Writing Knowledge and Skills Progression

Curriculum Intent

The **intent** of our curriculum is that it will secure our vision that at Nyewood Church of England Infant School our children are **confident**, **happy** and **independent learners** who take an active role **together in God's world**.

Writing Intent

At Nyewood CE Infant School we intend for every child see themselves as a writer; to have confidence, independence and enthusiasm to write for a range of purposes.

		EYFS	
Knowledge and	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations
Skills Area		Autumn Term	
Oracy	Children know	Children know	Children know
	How to speak in simple sentences, with support.	How to speak in simple sentences to give information.	How to extend their sentences in speech beyond a simple sentence.
	The meaning of a growing collection of words from their	The meaning of an increasing range of vocabulary from their	
	experiences and the books they have heard and enjoyed.	experiences and from texts they have heard or read.	How to use a growing range of range of vocabulary from
			their experiences and from texts they have heard or read in
	Children can	Children can	spoken language.
	Begin to break the flow of speech into words.	Use words to describe.	
			Children can
	Speak in simple sentences to communicate meaning in an increasing range of contexts.	Say a simple sentence aloud with the support of an adult.	Use a growing range of adjectives in their spoken language to describe.
		With support, compose a simple phrase orally before writing it.	
	Use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations.		Speak in clear sentences to communicate meaning.
			Compose a simple sentence orally before attempting to
			write it.
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
	What rhyme means.	The difference between letters and words.	Write some irregular common words.
(Transcription)			
•	With guidance, how to continue a rhyming string.	The GPCs taught so far in Phase 2 of the Little Wandle phonics	Write simple sentences which can be read by themselves
		scheme.	and others.
	That words are made up of component sounds.		(Some words are spelt correctly and others are
	That writing is used to communicate meaning.	Children can	phonetically plausible).

	Children can	Begin to use their phonic knowledge to write simple words in	That sentences need spaces between words in them to
	ontaren can	ways which match their spoken sounds.	make then clear to read.
	Depict words that have the same end sound (rhyme).	wago witton material operation sounds.	That the treat court of rough
	Hear and say the initial sound in words.	Use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence.	That sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
	Use some deliberate marks to communicate meaning.		How to segment words for spelling using the GPCs taught within phases 2-4.
			Children can Spell words containing each of the GPCs taught within phase 2.
			Spell some EYFS tricky words.
			Begin to leave spaces between words.
			Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop.
Planning	Children talk about their ideas and experiences ahead of any	y mark making or writing activity.	
Composition	Children know	Children know	Children know
(guided writing and	That writing is used to communicate meaning e.g. name writing, labelling, adding words and captions to describe.	That there are different types of writing which they can use to communicate.	That they can use writing to communicate in a range of ways including information giving and story telling.
independent application)	Children can Write own name and other things such as labels.	The core skills they need to make their writing clear (see autumn term core skills).	How to form simple sentences to communicate meaning in writing.
	Give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.	Children can Begin to write simple words and phrases using their phonic learning to date.	Children can Write a collection of related simple sentences on a topic or theme.
		Tell an adult what they have written by 'reading' it back.	Write in simple sentences using their phonic knowledge to communicate meaning.
			Begin to explore simple punctuation in their sentences to ensure they make sense.
Handwriting	Children know Which hand they feel most comfortable in using tools and equipment.	Children know How to grip a pencil accurately for writing.	Children know The difference between lower case and capital letters.

	That different tools and equipment can be used for different purposes e.g. chalk, pencil, scissors, pegs etc How to create an anticlockwise movement and how to retrace vertical lines when mark making. Children can Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials. Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control. Show a preference for a dominant hand. Begin to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. Begin to form recognisable letters.	How to form the graphemes for the phonemes they have learnt so far in phase 2. Children can Begin to develop the ability to sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably. Begin to handle equipment and tools with increasing control, including pencils for writing.	How to form some lower case letters in their writing; knowing where they start and where they finish. Children can Increasingly, form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Attempt to form digits 0-9.
	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations
		Spring Term	
Oracy	Children know That sentences are made up of individual words. That spoken language can be used in a range of situations	Children know How to extend their sentences in speech beyond a simple sentence.	Children know In simple terms, the meaning of past, present and future in relation to simple events and actions.
	and for a range of purposes. Children can	How to use a growing range of range of vocabulary from their experiences and from texts they have heard or read in spoken language.	Children can Use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.
	Introduce a storyline or narrative into their play. Use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.	Children can Use a growing range of adjectives in their spoken language to describe.	
		Speak in clear sentences to communicate meaning. Compose a simple sentence orally before attempting to write it.	

Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
	How to begin to spot the difference between letters, words	The GPCs they have learnt so far in the Little Wandle phonics	How to build words and sentences using their phonic and
(Transcription)	and sentences.	scheme.	grammatical knowledge learnt during the autumn term.
	The GPCs taught in Phases 2 of the Little Wandle phonics scheme so far.	How to segment words for spelling using the GPCs taught in phase 2.	The names of the letters of the alphabet
			Children can
	Children can		Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the
	Segment the sounds in simple words.	Children can	teacher that include words using the GPCs and tricky
		Use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which	words taught so far.
	Use simple words to record their ideas and understanding.	match their spoken sounds with increasing accuracy.	
			Consistently write sentences which can be read by
		Write some tricky words they have learnt so far.	themselves and others. (Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible).
		Write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and	
		others.	
		(Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically	
		plausible).	
Planning	Children know	Children know	Children know
	That they can collect their ideas by talking about them and drawing them.	How to collect their thoughts and ideas using talk, pictures and simple words.	How to begin to plan their ideas using simple templates or formats given to them which sequences their thoughts into an order according the style of writing.
	Children can	Children can	an order according the style of writing.
	Use simple talk or pictures to show their ideas.	Use talk, pictures and words to show their ideas ahead of	Children can
	Ose simple talk of pictures to show their taeas.	writing.	Use given templates for planning their writing.
		witting.	ose given templates for planting their writing.
Composition	Children know	Children know	Children know
(guided	Why they are writing.	How to form simple sentences to communicate meaning in	That writing is created to be read and therefore needs to
writing and		writing.	make sense.
independent	How to form simple sentences to communicate meaning in		
application)	writing.	That they can use writing to communicate in a range of ways	
applications		including information giving and story telling.	Children can
	Children can		Begin to read back what they have written to check that it
	Write in simple phrases or sentences using their phonic	Children can	makes sense.
	knowledge to communicate meaning.	Write confidently in simple sentences using their phonic	
	Tall an adult of a talk of	knowledge to communicate meaning.	
	Tell an adult what they have written by 'reading' it back.		

		Begin to develop their own narratives and explanations in	
Handwriting	Children know How to form some of the graphemes for the phonemes they have learnt in phase 2. Children can Uses a pencil and hold it effectively to form some recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	writing. Children know The difference between lower case and capital letters. How to form the graphemes for the phonemes they have learnt so far. Children can Handle equipment and tools effectively, with control, including pencils for writing.	Children know How to form some of the capital letters for all letters of the alphabet. How to correctly form the digits 0-9. Children can Accurately form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Form the digits 0-9 using consistent size as well as accurate formation.
	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Form some capital letters. Exceeding Expectations
	Enterging Towards Expectations	Summer Term	exceeding expectations
Oracy	Children know	Children know	
Oracy	The meanings of new words they have become familiar with.	In simple terms, the meaning of past, present and future in relation to simple events and actions.	
	How to use new vocabulary appropriately in spoken language. Children can Extend their vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words.	Children can Use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.	
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	The difference between letters, words and sentences. The GPCs taught in Phases 2 and some of 3 of the Little	That sentences need spaces between words to make then clear to read.	How to write in clear, accurately punctuated sentences to communicate meaning.
	Wandle phonics scheme.	That sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.	How to consistently use their phonic knowledge for spelling in the phases they have learnt.
	Children can Use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.	How to segment words for spelling using the GPCs taught within phases 2-3.	How to add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es and using the prefix un- where no change is needed to the root word.

