## Progression of Skills in English Moldgreen Community Primary School 2021-2022



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Spoken	<ul> <li>I can speak clearly and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can ask question to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can sequence and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I ask questions to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I engage the listener</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I talk confidently and</li> </ul>
language	confidently in front of	get more information	communicate ideas in	clarify or develop my	by varying my	fluently in a range of
0 0	people in my class.	and clarify meaning.	an organised and	understanding.	expression and	situations, using formal
	•I can re-tell a well-	•I can talk in complete	logical way, always	<ul> <li>I can sequence,</li> </ul>	vocabulary.	and Standard English, if
	known story and	sentences.	using complete	develop and	<ul> <li>I adapt my spoken</li> </ul>	necessary.
	remember the main	•I can decide when I	sentences.	communicate ideas in	language depending on	<ul> <li>I ask questions to</li> </ul>
	characters.	need to use specific	•I can vary the amount	an organised and	the audience, the	develop ideas and take
	•I can hold attention	vocabulary.	of detail and choice of	logical way, always	purpose or the context.	account of others'
	when playing and	•I can take turns when	vocabulary, depending	using complete	•I develop my ideas	views.
	learning with others.	talking in pairs or a	on the purpose and the	sentences.	and opinions, providing	<ul> <li>I explain ideas and</li> </ul>
	•I can keep to the main	small group.	audience.	•I show that I	relevant detail.	opinions giving reasons
	topic when we are	•I am aware that	•I take a full part in	understand the main	<ul> <li>I express my point of</li> </ul>	and evidence.
	talking in a group.	formal and informal	paired and group	point and the details in	view.	<ul> <li>I take an active part in</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>I can ask questions in</li> </ul>	situations require	discussions.	a discussion.	•I show that I	discussions and can
	order to get more	different language	<ul> <li>I show that I know</li> </ul>	•I adapt what I am	understand the main	take on different roles.
	information.	(beginning).	when Standard English	saying to the needs of	points, including	<ul> <li>I listen to, and</li> </ul>
	•I can start a	•I can retell a story	is required and use it	the listener or audience	implied meanings in a	consider the opinions
	conversation with an	using narrative	(beginning).	(increasingly).	discussion.	of, others in
	adult I know well or	language and linking	<ul> <li>I can retell a story</li> </ul>	•I show that I know	<ul> <li>I listen carefully in</li> </ul>	discussions.
	with my friends.	words and phrases.	using narrative	that language choices	discussions. I make	<ul> <li>I make contributions</li> </ul>
	•I can listen carefully to	•I can hold the	language and add	vary in different	contributions and ask	to discussions,
	the things other people	attention of people I	relevant detail.	contexts.	questions that are	evaluating others' ideas
	have to say in a group.	am speaking to by	•I show that I have	•I can present to an	responsive to others'	and respond to them.
	<ul> <li>I can join in with</li> </ul>	adapting the way I talk.	listened carefully	audience using	ideas and views.	<ul> <li>I sustain and argue a</li> </ul>
	conversations in a	•I understand how to	because I make	appropriate intonation;	<ul> <li>I use Standard English</li> </ul>	point of view in a
	group.	speak for different	relevant comments.	controlling the tone	in formal situations.	debate, using the
	<ul> <li>I can join in with role</li> </ul>	purposes and	•I present ideas or	and volume so that the	<ul> <li>I am beginning to use</li> </ul>	formal language of
	play.	audiences (beginning).	information to an	meaning is clear.	hypothetical language	persuasion.
		<ul> <li>I can perform a simple</li> </ul>	audience.	<ul> <li>I justify an answer by</li> </ul>	to consider more than	<ul> <li>I express possibilities</li> </ul>
		poem from memory.	•I recognise that	gi <mark>ving ev</mark> idence.	one possible outcome	using hypothetical and
			meaning can be	<ul> <li>I use Standard English</li> </ul>	or solution.	speculative language.
			expressed in different	when it is required.	<ul> <li>I can perform my own</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I engage listeners</li> </ul>
			ways, depending on the	<ul> <li>I perform poems or</li> </ul>	compositions, using	through choosing
			context.	plays from memory,	appropriate intonation	appropriate vocabulary
			•I can perform poems	conveying ideas about	and volume so that	and register that it is

from memory adapting	characters and	meaning is clear.	matched to the
expression and tone as	situations by adapting	<ul> <li>I can perform poems</li> </ul>	context.
