	EYFS		Key stage 1		Key stage 2			
	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writing- transcription	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.	Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.	Name the letters of the alphabet: Add prefixes and suffixes: 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	spell by: 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	Use further production and suffixes a understand hot them (English Appendix 1) Spell further homophones Spell words the often misspelt Appendix 1) Place the possis apostrophe actin words with irreplurals [for exagirls', boys'] as	at are (English sessive curately regular ample, ad in egular ample, d in egular ample, d in egular ample, cor f a word elling in a	Use further pand suffixes understand guidance for them Spell some visilent' letters example, kn solemn] Continue to between hor and other wo are often continued to between hor and other wo are often continued to between hor and underst spelling of some distribution of the specifically, English App Use dictional check the specifically of the spelling of the specifically in the specifical speci	and the radding words with s [for ight, psalm, distinguish mophones ords which infused dge of and a spelling and that the ome words learnt as listed in endix 1 uries to belling and words three or of a word to ing, both of

				(singular) [for example, the girl's book]		Use a thesaurus
				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		
Writing	Use large-muscle	Develop their small	Sit correctly at a	so far. Form lower-case	Use the diagonal and	Write legibly, fluently
Handwriting	movements to wave flags and streamers, paint	motor skills so that they can use a range of tools	table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly	letters of the correct size relative to one another	horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand	and with increasing speed by:
	and make marks.	competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools:	Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct	Start using some of the diagonal and	which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left	Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and
	Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making	pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes,	direction, starting and finishing in the right place	horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when	Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for	deciding whether or not to join specific letters Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task

snips in paper with	scissors, knives,	Form capital	adjacent to one	example, by ensuring	
scissors.	forks and spoons.	letters	another, are best left un-joined	that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and	
Use a comfortable grip with good	Liaa thair agus	Form digits 0-9		equidistant; that lines of	
control when	Use their core muscle strength to	Understand which letters belong to	Write capital letters and digits of the	writing are spaced sufficiently so that the	
holding pens and pencils.	achieve a good	which handwriting 'families' and to	correct size, orientation and	ascenders and descenders of letters	
	posture when sitting at a table or sitting	practise these.	relationship to one	do not touch].	
Shows a	on the floor.		another and to lower case letters		
preference for a dominant hand.					
deminant nana.	Develop the foundations of a		Use spacing between words that		
Write some letters	handwriting style		reflects the size of		
accurately.	which is fast, accurate and		the letters.		
	efficient.				
	Form lower case and capital letters				
	correctly				
	Hold a pencil				
	effectively in preparation for fluent				
	writing – using the tripod grip in almost				
	all cases.				
	Write recognisable				
	letters, most of which are correctly				
	formed.				

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Writing	Know many	Learn new	Develop positive	Plan their writing by:	Plan their writing by:	Plan their writing by:
composition	rhymes, be able to	vocabulary.	attitudes towards			
	talk about familiar		and stamina for	Discussing writing	Identifying the audience	Identifying the audience
	books, and be	Articulate their ideas	writing by:	similar to that which	for and purpose of the	for and purpose of the
	able to tell a long	and thoughts in well-		they are planning to	writing, selecting the	writing, selecting the
	story.	formed sentences.	writing narratives	write in order to	appropriate form and	appropriate form and
			about personal	understand and	using other similar	using other similar
	Engage in	Describe events in	experiences and	learn from its	writing as models for	writing as models for
	extended	some detail.	those of others	structure,	their own	their own
	conversations		(real and fictional)	vocabulary and		
	about stories,	Use talk to help work		grammar	Noting and developing	Noting and developing
	learning new	out problems and	writing about real		initial ideas, drawing on	initial ideas, drawing on
	vocabulary.	organise thinking	events	Discussing and	reading and research	reading and research
		and activities, and to		recording ideas	where necessary	where necessary
	Use some of their	explain how things	writing poetry	Draft and write by:	In writing narratives,	In writing narratives,
	print and letter	work and why they		Composing and	considering how	considering how
	knowledge in their	might happen.	writing for	rehearsing	authors have	authors have
	early writing. For		different purposes	sentences orally	developed characters	developed characters
	example, writing a	Listen to and talk		(including dialogue),	and settings in what	and settings in what
	pretend shopping	about stories to build	consider what	progressively	pupils have read,	pupils have read,
	list that starts at	familiarity and	they are going to	building a varied	listened to or seen	listened to or seen
	the top of the	understanding.	write before	and rich vocabulary	performed	performed
	page; writing 'm'		beginning by:	and an increasing		
	for mummy.	Retell the story,		range of sentence	Draft and write by:	Draft and write by:
	3A7.5	once they have	Planning or	structures (English		
	Write some or all	developed a deep	saying out loud	Appendix 2)	Selecting appropriate	Selecting appropriate
	of their name.	familiarity with the	what they are		grammar and	grammar and
	Martin and a lattern	text, some as exact	going to write	Organising	vocabulary,	vocabulary,
	Write some letters	repetition and some	about	paragraphs around	understanding how	understanding how
	accurately.	in their own words.	Maiting or all access	a theme	such choices can	such choices can
	Dogin to dovoles	Lloo nous vooobuless	Writing down	In norrotivos	change and enhance	change and enhance
	Begin to develop	Use new vocabulary in different contexts.	ideas and/or key	In narratives,	meaning	meaning
	complex stories	in different contexts.	words, including	creating settings,	In normatives	la acceptions
	using small world	Listen to and talk	new vocabulary	characters and plot	In narratives, describing settings,	In narratives, describing settings,
	equipment, like animal sets, dolls	about selected non-	Encapsulating what they want to	In non-narrative	characters and	characters and
	and dolls houses,		,		atmosphere and	atmosphere and
	etc	fiction to develop a deep familiarity with	say, sentence by sentence	material, using simple	integrating dialogue to	integrating dialogue to
	GIG	ueep iaiiiiiaiity with	Sentence	organisational	integrating dialogue (0	integrating dialogue to