	Write some tricky words they have learnt so far. Begin to write simple captions and sentences which can be read by themselves and others. (Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible).	Children can Spell words containing each of the GPCs taught within phases 2-3. Name the letters of the alphabet. Begin to leave spaces between words. Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop. Write a growing number of tricky words they have learnt so far.	Children can Write in clear, accurate sentences which show finger spaces between words, accurate, simple punctuation and phonetically plausible spelling. Use a capital letter for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'. Add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding —s or —es and using the prefix un—.
Planning	Children know How to collect their thoughts and ideas using talk, pictures and simple words. Children can Use talk, pictures and words to show their ideas ahead of writing.	Children know How to begin to plan their ideas using simple templates or formats given to them which sequences their thoughts into an order according the style of writing. Children can Use given templates for planning their writing.	Children know How to begin to plan their ideas using simple templates or formats which sequences their thoughts into an order according the style of writing. Children can Use given templates for planning their writing.
Composition (guided writing and independent application)	Children know That there are different types of writing which they can use to communicate. How to form simple sentences to communicate meaning in writing. The core skills they need to make their writing clear (see autumn and spring term core skills). Children can Write in simple sentences using their phonic knowledge to communicate meaning. Tell an adult what they have written by 'reading' it back. Link statements and stick to a main theme or intention.	Children know That they can use writing to communicate in a range of ways including information giving and story telling. That each sentence has a purpose in writing. Children can Write a collection of related simple sentences on a topic or theme. Use accurate simple punctuation in their sentences to ensure they make sense. Develop their own narratives and explanations; connecting ideas or events.	Children know That their writing is for a purpose. That there is a sequence in their writing e.g. idea 1, 2, 3. Children can Begin to read sentences that they have written aloud, clearly enough to be heard. Create a narrative to a story they are telling orally with clear links between ideas and sequence of events.

landwriting	Children know	Children know	Children know
•	How to form all of the graphemes for the phonemes they	The difference between lower case and capital letters.	Know and distinguish between every capital and lower
	have learnt in phase 2.		case letter.
		How to form some lower case letters in their writing; knowing	
	How to grip a pencil accurately for writing.	where they start and where they finish.	Children can
	Children can	Children can	Accurately form all capital letters in the alphabet.
	Begin to develop the ability to sit correctly at a table,	Consistently sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil	
	holding a pencil comfortably.	comfortably.	
	Begin to handle equipment and tools with increasing	- congernating	
	control, including pencils for writing.	Handle equipment and tools with increasing control, including	
		pencils for writing.	
		Increasingly, form lower-case letters in the correct direction,	
		starting and finishing in the right place.	
		Form some capital letters.	
		Attempt to form digits 0-9.	
ocabulary	Grapheme, phoneme, GPC, word, sentence, full stop, capita	l letter	

	Year 1			
Knowledge and	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations	
Skills Area		Autumn Term		
Oracy	Children know The meanings of new words they have become familiar with.	Children know The meaning of past, present and future in relation to events and actions.	Children know How conversations work and their role in listening and speaking in this.	
	How to use new vocabulary appropriately in spoken language.	That there are lots of new words which they can explore and use. How to listen and respond when talking in groups.	What a question is, what the purpose of asking a question is and how to formulate appropriate questions.	
	How to respond when they are asked a question.	Children can	Where to look for new vocabulary.	
	Children can Extend their vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new	Use a growing range of new vocabulary accurately in their speech.	Children can Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers in conversation.	
	words. Use speech to explain, imagine and describe.	Use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.	Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding, knowledge and vocabulary.	
			Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary e.g. reading a wide range of texts and text types.	
Core Skills (Transcription)	Children know The GPCs they have learnt so far in the Little Wandle phonics scheme.	Children know That sentences need spaces between words to make then clear to read.	Children know How to spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling them correctly.	
	How to segment words for spelling using the GPCs taught in phase 2.	That sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.	How to use an adjective to describe. How to use co-ordination (and).	
	Children can Use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds with increasing accuracy.	How to segment words for spelling using the GPCs taught within phase 2 and some in phase 3. Children can Spell words containing each of the GPCs taught within phase 2	Children can Join words and join clauses using 'and'. Spell some Y1 tricky words. Consistently use familiar punctuation correctly, including full stops and capital letters	
	Write some tricky words they have learnt so far. Begin to leave spaces between words.	and some in phase 3. Name the letters of the alphabet.		