appropriate.	expression and tone.	and plays from	<ul> <li>I can perform my own</li> </ul>
and the second sec		memory, making	compositions, using
		careful choices about	appropriate intonation,
-		how I convey ideas. I	volume and expression
		adapt my expression	so that literal and
S		and tone.	implied meaning is
100		<ul> <li>I can begin to select</li> </ul>	clear.
		the appropriate	<ul> <li>I can perform poems</li> </ul>
		register according to	and plays from
		the context.	memory, making
			deliberate choices
1			about how to convey
			ideas about characters,
The second se			contexts and
			atmosphere.



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Applies phonic	Applies p <mark>honic</mark>	Applies their growing	Applies their growing	Determines the	<b>Determines with</b>
	knowledge and skills as	knowledge and skills as	knowledge of root	knowledge of root	meaning of new words	confidence the meaning
	the route to decode	the route to decode	words, prefixes and	words, prefixes and	by applying	<u>of new words by</u>
	words.	words until automatic	suffixes (etymology and	suffixes (etymology and	morphological	applying morphological
	<b>Responds speedily with</b>	decoding has become	morphology) as listed in	morphology) as listed in	knowledge of root	knowledge of root
	the correct sound to	embedded and reading	English appendix 1, both	English appendix 1,	words and affixes from	words and affixes.
	graphemes for all 40+	is fluent.	to read aloud and to	both to read aloud and	Y5/6 spelling appendix.	Fluently and effortlessly
	phonemes, including,	Reads accurately by	understand the meaning	to understand the	Re-reads and reads	reads the full range of
	alternative sounds for	blending the sounds in	of new words they	meaning of new words	ahead to check for	age-appropriate texts
	graphemes.	words that contain the	meet.	they meet.	meaning.	from: modern fiction,
	Reads accurately by	graphemes taught so	Reads exception words,	<b>Reads further exception</b>	Fluently and effortlessly	literary heritage, other
	blending sounds in	far, espe <mark>cially</mark>	noting the unusual	words, noting the	reads a wide range of	cultures, myths, legends,
മ	<u>unfamiliar words</u>	recognising alternative	<u>correspondences</u>	<u>unusual</u>	age-appropriate texts	traditional stories,
ading reading	containing GPCs that	sounds for graphemes.	between spelling and	<u>correspondences</u>	from: modern fiction,	poetry, plays, non-
Reading ord readi	<u>have been taught.</u>	Reads accurately words	sound, and where these	between spelling and	literary heritage, other	fiction, reference and
ea rd r	<u>Reads common</u>	of two or more syllables	<u>occur in the word.</u>	sound, and where these	cultures, myths, legends,	text books.
Rea Word	exception words, noting	that contain the same	Reads with fluency and	occur in the word.	traditional stories,	Reads fluently using
>	<u>unusual</u>	graphemes as above.	automatically a range of	Reads with fluency and	poetry, plays, non-	punctuation to inform
	<u>correspondences</u>	Reads words containing	age appropriate text	automatically a range of	fiction, reference and	meaning.
	between spelling and	common suffixes. (s, es,	types. Read at a speed	age appropriate text	text books.	Pronounces
	sound and where these	ing, ed, er, est)	sufficient to focus on	types.	With little guidance, use	homophones or near
	occur in the word.	Reads further common	understanding.	Reads almost all	appropriate intonation,	homophones
	Reads words containing	exception words, noting		common exception	tone and volume when	appropriately.
	taught GPCs and –s, -es,	unusual	1.	words automatically,	reciting or reading aloud	Uses appropriate
	-ing, -ed, -er and -est	correspondences		noting unusual	to an audience, to make	intonation, tone and
	endings.	between spelling and	1	correspondence	the meaning clear.	volume when reciting or
	Reads words of more	sound and where these		between spelling and		reading aloud to an
	than one syllable that	occur in the word.		sound.		audience, to make the
	contain taught GPCs.				100	meaning clear.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year5	Year 6
	Reads words with	Reads most words	Uses phonic skills	Determines the meaning		
	contractions, and	quickly and accurately,	consistently and	of new words by		
	understands that the	without overt sounding	automatically to address	confidently applying		
	apostrophe represents	and blending, when	unfamiliar or challenging	knowledge of root		
	the omitted letter(s).	they have been	words.	words and their affixes.		