new knowledge and	Make simple	devices [for	convey character and	convey character and
vocabulary.	additions,	example, headings	advance the action	advance the action
	revisions and	and sub-headings]		
Form lower case	corrections to	0.	Précising longer	Précising longer
and capital letters	their own writing	Evaluate and edit	passages	passages
correctly.	by:	by:		
	•		Using a wide range of	Using a wide range of
Spell words by	Evaluating their	Assessing the	devices to build	devices to build
identifying the	writing with the	effectiveness of their	cohesion within and	cohesion within and
sounds and then	teacher and other	own and others'	across paragraphs	across paragraphs
writing the sound	pupils	writing and	Using further	
with the letter/s.		suggesting	organisational and	Using further
	Re-reading to	improvements	presentational devices	organisational and
Write short	check that their		to structure text and to	presentational devices
sentences with	writing makes	Proposing changes	guide the reader [for	to structure text and to
words with known	sense and that	to grammar and	example, headings,	guide the reader [for
letter-sound	verbs to indicate	vocabulary to	bullet points,	example, headings,
correspondences	time are used	improve	underlining]	bullet points,
using a capital letter	correctly and	consistency,		underlining]
and a full stop.	consistently,	including the	Evaluate and edit by:	
	including verbs in	accurate use of		Evaluate and edit by:
Re-read what they	the continuous	pronouns in	Assessing the	
have written to	form	sentences	effectiveness of their	Assessing the
check it makes			own and others' writing	effectiveness of their
sense.	Proof-reading to	Proof-read for		own and others' writing
	check for errors in	spelling and	Proposing changes to	
Develop storylines in	spelling, grammar	punctuation errors	vocabulary, grammar	Proposing changes to
their pretend play.	and punctuation		and punctuation to	vocabulary, grammar
	[for example,	Read aloud their	enhance effects and	and punctuation to
	ends of sentences	own writing, to a	clarify meaning	enhance effects and
Write recognisable	punctuated	group or the whole		clarify meaning
letters, most of	correctly]	class, using	Ensuring the consistent	
which are correctly	Decided to the	appropriate	and correct use of	Ensuring the consistent
formed.	Read aloud what	intonation and	tense throughout a	and correct use of
Co all wards leve	they have written	controlling the tone	piece of writing	tense throughout a
Spell words by	with appropriate	and volume so that	Function of the state of	piece of writing
identifying sounds in	intonation to	the meaning is	Ensuring correct	
them and	make the	clear.	subject and verb	Ensuring correct
representing the	meaning clear.		agreement when using	subject and verb

		sounds with a letter or letters. Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and teacher			singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Writing- Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Understand 'why' questions, like: 'Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?' Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'. Use longer sentences of four to six words.	Learn new vocabulary throughout the day. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in wellformed sentences. Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction,	Word Regular plural noun suffixes, suffixes – 'ed', 'ing', 'er', Prefix 'un' changes verbs and adjectives Sentence Words combine to make sentences, joining words and clauses using 'and' Text Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Punctuation	Word Formation of nouns using suffixes such as 'ness', 'er' and by compounding, formation of adjectives using suffixes such as 'ful, 'less', use of suffixes 'er' and 'est' in adjectives and 'ly' to turn adjectives into adverbs Sentence Subordination — when, if, that, because and coordination or, and, but. Expanded noun phrases for description and	WORD: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (for example super—, anti—, auto—). Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (a rock, an open box). SENTENCE: Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning (solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble).	WORD: Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (ate,ise,ify) Verb prefixes (dis, de) SENTENCE: Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (perhaps) or modal verbs (might) TEXT: Devises to build cohesion within a paragraph (then, after) Linking ideas across paragraphs using