	Write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. (Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible).	Begin to leave spaces between words. Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop. Write a growing number of tricky words they have learnt so far. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and tricky words taught so far.	
Planning	Children know That they need to gather their ideas before writing. How to collect their thoughts and ideas using talk, pictures and simple words. Say out loud what they are going to write about. Children can Use simple planning techniques ahead of writing e.g. talk a sentence, draw pictures and collect words to show their ideas.	Children know How to begin to plan their ideas using simple idea maps / drawings which start to sequences their thoughts into an order. Children can Begin to use idea maps and drawing to plan their writing ideas.	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using simple, prepared templates or formats which help them sequence their ideas according the style of writing. Children can Use given templates for planning their writing.
Composition (guided writing and independent application)	Children know That there are different types of writing which they can use to communicate. The core skills they need to make their writing clear (see EYFS core skills). Children can Say a simple sentence aloud with the support of an adult. Compose a sentence orally before writing it. Begin to write simple words and phrases using their phonic learning to date.	Children know The core skills they need to make their writing clear and accurate (see EYFS summer term core skills). That writing is for a purpose and can be used to communicate for range of reasons. Children can Write sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about. Confidently compose a sentence orally before writing it. Write in clear, simple sentences to communicate meaning.	Children know The difference between different styles of writing including: - Narrative - Real events - Poetry The core skills they need to make their writing clear and accurate (see Year 1 working at autumn term core skills). Children can Begin to build stamina for writing by gradually increasing writing at length, writing time and an increasing range of writing styles. Write in clear, accurate sentences to communicate meaning.

	Tell an adult what they have written by 'reading' it back.	Begin to sequence sentences to form short narratives.	
			Understand and write in different styles including: - Narratives about personal experiences; - Real events.
Handwriting	Children know	Children know	Children know
	How to grip a pencil accurately for writing.	What lower case and capital letters look like and the difference between the two.	Know and distinguish between most capital and lower case letters.
	How to form the graphemes for the phonemes they have		
	learnt so far in phase 2.	How to form some lower case letters in their writing; knowing where they start and where they finish.	That they need to use consistent letter sizes and spaces between them in writing.
	Children can		
	Begin to develop the ability to sit correctly at a table,	Children can	Children can
	holding a pencil comfortably.	Consistently sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably.	Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-
	Begin to handle equipment and tools with some control,		case letters.
	including pencils for writing.	Handle equipment and tools with increasing control, including pencils for writing.	Use spacing between words that increasingly reflects the
			size of the letters.
		Attempt to form digits 0-9.	
	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations
	Enterging Towards Expectations	Spring Term	Exceeding Expectations
0.444	Children know	Children know	Children know
Oracy	In simple terms, the meaning of past, present and future in relation to simple events and actions.	How to ask and answer questions to gain and give meaning and information.	How to maintain attention and participate actively in conversation.
	How to participate in simple conversations which involve speaking and listening.	How conversations work and their role in listening and speaking in this.	An increasingly range of vocabulary which builds their understanding.
	Children can	Children can	Children can

	Use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. Speak in simple sentences to share meaning.	Ask questions to build on their knowledge and understanding. Use an increasing range of vocabulary to explain, imagine, describe and explore ideas. Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers in conversation.	Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic. Use spoken language accurately and confidently to develop understanding and explore ideas.
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	That a sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.	How to write in clear, accurately punctuated sentences to communicate meaning.	How to use the punctuation they have learnt so far, including full stops, question marks and possibly commas in lists.
	How to consistently use their phonic knowledge for spelling in the phases they have learnt.	How to consistently use their phonic knowledge for spelling in the phases they have learnt.	How to use subordination (because).
	Children can Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a	How to use co-ordination (and).	How to use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.
	full stop.	Children can Write in clear, accurate sentences which show finger spaces between words, accurate, simple punctuation and phonetically	How to spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.
		plausible spelling.	Children can Use the punctuation they have learnt so far with increasing
		Begin to join words and join clauses using 'and'.	accuracy, including full stops, question marks and possibly commas in lists.
		Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words	Use subordination (because).
		taught so far.	Use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.
			Spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.
Planning	Children know	Children know	Children know
	How to begin to plan their ideas using simple idea maps / drawings which start to sequences their thoughts into an order.	How to plan their ideas for writing using simple, prepared templates or formats which help them sequence their ideas according the style of writing.	How to plan their ideas for writing using a preferred template or style to suit the writing style.
	Children can	Children can Use given templates for planning their writing.	Children can Plan their ideas for writing; selecting their preferred planning format or style from given examples.

