

Year group	Spelling	Punctuation	Grammar	Handwriting	Composition	Suggested Text Types (to identify features of and write)
1	Spell: - words containing each of 40+ phonemes taught common exception words days of the week. Name: - letters of the alphabet in order use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of same sound. Add prefixes and suffixes:s, -es - uning, -ed, -er, -est where no change to root word needed. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by teacher including words using taught GPCs and common exception words.	Taught to: - leave spaces between words begin to punctuate sentences such as capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark use a capital letter for names of people, places, days of the week, personal pronoun 'I'.	Taught to: - join words and clauses using and.  Vocabulary pupils to use: letter capital letter word singular plural sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark	Taught to: - sit correctly at table, holding pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower- case letters in correct direction, starting and finishing in correct place form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters are formed in similar ways and practise these.	Content Taught to: - sequence sentences to form short narratives begin to use storytelling language (e.g. Once upon a time) begin to use simple adjectives (describing words) to describe objects write sentences about a range of sources (e.g. a photo, video, story or event). Planning Write sentences by: - saying out loud what going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it. Editing and improving Taught to: - re-read what written with an adult to check makes sense discuss what written with teacher or other pupils read aloud writing clearly enough to be heard by peers and teachers.	Descriptive writing Traditional Tales Stories linked to Topics Poetry – rhyming, acrostics, haikus Letters Post cards Recounts Non- chronological reports Instructions
2	Spell by: - segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing using graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more	Taught to use familiar and new punctuation correctly: - full stops - capital letters - exclamation marks - question marks - commas for lists - apostrophes for	Taught to use: - sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly].	Taught to: - form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters are best	Content Taught to: - write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) use storytelling language write about real events write poetry write for different purposes.	Descriptive Writing Books by the same author/illustrat or Traditional Tales Fantasy



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	spellings already known	contractions and	- the present and past	left unjoined.	Planning	Stories
	and learn some words	singular possessive	tenses correctly and	- write capital letters and	Taught to:	Information
	with each spelling.		consistently including	digits of the correct size,	- plan or say out loud what they are	Texts
	- using a few common		the progressive	orientation, and	going to write about.	Instructions
	homophones.		form.	relationship to one	- write down ideas and/or key words,	and
	<ul> <li>learning to spell some</li> </ul>		- subordination (using	another and to lower-	including new vocabulary.	explanations
	common exception		when, if, that, or	case letters.	- encapsulate what they want to say,	Non-
	words.		because) and co-	- use spacing between	sentence by sentence.	chronological
	<ul> <li>learning to spell more</li> </ul>		ordination (using or,	words that reflects the	Editing and improving	reports
	words with contractions.		and, or but).	size of the letters.	Taught to:	Letters
	<ul> <li>learning to use</li> </ul>		- some features of		- make simple additions, revisions and	Diary Entries
	possessive apostrophe		written Standard		corrections to writing with an adult or	Study of a
	(singular).		English.		friend.	Poet
	- distinguishing between				- re-reading writing aloud to check that	Poetry -
	homophones and near		Vocabulary pupils to		their writing makes sense and that	haikus,
	homophones.		use:		verbs to indicate time are used	acrostics,
	Add suffixes to longer		noun		correctly and consistently, including	rhyming,
	words including:		noun phrase		verbs in the continuous form.	limericks
	ment, -ness, -ful, -		statement		- begin to proof-read to check for	Recounts
	less, -ly		question		errors in spelling, grammar and	Persuasive
	- write from memory		exclamation		punctuation [for example, ends of	writing
	simple sentences		command		sentences punctuated correctly].	
	dictated by teacher		compound		Read aloud what they have written	
	including words using		suffix		with appropriate intonation to make the	
	taught GPCs and		adjective		meaning clear.	
	common exception		adverb		-	
	words.		verb			
			tense (past, present)			
			apostrophe			
			comma			
3	Taught to:	Taught to use familiar	Taught to use:	Taught to:	Content	Diaries
	- use further prefixes:	and new punctuation	- form nouns using a	- use the diagonal and	Taught to:	Letters
				horizontal strokes that		Narratives –
		1		are needed to join		includina
	auto	•		letters.		Ŭ
	- Use further suffixes:		families based on			
			common words.			
				*		
	-ous					and
						explanations
	<ul><li>dis-, mis-, in-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto</li><li>Use further suffixes:</li><li>-ation</li><li>-ly</li></ul>	correctly: - full stops - capital letters - exclamation marks - question marks - commas for lists - apostrophes for contractions and singular possessive - introduction to inverted	range of prefixes use a/an correctly recognise word families based on	horizontal strokes that are needed to join	- begin to explain the purpose and audience for my writing (e.g. a story is to entertain, a report is to inform) write narrative writing beginning to create settings, characters and plot as appropriate to the task (e.g. setting/character description, story opening) use simple organisational devices (e.g. subheadings, bullet points) in non-narrative writing.	Narratives – including setting and character descriptions Instructions