	Reads aloud accurately	frequently encountered.	Prepares poems and	Prepares poems and		
	books that are	Reads aloud books	play scripts to read and	play scripts to read and		
	consistent with their	closely matched to their	perform. Show	perform. Shows		
	developing phonic	improving phonic	inton <mark>ation, tone,</mark>	intonation, tone,		
ല്	knowledge and that do	kn <mark>owledge, sounding</mark>	expression and volume	expression and volume		
قر indii	<u>not require them to use</u>	<mark>out unfamiliar words</mark>	when reciting.	when reciting.		
Reading ord reading	other strategies to work	accurately,	The state			
Rea Word I	<u>out words.</u>	automatically and				
No P	Reads pseudo (alien)	without undue				
	words with accuracy and	hesitation.				
	fluency.	<u>Re-reads books to build</u>				
		up their fluency and	12.2			
		<u>confidence in word</u>				
		reading.				
		Uses segmenting and				
		blending only				
		occasionally, when				
		required for new words.				

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Explains clearly their	Can talk about and give	Beginning to check that	Re-reads to check that	Checks that the text	Checks that the text makes
	understanding of	an opinion on a range of	the text makes sense to	the text makes sense to	makes sense to them,	sense to them, discusses
	what is read to	texts.	them, discussing their	them, discussing their	discusses their	their understanding and
	them.(1c)	Explains and discuss	understanding and	understanding and	understanding and	explains the meaning of
	Draws on what they	their understanding of	explaining the meaning	explaining the meaning	explains the meaning	words in context. (2a)
	already know or on	books, poems and other	of words in context. (2a)	of words in context. (2a)	of words in context.	Asks probing questions to
	background	<u>material, both those</u>	Beginning to ask	Asks relevant questions	(2a)	improve their understanding
	information and	that they listen to and	questions to improve	to improve their	Asks questions to	of a text. (2a)
	vocabulary to	those that they read for	their understanding of a	understanding of a text.	improve their	Draws inferences such as
	understand texts.	<u>themselves. (1a,1c)</u>	text. (2a)	(2a)	understanding of a	inferring characters' feelings
	(1a)	Draws on what they	Beginning to draw	Draws inferences such	text. (2a)	thoughts and motives from
	Checks that the text	already know or on	inferences such as	as inferring characters'	Draws inferences such	their actions, and explains
	makes sense to them	background information	inferring characters'	feelings, thoughts and	as inferring characters'	and justifies inferences with
L	as they read and	and vocabulary provided	feelings, thoughts and	motives from their	feelings, thoughts and	evidence. (2d)
sio	correcting inaccurate	by the teacher. (1a)	motives from their	actions, and justifying	motives from their	Identifies and explains how
nedung	<u>reading.</u>	Checks that the text	actions, and justifying	inferences with	actions, and beginning	language, structure, and
du eh	Quickly identifies	makes sense to them as	inferences with	evidence. (2d)	to justifying inferences	presentation contribute to
an D	when reading has not	they read and correcting	evidence. (2d)	Predicts what might	with evidence. (2d)	meaning. (2f, 2g)
Comprehension	made sense, or	<u>inaccurate reading. (1a)</u>	Beginning to predict	happen from details	Summarises main ideas	Discusses and evaluate how
0	punctuation	Makes inferences on the	what might happen	stated and implied. (2e)	drawn from more than	authors use language,
	misinterpreted, re-	basis of what is being	from details stated and	Identifies main ideas	one paragraph,	including figurative
	reads and self	said, done and	implied. (2e)	drawn from more than	identifying key details	language, considering the
	corrects without	illustrated. (1d)	Beginning to identify	one paragraph and	that support main	impact on the reader. (2g)
	prompting.	Answers and asks	main ideas drawn f <mark>rom</mark>	summarising these. (2c)	ideas. (2c)	Distinguishes between
	Discusses the	questions. (1b, 1d)	more than one	Identifies how language,	Identifies how	statements of fact and
	significance of the	Predicts what might	paragraph and	structure, and	language, structure,	opinion and the ambiguity
	events. (1b)	happen on the basis of	summarising these.(2c)	presentation contribute	and presentation	between the two.
		<u>what has been read so</u>	Beginning to Identify	to meaning. (2f, 2g)	contribute to meaning.	