	Begin to use idea maps and drawing to plan their writing		
	ideas.		
Composition	Children know	Children know	Children know
(guided			That writing is a valuable life skill that will positively
writing and independent	The core skills they need to make their writing clear and accurate (see EYFS summer term core skills).	The core skills they need to make their writing clear and accurate (see Year 1 autumn term core skills).	impact their lives!
•			That there are different styles of writing that they can
application)	That writing is for a purpose and can be used to communicate for range of reasons.	That writing can be made up of a series of sentences.	explore including: - Narrative:
		Children can	- Real events:
	How to read their own writing aloud for someone else.	Write in clear, accurate sentences to communicate meaning.	- Poetry.
	Thow to read their own writing aloua for someone else.	Tritte at clear, accurate sentences to continuate accurating.	How to re-read to check for sense in writing.
	Children can	Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.	How to re-read to check for sense in writing.
	Confidently compose a sentence orally before writing it.	Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.	
	Confidentify compose a sentence orally before writing it.	Pagin to acquer as contanged to form shout negretives	Children can
	Write in simple sentences to communicate meaning.	Begin to sequence sentences to form short narratives.	Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing in a range of contexts and for a range of purposes.
		Discuss what they have written.	
	Begin to write a collection of related simple sentences.		Develop good stamina for writing.
		Read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard.	
	Begin to read a simple sentence that they have written aloud, clearly enough to be heard.		Understand and write in different styles including: - Narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional); - Real events; - Poetry; - Writing for different purposes.
			Reread to check that their writing makes sense (including tense).
			Make simple additions and corrections to their own writing.
			Reread to check that each sentence in their writing makes sense.
Handwriting	Children know What lower case and capital letters look like and the difference between the two.	Children know Know and distinguish between most capital and lower case letters.	Children know Know and distinguish between every capital and lower case letter.

	How to form some lower case letters in their writing; knowing where they start and where they finish.	That they need to use consistent letter sizes and spaces between them in writing.	That the relationship between the shape and size of letters and spacing between them matters in handwriting.
	Children can Consistently sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably.	Children can Begin to write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters.	Children can More frequently, write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters.
	Handle equipment and tools with increasing control, including pencils for writing. Attempt to form digits 0-9.	Use spacing between words that increasingly reflects the size of the letters.	Use spacing between words that consistently reflects the size of the letters.
	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations
		Summer Term	
Oracy	Children know How to ask and answer questions to gain and give meaning and information.	Children know How to maintain attention and participate actively in conversation.	Children know How to speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.
	How conversations work and their role in listening and speaking in this.	An increasingly range of vocabulary which builds their understanding.	Children can Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.
	Children can Ask questions to build on their knowledge and understanding.	Children can Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic.	
	Use an increasing range of vocabulary to explain, imagine, describe and explore ideas.	Use spoken language accurately and confidently to develop understanding and explore ideas.	
	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers in conversation.		
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	How to write in clear, accurately punctuated sentences to communicate meaning.	How to use the punctuation they have learnt so far, including full stops, question marks and possibly commas in lists.	What a prefix and suffix is.
	How to consistently use their phonic knowledge for spelling in the phases they have learnt.	How to use subordination (because).	How to add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es and using the prefix un- where no change is needed to the root word.
	How to use co-ordination (and).	How to use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.	needed to the root word.