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	- spell further	commas to punctuate	ideas.	example, by	- use some exciting vocabulary to	reports
1	homophones.	direct speech	- use headings and	ensuring that the	make my writing interesting to read,	Recounts
	- spell words that are		subheadings.	downstrokes of letters	using a thesaurus and word mats to	Persuasive
	often misspelt.		- use the present perfect	are parallel and	help me.	texts
	<ul> <li>begin to spell words</li> </ul>		tense instead of the	equidistant; that lines of	- begin to use some figurative	A range of
	from Year 3/4 word list.		simple past tense.	writing are spaced	language to make my writing more	different of
	- use the first 2/3 letters		- use compound	sufficiently so that the	interesting (e.g. similes, alliteration and	poetry –
	of a word to check		sentences.	ascenders and	onomatopoeia).	haikus,
	spelling in dictionary.		- use subordinate	descenders of letters do	- use some different sentence starters	acrostics,
	- write from memory		clauses to write complex	not touch].	using a word mat to help me (e.g. next,	rhyming,
	simple sentences,		sentences.		slowly, a little while later).	limericks
	dictated by the teacher,				Planning and drafting	
	that include words and		Vocabulary pupils to		Taught to:	
	punctuation taught so		use:		- look at an example text to help me	
	far.		preposition		plan my writing.	
1			conjunction		- write down ideas and/or key ideas	
			word family		including new vocabulary.	
			prefix		- use a modelled example to help me	
			clause		plan my writing.	
			subordinate clause		- compose and rehearse sentences	
			direct speech		orally.	
			consonant		Editing and improving	
			consonant letter vowel		Taught to:	
			letter		- begin to make small changes to	
			inverted commas		improve the effectiveness of my	
			(speech marks)		writing.	
			(oposon marks)		- begin to proof read my work for small	
					grammar and vocabulary errors (e.g.	
					wrong tense or pronoun use).	
					- read my work aloud to help me spot	
					spelling and punctuation errors.	
					Read aloud their own writing, to a	
					group or the whole class, using	
					appropriate intonation and controlling	
					the tone and volume so that the	
<u></u>	T1//	To all the section "	To all the second	T	meaning is clear.	District
4	Taught to:	Taught to use familiar	Taught to use:	Taught to:	Content	Diaries
	- use further prefixes:	and new punctuation	- plural and possessive	- confidently use the	Taught to:	Letters
	- dis-, mis-, in-, re-, sub-,	correctly:	-s correctly.	diagonal and horizontal	- explain the purpose and audience for	Narratives –
	inter-, super-, anti-,	- full stops	- Standard English	strokes that are needed	my writing (e.g. a story is to entertain,	including
	auto	- capital letters	forms for verb inflections	to join letters.	a report is to inform).	setting and
	- Use further suffixes:	- exclamation marks	instead of local spoken	- understand which	- write a range of narrative and non-	character



- -ation
- -ly
- -ous
- suffixes beginning with vowels to words of more than one syllable.
- spell further homophones.
- spell words that are often misspelt.
- begin to spell words from Year 3/4 word list.
- use apostrophes for plural possession.
- use the first 2/3 letters of a word to check spelling in dictionary.
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

- question marks
- commas for lists
- apostrophes for contractions and singular possessive
- use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech
- apostrophes for plural possession
- commas after fronted adverbials

forms (we were/we was, I did/I done).

