Handwriting	Handwriting		
Sit correctly at a table and hold a pencil correctly.			
Hold a pencil with an effective grip.			
■ Form lower-case letters correctly – starting and finishing in the right place, going	 Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. 		
the right way round, correctly oriented			
 Have clear ascenders ('tall letters') and descenders ('tails'). 			
■ Form digits 0-9 correctly.			
- Practise forming letters in handwriting families:			
- 'Long ladders' – i, j, l, t, u,			
- 'One armed robots' – b, h, m, n p, r			
- 'Curly caterpillars' – c, a, d, e, g, o, q, f, s			
- Zig-zag letters – k, v, w, x, y, z			

 Form capital letters correctly. 	Orientate capital letters correctly.			
	 Use capital letters appropriately, e.g. not always writing A as a capital, not using capitals within words. 			
	 Write capital letters and digits of the correct size relative to one another and to lower case letters. 			
	 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. 			
	 Use spacing between words which reflects the size of the letters. 			