			How to spell tricky words and the strategies they can use.
	Children can	How to spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.	
	Write in clear, accurate sentences which show finger		What an apostrophe is and how to use it in the contracted
	spaces between words, accurate, simple punctuation	Children can	form.
	and phonetically plausible spelling.	Use the punctuation they have learnt so far with increasing	,
		accuracy, including full stops, question marks and possibly	Children can
	Begin to join words and join clauses using 'and'.	commas in lists.	Add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding
			-s or -es and using the prefix un
		Use subordination (because).	The second secon
			Spell most Y1 tricky words and some Y2 tricky words.
		Use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.	
		Spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.	Spell some words with contracted forms e.g. I'm.
		Special artificities as it grants of the cities works.	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the
		Use a capital letter for names of people and the personal	teacher that include words using the GPCs, tricky words
		pronoun 'l'.	and punctuation outlined within Year 1 and some within
		protout 1.	Year 2.
			rear z.
Planning	Children know	Children know	
,	How to plan their ideas for writing using simple,	How to plan their ideas for writing using a preferred template or s	tyle to suit the writing style.
	prepared templates or formats which help them		
	sequence their ideas according the style of writing.	Children can	
		Plan their ideas for writing; selecting their preferred planning form	aat or style from given examples.
	Children can		
	Use given templates for planning their writing.		
Composition	Children know	Children know	Children know
(guided	The core skills they need to make their writing clear and	That writing is a valuable life skill that will positively impact their	That writing is a valuable life skill that will positively
writing and	accurate (see Year 1 autumn term core skills).	lives!	impact their lives!
independent			How to read their writing back to check for sense and
	That writing can be made up of a series of sentences.	That there are different styles of writing that they can explore	accuracy.
application)		including:	
	Children can	- Narrative;	Children can
		- Real events;	Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing in a range
	Write in clear, accurate sentences to communicate	- Poetry.	of contexts and for a range of purposes.
	meaning.	How to re-read to check for sense in writing.	
			Develop good stamina for writing.
	Re-read what they have written to check that it makes	Children can	
	sense.	Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing in a range of	Understand and write in different styles including:
		contexts and for a range of purposes.	 Narratives about personal experiences and those

	Discuss what they have written. Read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard.	Develop good stamina for writing. Understand and write in different styles including: Narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional); Real events; Poetry; Writing for different purposes. Reread to check that their writing makes sense (including tense).	- Real events; - Poetry; - Writing for different purposes. Reread to check that their writing makes sense (including tense).
		Make simple additions and corrections to their own writing. Reread to check that each sentence in their writing makes sense.	
Handwriting	Children know Know and distinguish between most capital and lower case letters.	Children know Know and distinguish between every capital and lower case letter.	Children know That the size of letters is important to ensure writing is legible to the reader and to be read back.
	That they need to use consistent letter sizes and spaces between them in writing.	That the relationship between the shape and size of letters and spacing between them matters in handwriting.	The difference between upper and lower case letters. The importance to spacing between words for sense in writing.
	Children can	Children can	
	Begin to write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters.	More frequently, write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lowercase letters.	Children can Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. Write capital letters and digits of the correct size,
	Use spacing between words that increasingly reflects the size of the letters.	Use spacing between words that consistently reflects the size of the letters.	orientation and relationship to one another and to lower- case letters. Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.
Vocabulary	GPC, grapheme, phoneme, digraph, trigraph, split digraph	 , letter, capital letter, word, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop,	question mark, exclamation mark

		Year 2	
Knowledge and Skills	Emerging Towards Expectations	Working At Expectations	Exceeding Expectations
Area		Autumn Term	
Огасу	Children know How to maintain attention and participate actively in conversation. An increasingly range of vocabulary which builds their understanding. Children can Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic.	Children know How to speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English. Children can Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.	Children know How to use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary. How to articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions. How to describe, explain and narrate for a range of purposes. Children can Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.
	Use spoken language accurately and confidently to develop understanding and explore ideas.		
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	How to use the punctuation they have learnt so far, including full stops, question marks and possibly commas in lists.	What a prefix and suffix is. How to add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling	An increasing range of prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.
	How to use subordination (because).	rule for adding -s or -es and using the prefix unwhere no change is needed to the root word.	And securely understand the contracted form.
	How to use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.	How to spell tricky words and the strategies they can use.	Children can Add suffixes using the spelling rule for using —ing, —ed, —er and — est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.
	How to spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.	What an apostrophe is and how to use it in the contracted form.	Begin to add suffixes to spell longer words including —ment, — ness and —less.
	Use a capital letter for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'.	Children can Add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding —s or —es and using the prefix un—.	Write from memory a growing range of sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
	Children can Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes (from those	Spell most Y1 tricky words and some Y2 tricky words.	Spell more words with contracted forms.
	they have already learnt); spelling some correctly. Spell an increasing number of Y1 tricky words.	Spell some words with contracted forms e.g. I'm.	