- noun phrases expanded with modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.
- fronted adverbials.
- paragraphs to organise writing around a theme.
- appropriate choice of noun and pronoun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.
- sentences using a wider range of sentence structures (e.g. complex sentences with subordinate clauses in varied positions).

Vocabulary pupils to use: determiner pronoun possessive pronoun adverbial

letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.

- continue to 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 touchl.

fiction pieces using an appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices).

- write a narrative with a clear beginning, middle and end and a clear plot.
- create more detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader (as appropriate to the task).
- use simple organisational devices (e.g. subheadings, bullet points) in non-narrative writing.
- thoughtfully use ambitious vocabulary to make my writing interesting to read, using a thesaurus and word mats to help me.
- use some figurative language to make my writing more interesting (e.g. similes, alliteration and onomatopoeia).
  use some different sentence starters
- to help my writing flow.

## Planning

Taught to:

- identify the features of a text.
- use ideas from my own reading and example texts to plan my own writing.
- discuss and record my ideas.
- compose and rehearse sentences orally.

### Editing and improving

Taught to

- assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences.

Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors.
Read aloud their own writing, to a

descriptions Instructions and explanations Nonchronological reports Recounts Persuasive texts Play scripts A range of different of poetry haikus, acrostics. rhyming, limericks, kennings, cinquains, raps, nonsense Newspaper reports



5	Taught to: - Use further prefixes: - dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re Use further suffixes:ate, -ise, -ify adding suffixes beginning with vowels to root words ending in — fer Spell some words with silent letters Continue to distinguish between homophones and words which are often confused Use knowledge of	Taught to use familiar and new punctuation correctly: - full stops - capital letters - exclamation marks - question marks - commas for lists - apostrophes for contractions and singular possessive - use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech - apostrophes for plural possession	Taught to: - use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information more concisely use suffixes to convert nouns or adjectives into verbs use verb prefixes use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, where, whose, that or an	Taught to: - Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: - choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.	group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.  Content Taught to: - write for a range of purposes and audiences (narrative and non-fiction), selecting structure and organisation of a text depending on audience and purpose describe settings, characters and atmosphere to try and make my writing interesting for the reader begin to use dialogue to convey character and advance the action select and use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining) begin to use different sentence	Diaries Letters Narratives – including setting and character descriptions Instructions Non- chronological reports Recounts Persuasive texts Balanced arguments/ discussions
	etymology and morphology in spelling.  - Understand that spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically.  - Begin to spell words from Year 5/6 word list.  - Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.  - Use a thesaurus.	- commas after fronted adverbials - brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis - commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	omitted relative pronoun.  - use adverbs or modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.  - use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph.  - link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices.		structures to create different effects (e.g. short sentences to create tension).  - select ambitious vocabulary to make my writing interesting to read.  - use figurative language to make my writing more interesting (e.g. similes, alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphors, personification).  - begin to use 'Show not Tell' sentences to make my writing more interesting for the reader. Planning and drafting	Newspaper articles Information leaflets Play scripts A range of different of poetry - haikus, acrostics, rhyming, limericks, kennings,
			Vocabulary pupils to use: modal verb relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis bracket		Taught to: - identify the features of a text use example texts as models for my own writing write down and develop ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary consider how authors have created	cinquains, raps narrative, free verse, nonsense