TEXT: Expressing time, rhymes and poems Spaces to specification, adverbials of time Understand how (later), place (nearby) when appropriate. separate words. place and cause using conjunctions (when, and number (secondly) introduce capital grammatical Express their ideas letters, full stops, before, after), adverbs or tense choices (he patterns in a and feelings about question marks sentence indicate its (then, next, soon), or had seen her before) their experiences and explanation function as a propositions (before, using full sentences, marks to demark statement, question, after, during). **PUNCTUATION:** including the use of Brackets, dashes or sentences, capital explanation or Introduction to commas to indicate past, present and letters for names command paragraphs as a way to group related material. future tenses and and I parenthesis making use of Headings and sub-Use of commas to Text headings to aid conjunctions with Terminology correct choice and clarity meaning or avoid modelling and Letter, capital consistence use of presentation. ambiguity support from the letter, word, present and past Use of the present teacher. singular plural. tense, progressive perfect form of verbs TERMINOLOGY: form of verbs in instead of the simple modal verb, relative sentence. past (He has gone out punctuation, full present and past to pronoun, relative to play contrasted with clause, parenthesis, mark actions in stop, question mark, explanation He went out to play) bracket, dash, progress mark cohesion, ambiguity See The national PUNCTUATION: Introduction to inverted See The national curriculum in Punctuation Use of capital curriculum in England -England – English commas to punctuate Appendix 2: letters, full stops, direct speech. English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar Vocabulary, question marks and grammar and exclamation marks TERMINOLOGY: and punctuation for punctuation for to demark adverb, preposition further detail further detail sentences, commas conjunction, word to separate items in family, prefix, clause, a list, apostrophes subordinate clause, to make missing direct speech, letters and singular consonant, consonant possession in nouns letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas Terminology (or speech marks) noun, noun phrase, statement, question. exclamation, See The national command, curriculum in England -

				compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past and present), apostrophe, comma See The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for further detail	English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for further detail	
Spelling	Spell own name. Use initial sounds to represent words. Give meaning to the marks they make.	Sounds – s, a, t. p, i, n, m, d, g, o, c, k, ck, e, u, r, h, b, f, l, ss, ll, ff, j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, sh, ch, th, ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er	Revision of work from YR Sounds – f, I, s, z, k, ff, II, ss, zz, ck, nk, tch, v (at the end of a word –n have), ai, oi, ay, oy, a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e, ar,ee, ea, er, ir, ur, oo, oa,ou, ow, ue, ew, ie, igh, or, ore, aw, au, air, ear, are, ph, wh, y (words ending in y happy) Division of words into syllables, adding s and es to words for plurals	Revision of work from YR and Y1 Sounds – dge, ge, g, s sound spelt c before e, i, and y, Kn and gn, wr, le, el, al, il, y at the end of words, al, all, o as in other, ey, the a after w and qu, or as in word, ar as in war, the s in television, tion Adding es to nouns and verbs, ending in y, adding ed, ing, er and est to a root word ending in y with a consonant before it, adding ing, ed, er, est and y to words of one syllable ending in a	Revision of work from previous years Sounds- the 'y' as in myth, 'ou' as in young, '-sure' as in measure, '-ture' as in creature, '-sion' as in division, endings which sound like '-tion', '-sion', '-ssion' and '-cian' (alternative spellings), words with the sound spelt 'ch' i.e scheme, words with the sound spelt 'ch' i.e. machine, words ending with the sound spelt a 'g' and 'k' sound i.e league or antique, words with the 'sc' sound i.e. science, words with the sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh' or 'ey' i.e. vein, weigh, obey.	Revision of work from previous years Sounds- words ending in '—cious' and '—tious' as in vicious and ambitious, words ending in '—cial', '—tial' as in official and essential, words ending in '—ant', '—ance' / '—ancy', '—ent', '—ence' / '—ency' and '—ation' (observant, tolerance, hesitancy, innocent, confidence, decency and expectation), words with the 'i' sound spelt ei after c as in deceive, words containing the letter string 'ough' as in ought, though and plough (note the

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and er to verbs where no root change is needed, adding er and est to each of the sound, vowel letter, suffixes to words of more than one syllable than one syllable beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable than one syllable lamb and kn