	Use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters and question marks. Use an adjective to expand a sentence to describe and specify.	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, tricky words and punctuation outlined within Year 1 and some within Year 2. Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes (from those they have already learnt), spelling increasing numbers correctly.	
Planning	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using simple, prepared templates or formats which help them sequence their ideas according the style of writing. Children can Use given templates for planning their writing.	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using a preferred template or style to suit the writing style. Children can Plan their ideas for writing; selecting their preferred planning format or style from given examples.	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using a range of formats and styles of their own choosing. What they will need to make a plan for writing e.g. vocabulary, sequence, content etc according to the style of writing. Children can Plan what they are going to write about with clear and appropriate intent for their writing. Write down ideas and/or key words they will use in their writing, including new vocabulary.
Composition	Children know	Children know	Children know
(guided writing and	That they are writers!	That writing is a valuable life skill that will positively	That writing is a valuable life skill and how it will impact their
independent		impact their lives!	learning wider life as a skill.
application)	Children can Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing.	How to read their writing back to check for sense and accuracy.	Children know The key features and purposes of a range of writing styles and types (see below).
	Begin to build stamina for writing by gradually increasing writing at length. Begin to write in an increasing range of styles	Children can Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing in a range of contexts and for a range of purposes.	How to proof read and edit their writing to improve accuracy and content.
	including narrative, real events and personal experiences.	Develop good stamina for writing.	Children can Apply their knowledge and understanding of writing by:
	Talk what they want to say, sentence by sentence. Reread to check that each sentence in their writing	Understand and write in different styles including: - Narratives about personal experiences and	- writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional);
	makes sense.	those of others (real and fictional);	- writing about real events;

	How to speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.	How to use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary. How to articulate and justify answers, arguments	How to participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.
Oracy	Children know	Children know	Children know
		Spring Term	
	Children can More frequently, 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 consistently reflects the size of the letters.	Children can Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. 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.	
	lower case letters. That the relationship between the shape and size of letters and spacing between them matters in handwriting.	is legible to the reader and to be read back. The difference between upper and lower case letters. The importance to spacing between words for sense in writing.	during earlier phases of learning. Children can Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.
Handwriting	Children know Know and distinguish between most capital and	- Poetry; - Writing for different purposes. Reread to check that their writing makes sense (including tense). Children know That the size of letters is important to ensure writing	 writing for different purposes 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] Children know How to apply the knowledge and skills of handwriting acquired

	Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.	How to describe, explain and narrate for a range of purposes. Children can Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.	Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s). Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others. Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	What a prefix and suffix is. How to add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es and using the prefix unwhere no change is needed to the root word. How to spell tricky words and the strategies they can use. What an apostrophe is and how to use it in the contracted form. Children can Add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es and using the prefix un Spell most Y1 tricky words and some Y2 tricky words. Spell some words with contracted forms e.g. I'm. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, tricky words and punctuation outlined within Year 1 and some within Year 2. Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes (from those	An increasing range of prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. And securely understand the contracted form. Children can Add suffixes using the spelling rule for using —ing, —ed, —er and —est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words. Begin to add suffixes to spell longer words including —ment, —ness and —less. Write from memory a growing range of sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. Spell more words with contracted forms.	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. How to use the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] Children can Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones. Add further suffixes to spell longer words, including —ful, and, — ly. Spell words that are often misspelt. Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals. Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.

	they have already learnt), spelling increasing numbers correctly.		
Planning	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using a preferred template or style to suit the writing style. Children can Plan their ideas for writing; selecting their preferred planning format or style from given examples.	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using a range of formats and styles of their own choosing. What they will need to make a plan for writing e.g. vocabulary, sequence, content etc according to the style of writing. Children can Plan what they are going to write about with clear and appropriate intent for their writing. Write down ideas and/or key words they will use in their writing, including new vocabulary.	Children can Plan their writing by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar and by discussing and recording ideas.
Composition (guided writing and independent application)	Children know That writing is a valuable life skill that will positively impact their lives! How to read their writing back to check for sense and accuracy. Children can Demonstrate a positive attitude towards writing in a range of contexts and for a range of purposes. Develop good stamina for writing. Understand and write in different styles including: Narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional); Real events; Poetry; Writing for different purposes. Reread to check that their writing makes sense (including tense).	Children know That writing is a valuable life skill and how it will impact their learning wider life as a skill. The key features and purposes of a range of writing styles and types (see below). How to proof read and edit their writing to improve accuracy and content. Children can Apply their knowledge and understanding of writing by: - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional); - writing about real events; - writing poetry; - writing for different purposes	Children know The key features of a range of writing styles and genres. The key writing devices for a particular type of writing. A wide rang of vocabulary that they can use in their own writing. How to evaluate the effectiveness of their writing. Children can In narratives, create settings, characters and plot. In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices for example, headings and sub-headings. Progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.