			deele		offentive mineral of comitions	
			dash cohesion		effective pieces of writing.	
					Editing and improving	
			ambiguity		Taught to:	
					- make changes to improve the	
					effectiveness of my own and others'	
					writing.	
					- suggest changes to vocabulary,	
					grammar and punctuation to make my	
					writing clearer and more effective	
					proof read my work for grammar and	
					vocabulary errors (e.g. wrong tense or	
					pronoun use).	
					- proof read work aloud for spelling and	
					punctuation errors.	
					Perform own compositions, using	
					appropriate intonation, volume and	
					movement so that meaning is clear.	
6	Taught to:	Taught to use familiar	Taught to:	Taught to:	Content	Diaries
	- Use further prefixes:	and new punctuation	- use vocabulary and	- Write legibly, fluently	Taught to:	Letters
	- dis-, de-, mis-, over-,	correctly:	structures appropriate	and with increasing	- write for a range of purposes and	Narratives –
	re	- full stops	for formal speech	speed by:	audiences (narrative and non-fiction),	including
	- Use further suffixes:	- capital letters	including subjunctive	- choosing which shape	selecting structure and organisation of	setting and
	ate, -ise, -ify.	- exclamation marks	forms.	of a letter to use when	a text depending on audience and	character
	- adding suffixes	- question marks	- use passive verbs to	given choices and	purpose.	descriptions
	beginning with vowels to	- commas for lists	affect presentation on	deciding whether or not	- describe settings, characters and	Instructions
	root words ending in -	- apostrophes for	information in a	to join specific letters.	atmosphere to consciously try and	Non-
	fer.	contractions and	sentence	- choosing the writing	engage the reader.	chronological
	- Spell some words with	singular possessive	- use the perfect form of	implement that is best	- use dialogue to convey character and	reports
	silent letters.	- use of inverted	verbs to mark	suited for a task.	advance the action.	Recounts
	- Continue to distinguish	commas and other	relationships of time and		- select and use organisational and	Persuasive
	between homophones	punctuation to punctuate	cause.		presentational devices that are	texts
	and words which are	direct speech	- use expanded noun		relevant to the text type (e.g. headings,	Balanced
	often confused.	- apostrophes for plural	phrases to convey		bullet points, underlining).	arguments/
	- Use knowledge of	possession	complicated information		- use different sentence structures to	discussions
	etymology and	- commas after fronted	concisely.		create different effects (e.g. short	Newspaper
	morphology in spelling.	adverbials	- link ideas across		sentences to create tension, longer	articles
	- Understand that	- brackets, dashes or	paragraphs using a		sentences for description).	Information
	spelling of some words	commas for parenthesis	wider range of cohesive		- thoughtfully select ambitious	leaflets
	need to be learnt	- commas to clarify	devices: repetition of a		vocabulary to make my writing	Play scripts
	specifically.	meaning or avoid	word or phrase,		engaging for the reader.	A range of
	- Spell words from Year	ambiguity	grammatical		- use figurative language to make my	different of
	5/6 word list.	- semi-colons, colons	connections (e.g.		writing more interesting (e.g. similes,	poetry -



and dashes to mark	adverbials) and ellipsis	alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphors	haikus,
	,		acrostics,
	aco layout dovices.		rhyming,
	Vocabulary nunils to		limericks,
		, ,	kennings,
			cinquains,
	_		raps narrative,
			free verse,
	l -		nonsense
ambiguity			
	<u> </u>		
	bullet points		
		for their own.	
		Editing and improving	
		Taught to:	
		- make changes to improve the	
		effectiveness of my own and others'	
		writing.	
		- suggest changes to vocabulary,	
		' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	
	and dashes to mark boundary between independent clauses - colons to introduce lists and semi-colons within lists - bullet points to list information - hyphens to avoid ambiguity	boundary between independent clauses - colons to introduce lists and semi-colons within lists - bullet points to list information - hyphens to avoid - use layout devices.  Vocabulary pupils to use: subject object active passive	boundary between independent clauses - colons to introduce lists and semi-colons within lists - bullet points to list information - hyphens to avoid ambiguity  - use layout devices.  - use 'Show not Tell' sentences to make my writing more interesting for the reader.  - Planning and drafting - identify the features of a text use example texts as models for my own writing write down and develop my ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary colon semi-colon bullet points  - use is hyphen colon defective pieces of writing consider how authors have created effective pieces of writing selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.  Editing and improving Taught to: - make changes to improve the effectiveness of my own and others'

# Suggested planning for writing:

- 1) Pick a text type from suggested list.
- 2) Look at examples of the text, identify features, analyse text (at level appropriate to year group).
- 3) Teach any specific techniques, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation needed to successfully write text.



- 4) Children to discuss and plan own version of the text.
- 5) Draft, edit and improve writing (at level appropriate to year group).
- 6) If appropriate and relevant, children to create final copy of piece.

The above process could take anywhere between 1 – 4 weeks depending on the complexity of the text type and the level of detail the children write in.

Alongside this, teach discrete SPAG lessons to ensure coverage of spelling, punctuation and grammar content and discrete handwriting lessons as well as expecting children to apply what they learn in these areas to their writing.

Discuss genres of writing in reading sessions.