		<u>far. (1e)</u>	how language, structure,	and the second se	(2f, 2g)	
			and presentation			
			contribute to meaning.			
			(2f, 2g)			

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Makes inferences on	Discusses the sequence	Explains how non-fiction	Fully engages with	Discusses how authors use	Provides reasoned
	the basis of what is	of events in books and	books are structured in	reading a wide range of	language, including	justifications for their
	being said, done or	how they relate to	different ways and can	texts, making choices	figurative language,	<u>views.</u>
	drawn. (1d)	each other. (1c)	use them effectively.(2f)	and explaining	considering the impact on	Participates in discussion
	Predicts what might	Discusses the	Uses non-fiction texts to	preferences.	the reader. (2g)	about both books that
	happen on the basis of	sequence of events in	retrieve information.	Listens to, discusses,	Distinguishes between	are read to them and
	what has been read so	books and how items	(2b)	expresses and justifies	statements of fact and	those they can read for
	<u>far. (1e)</u>	of information are	Listens to, reads and	views about a wide	opinion.	themselves, building on
	Begins to link what	<u>related. (1c)</u>	<u>discusses a <mark>wide range</mark></u>	range of fiction, poetry	Explains and discusses their	their own and other's
	they read or hear to	<b>Becomes increasingly</b>	of fiction, poetry, plays,	and plays.	understanding of what	ideas and challenging
	their own experiences.	familiar w <mark>ith and</mark>	non-fiction and	Explains the precise	they have read, including	views courteously.
	Can retell key stories	retelling a wider range	<u>reference books or</u>	meaning of words in	through formal	Demonstrates that they
	orally using narrative	of stories, fairy stories	textbooks.	<u>context. (2a)</u>	presentation and debate,	have learned a wide
	language. (1c)	and traditional tales.	Reads books that are	Provides explanations	maintaining a focus on the	range of poetry by heart.
on	Can talk about the	Recognises simple	structured in different	which show their high	topic and using notes	Uses contextual
ାସ nsi	main characters within	recurring literacy	ways and reading for a	level of understanding of	where necessary.	evidence to further
Reading	a well known story.	language in stories and	range of purposes.	the text.	Discuss their	explore the text; identify
ea	Learning to appreciate	poetry.	Uses dictionaries to	Comprehension -	understanding of the	finer meanings of words;
Reading Comprehension	rhymes and poems,	Discusses and clarifies	check the meaning of	discussing, evaluating,	meaning of challenging	discuss and explore their
C	and to recite some by	the meanings of words,	words. (2a)	presenting and using	vocabulary in context. (2a)	understanding of
	heart.	linking new meanings	Explains the meaning of	non-fiction	Provides reasoned	challenging vocabulary.
	Discusses word	to known vocabulary.	words in context. (2a)	<b>Retrieves and record</b>	justifications for their	Retrieves, records and
	meanings, linking new	(1a)	Increases their	information from non-	views.	presents information
	meanings to those they	Discusses their	familiarity with a wide	fiction. (2b)	Participates in discussion	from non-fiction texts,
	already know. (1a)	favourite words and	range of books, including	Listens to and discusses	about both books that are	independently and
	Listens to and	phrases. (1a)	fairy stories, myths and	a range of non-fiction	read to them and those	creatively. (2b)
	discusses a wide range	Continues to build up a	legends, and retelling	that are structured in	they can read for	Confidently summarises
	of poems, stories and	repertoire of poems	some of these orally.	different ways, identify	themselves, building on	content drawn from
	non-fiction at a level	learnt by heart,		features.	their own and other's	more than one
	beyond that at which	appreciating these and		Comprehension -	ideas.	paragraph, identifying
	they can read	reciting some, with		Pleasure and positive		key detail that support
	independently.	appropriate intonation		attitudes		their ideas. (2c)
		to make the meaning				
		clear.				