		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 their own writing aloud to a group or the whole class with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
Handwriting	Children know That the size of letters is important to ensure writing is legible to the reader and to be read back. The difference between upper and lower case letters. The importance to spacing between words for sense in writing. Children can Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. 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.	Children know How to apply the knowledge and skills of handwriting acquired during earlier phases of learning. Children can Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.	Children know How to join letters using diagonal and horizontal strokes. Children can Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined.
		Summer Term	
Oracy	Children know How to use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary.	Children know How to participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.	Children know How to use a range of language in a wide variety of situation for a variety of audiences.

	How to articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions. How to describe, explain and narrate for a range of purposes. Children can Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.	Children can Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s). Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others. Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.	Children can Use their acquired language in a range of situations, for a variety of audiences and purposes, including through drama, formal presentations and debate.
Core Skills	Children know	Children know	Children know
(Transcription)	An increasing range of prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.	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	How to use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.
	And securely understand the contracted form.	homophones.	Spell further homophones.
	Children can Add suffixes using the spelling rule for using —ing, —	How to use the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]	Know how to use the possessive apostrophe in regular and non-regular plurals.
	ed, —er and —est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.	Children can Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones.	Write from memory a growing range of sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
	Begin to add suffixes to spell longer words including —ment, —ness and —less.	Add further suffixes to spell longer words, including — ful, and, —ly.	Children can
	Write from memory a growing range of sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Spell words that are often misspelt.	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's].
	Spell more words with contracted forms.	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals.	Extend the range of sentences used with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although.
		Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	Begin to use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
		Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.	Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. Begin to use fronted adverbials.

			Use and punctuate direct speech.
Planning	Children know How to plan their ideas for writing using a range of formats and styles of their own choosing. What they will need to make a plan for writing e.g. vocabulary, sequence, content etc according to the style of writing. Children can Plan what they are going to write about with clear and appropriate intent for their writing. Write down ideas and/or key words they will use in their writing, including new vocabulary.	Children can Plan their writing by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar and by discussing and recording ideas.	Children know How to use writing of a similar style to support the planning of their writing. Children can Plan their writing by: - discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar; - discussing and recording ideas.
Composition (guided writing and independent application)	Children know That writing is a valuable life skill and how it will impact their learning wider life as a skill. The key features and purposes of a range of writing styles and types (see below). How to proof read and edit their writing to improve accuracy and content. Children can Apply their knowledge and understanding of writing by: - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional); - writing about real events; - writing poetry; - writing for different purposes Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence.	Children know The key features of a range of writing styles and genres. The key writing devices for a particular type of writing. A wide range of vocabulary that they can use in their own writing. How to evaluate the effectiveness of their writing. Children can In narratives, create settings, characters and plot. In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices for example, headings and sub-headings. Progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.	Children know How to compose and rehearse their writing, building on their varied and rich vocabulary and range of known sentence structures. How to organise their writing in paragraphs. How to create settings, characters and plots in detail with clear intent. Children can Organise paragraphs around a theme. When reading writing aloud, use appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. Propose changes to their grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences.

	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]	Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. Read their own writing aloud to a group or the whole class with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	
Handwriting	Children know How to apply the knowledge and skills of handwriting acquired during earlier phases of learning. Children can Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.	Children know How to use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes in joined handwriting. Children can 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 un-joined.	Children can 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.
Vocabulary	Noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation speech, inverted commas (speech marks), consonant	The state of the s	tense, past present, apostrophe, comma, conjunction, prefix, direct