

WRITING - PROGRESSION MAP

National Curriculum (2014)	EYFS and Key stage 1				
	Nursery 3- 4 Year Olds	EYFS Early Learning Goals	Year 1 WTS TAF	Year 2 EXS TAF GDS TAF	LKS2
Spelling	<p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo.</p>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <p>Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.</p> <p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.</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 <p>add prefixes and suffixes:</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>spell by:</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 1 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 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them - see English appendix 1</p> <p>spell further homophones</p> <p>spell words that are often misspelt - see English appendix 1</p> <p>place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]</p> <p>use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p>

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		<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] <p>apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1</p> <p>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1</p> <p>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far</p>	<p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far</p>
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Handwriting	<p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Write some letters accurately.</p> <p>Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.</p> <p>Show a preference for a dominant hand.</p>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <p>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing, using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p> <p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.</p> <p>Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</p> <p>Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</p> <p>form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</p> <p>form capital letters</p> <p>form digits 0-9</p> <p>understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (ie letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another</p> <p>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</p> <p>write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters</p> <p>use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <p>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant, and that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]</p>
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Composition	<p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>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> <p>Write some or all of their name.</p> <p>Develop play around favourite stories using props.</p> <p>Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy."</p> <p>Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.</p>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <p>Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.</p> <p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.</p> <p>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>write sentences by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils</p> <p>read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) • writing about real events • writing poetry • writing for different purposes <p>consider what they are going to write before beginning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about • writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence <p>make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly) <p>read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear</p>	<p>range of sentence structures English appendix 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency,
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					<p>including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors • read their own writing aloud to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	<p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.</p>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using 'and' 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly - see English appendix 2, including full stops, capital letters, 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although

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		<p>Pupils will be learning to:</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>use the grammatical terminology: <i>letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</i> when discussing their writing</p>	<p>exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)</p> <p>learn how to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • using fronted adverbials • learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English appendix 2 <p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using commas after fronted adverbials • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
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				<p>(using or, and, or but)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the grammar for year 2 in English appendix 2 some features of written Standard English <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology: <i>noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present), apostrophe, command</i> when discussing their writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using and punctuating direct speech <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology: <i>preposition, conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')</i> accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing.</p>
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