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Comprehension	Listens to, discusses and expresses views about contemporary and classic poetry and explain viewpoint. Listens to, discusses and expresses views about non-fiction and explain viewpoint. Shows clear comprehension of texts read independently; re-read and self-correct after misreading. Knows and accurately retells a wide range of stories, orally and in writing. (1c) Infers from the text. (1d)	Identifies themes and conventions in a wide range of books. (2h) Prepares poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action. Recognises several different forms of poetry, explain their differences of style and layout. (2h) Discusses words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination. (2a) Engages with reading a wide range of texts, making choices and explaining preferences. <u>Re-reads automatically</u> to ensure that the text makes sense; reading to the punctuation. (2a)	Uses dictionaries to check the meaning of words. (2a) Identifies themes and conventions in a wide range of books, making comparisons. (2h) Prepares poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action. Discusses a range of vocabulary that captures the reader's interest and imagination. (2a) Recognises, compares and evaluates different forms of poetry. (2h) Builds on others' ideas and opinions about a text in discussion.	Continues to read, discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non- fiction and reference books or textbooks. Identifies and discusses themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing. (2c, 2h) Retrieves, records and presents information from non-fiction texts. (2b) Makes comparisons within and across books and texts. (2h) Recommends books to their peers, giving substantial reasons. Prepares poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience. Recites confidently more challenging poetry which has been learned by heart.	Explains their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentation and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic. Demonstrates a positive attitude by frequently reading a wide range of highly challenging or sophisticated texts, both fiction and non-fiction. Identifies and discusses features, themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing. (2c) Makes accurate and insightful comparisons within and across different texts.(2h) Shows confidence with different text types specified in the Y5/6 PoS, which include modern fiction, literary heritage, other cultures, myths, legends, traditional stories, poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts. Recommends books to peers, giving detailed reasons for their choices, state and substantiate reading preferences.

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Writing Transcription	Year 1 Spells words containing previously taught phonemes and GPCs accurately. Spells Y1 common exception words and days of the week accurately. Spells simple compound words. Names the letters of the alphabet in order. Writes lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. Writes capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. Writes from memory simple sentences	Year 2 Segments spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling them correctly and making phonically- plausible attempts at others. Spells some common exception words. Spells many KS1 common exception words. Forms lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Forms lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of the writing. Writes capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower- case letters	Year 3 Spells words with prefixes mostly correctly. Spells words with suffixes mostly correctly. Applies all spelling rules from the KS1 guidance with the English Appendix 1. Uses neat, joined handwriting. Spells homophones mostly correctly. Beginning to spell Y3/4 statutory spelling words correctly. Uses neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed. <u>Write from memory simple sentences, dictates by the</u>	Year 4 Spells words with prefixes correctly. Spells words with suffixes correctly. Spells homophones correctly. Spells Y3/4 statutory spelling words correctly. Uses neat joined handwriting style consistently. Applies all the spelling rules and guidance from Y3/4 English App1 into their writing. Uses their knowledge of word families to help with their spelling.	Year 5 Spells common prefixes correctly, eg de-, mis. <u>Converts nouns or</u> <u>adjectives into verbs</u> <u>using suffixes.</u> Spells complex homophones correctly. Spells words correctly from the Y5/6 statutory spelling list. Writes legibly, fluently and with increasing speed. Spells verb prefixes correctly.	Year 6 Spell words correctly Y3/4. Spells words correctly Y5/6. Writes legibly. Uses a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary. Maintains legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writing Transcription	Uses 's' and 'es' to form regular plurals correctly. Uses the prefix 'un'. Adds the suffixes 'ing, ed, er and est' to root words with no change to the root word. Adds suffixes 'ing, ed, er, est' to root words.	Uses the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in most of their writing. Uses spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. <u>Use suffixes '-er', '-est'</u> <u>in adjectives and '-ly' to</u> <u>turn adjectives into</u> <u>adverbs.</u> Adds suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing eg 'ment, ness, ful, less ly'.				



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Uses their own simple	Writes sentences to	Orally rehearses their	Uses a consistent and	Writes for a range of	Writes for a range of
	story ideas or retell a	form a short narrative	ideas for writing and	appropriate structure in	purposes and audiences	purposes using
	familiar story using	about their own and	records their ideas using	non-fiction texts.	with ideas which are	paragraphs to organise
	short, simplistic	others experiences (real	a modelled planning	Uses a consistent and	well sustained, well-	ideas.
	sentences.	and fictional), after	format.	appropriate structure in	paced and logical.	Writes for a range of
	<b>Rereads their writing</b>	discussion with the	Uses their own reading	narrative texts.	Selects appropriate	purposes in narratives,
	aloud to check that it	teacher.	and modelled examples	Writes narrative with a	grammar and vocabulary	describe settings and
	<u>makes sense</u>	Writes a simple,	to plan their writing.	clear beginning, middle	to match the purpose	<u>characters.</u>
	Rereads their writing	coherent narrative	Demonstrates an	and end with a clear	and audience of their	Writes for a range of
	and make suggested	about their own and	understanding of	plot.	writing.	purposes in non-
	changes.	others experiences (real	purpose and audience.	Writes a range of	Writes confidently and	narrative writing, use
	Rereads their writing	and fictional), after	Plans and writes with an	narratives that are well	accurately selecting	simple devices to
u	and make changes	discussion with the	understanding of	structured and well	structure and	structure the writing
itio	independently.	teacher.	purpose and audience.	paced.	organisation of a	and support the reader.
soc	Uses adjectives to	Writes about real	Uses the structure of a	Writes a range of non-	narrative text depending	Writes effectively for a
ш	describe	events, recording these	wider range of text	fiction texts that are well	on audience and	range of purposes and
8	Writes sentences in	simply and clearly.	types.	structured with	purpose.	audiences, selecting
Bu	order to create short	Writes effectively and	Proof-reads their work	appropriate layout	Writes confidently and	language that shows
Writing composition	narratives and non-	<u>coherently for different</u>	to check for errors and	devices.	accurately selecting	good awareness of the
3	fiction texts.	purposes, drawing on	make improvements	Proof reads and amends	structure and	<u>reader.</u>
	Writing is consistent in	their reading to inform	with accuracy.	<u>their own writing.</u>	organisation of a non-	Writes effectively for a
	features and purpose.	the vocabulary and	Proof-reads others'		fiction text depending	range of purposes and
	Uses a number of	grammar of their	work to check for errors		on audience and	audiences selecting the
	features of text types	writing, after discussion	and make		purpose.	appropriate form and
	and make appropriate	with the teacher.	improvements with	_	Describes settings,	drawing independently
	topic/subject matter	Considers what they are	accuracy.		character and	<u>on what they have read</u>
	vocabulary choices.	going to write before	Makes ambitious word		atmosphere to engage	as models for their own
		<u>beginning by</u>	choices to add detail and		the reader.	writing.
		encapsulating what	effect to en <mark>gage th</mark> e			
		they want to say,	reader.		100	
		sentence by sentence.				
l	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

	Makes simple additions,	Creates settings,	Proof reads and amends	Describes settings,	Integrates dialogue in
	revision and proof-	characters and plot in	others' writing.	characters and	narratives to convey
	reading corrections to	narratives.	Creates detailed	atmosphere with	character and advance
	their own writing.	Organises their writing	settings, characters and	carefully chosen	the action.
	Verbs to indicate time	into paragraphs around	plot in narratives to	vocabulary to enhance	Distinguishes between
	are used correctly	a theme.	engage the reader and	mood, clarify meaning	the language of speech
	including verbs in the	Uses heading and sub-	add atmosphere.	and create pace.	and writing and choose
	<u>continuous form.</u>	headings to aid	Organises their writing	Uses dialogue to convey	the appropriate register.
۲		presentation.	into paragraphs around	a character and advance	
ioi			a theme to add	the action.	
osit			cohesion and aid the	Uses organisational and	
bdu			reader.	presentational devices	
composition				that are relevant to the	
ള				text type, eg headings,	
Writing (				bullet points,	
٧r				underlining etc.	
-				Creates paragraphs that	
		1 2 2 2 1		are usually suitably	
				linked.	
				Proof-reads their own	
				work and assesses the	
				effectiveness and	
				makes necessary	
				amendments.	

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writing composition					Proof-reads others' work and assesses the effectiveness and makes necessary amendments. Proof-reads their work to precis longer passages by removing unnecessary repetition or irrelevant details. Begins to perform their own compositions using appropriate intonation, volume and movements so that the meaning is clear. Evaluates and edits by ensuring consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
	sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil	<ul> <li>form lower-case letters of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use the diagonal and horizontal</li> </ul>	write legibly, fluently and with
riting	comfortably and correctly (rec)	correct size relative to one another	strokes that are needed to join	increasing speed by:
	begin to form lower-case letters in the correct	<ul> <li>start using some of the diagonal</li> </ul>	letters and understand which	<ul> <li>choosing the writing implement</li> </ul>
	direction, starting and finishing in the right place	and horizontal strokes needed to	letters, when adjacent to one	that is best suited for a task.
	(rec) using in and out strokes	join letters	another, are best left un-joined	
	<ul> <li>form capital letters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>write capital letters and digits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>increase the legibility,</li> </ul>	
vrit	<ul> <li>form digits 0-9</li> </ul>	of the correct size, orientation and	consistency and quality of their	
νpr	<ul> <li>understand which letters belong to which</li> </ul>	relationship to one another and to	handwriting [for example, by	
Handw	handwriting 'families' and to practise these.	lower case letters	ensuring that the downstrokes of	
		<ul> <li>use spacing between words</li> </ul>	letters are parallel and equidistant;	
		that reflects the size of the letters.	that lines of writing are spaced	
			sufficiently so that the ascenders	
			and descenders of letters do not	
			touch].	



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Uses simple sentence	Demarcat <mark>es sentences</mark>	Maintains the correct	Maintains accurate	Uses the full range of	Uses capital letter
	structures.	with capital letters and	tense (including	tense throughout a	punctuation from	correctly and full stop
1	Uses capital letters for	<u>full stops.</u>	progressive form and	piece of writing.	previous year groups.	correctly.
	<u>names, places, the days</u>	Uses question marks.	present perfect).	Uses Standard English	Uses commas to clarify	Uses question marks
	of the week and	Uses present and past	Maintains the correct	verb inflections	meaning or to avoid	correctly.
	personal pronoun I	tense mostly correctly	tense with accurate	accurately, eg 'we were'	ambiguity.	Uses commas for lists,
	Uses finger spaces.	and consistently.	subject/verb agreement.	rather than 'we was'.	Uses a wider range of	Uses apostrophe of
	Uses full stops to end	Uses co-ordination 'or,	Uses the full range of	Uses the full range of	linking words/phrases	contraction.
c	sentences.	and, but'.	punctuation from	punctuation from	between sentences and	Selects vocabulary and
ılary, punctuation	Uses the conjunction	<u>Uses some</u>	previous year groups	previous year groups.	paragraphs to build	grammatical structures
iua	'and' to link ideas and	subordination 'when, if,	including: full stops,	Uses inverted commas	cohesion including time	that reflect what the
nct X	sentences.	<u>that, because'.</u>	capital letters, question	and necessary	adverbials, place	writing requires, doing
Vocabulary, ar and punc	Uses question marks.	<u>Uses the full range of</u>	marks and exclamation	punctuation correctly in	adverbials and number.	this mostly
cabu and	Uses exclamation	<u>punctuati<mark>on taught at</mark></u>	marks.	direct speech.	Uses relative clauses	appropriately.
oca r ai	marks.	KS1 mostly correctly	Uses commas within	Uses apostrophes for	beginning with a relative	Uses a range of devices
Vo Grammar	Uses compound	including commas to	lists.	singular possession	pronoun (who, which,	to build cohesion within
ъ	sentence structures.	separate items in a list.	Uses apostrophes to	confidently.	where, when, whose,	and across paragraphs
Gra		Uses apostrophes to	show possession and	Uses apostrophes for	that).	
0		mark singular possession	form contractions.	plural possession.	Uses adverbs and modal	
		in nouns and	Uses inverted commas	Expands noun phrases	verbs to indicate	
		contractions.	in direct speech.	with the addition of	degrees of possibility,	
			Uses a range of simple	modifying adjectives and	eg surely, perhaps,	
			conjunctions including	prepositional phrases	should, might.	
			some subordinates.		Uses brackets, dashes or	
			presentation		commas to begin to	
					indicate parenthesis.	

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation			Uses subordinate clauses. Uses conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show times, place and cause. Uses 'a' or 'an' correctly.	Chooses nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. Uses frontal adverbials with awareness of commas.		Uses verb tensesconsistently andcorrectly throughouttheir writing.Uses the colon tointroduce a list and usea semi-colon withinlists.Uses the range ofpunctuation taught atKS2 correctly.Uses the passive toaffect the presentationof information in asentence.Exercises an assuredand conscious controlover levels of formality,particularly throughmanipulating grammarand vocabulary toachieve this.
			58	aP.		Uses punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.