



Year Group	co	OMPOSITION	TRAN	TRANSCRIPTION		
	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Writing Process	Spelling	Handwriting		
EYFS	children to write in different contexts and for different pur At St Joseph's school, we fully appreciate and recognise t	th to activities and this is tailored to the specific context of events of events of events of events. They will form letters correctly and they will be increasing the relationship between children's reading and writing. Where writers. We encourage pupils to be enthusiastic about reading a	gly aware of the conventions of writing, inc e possible, shared reading and writing is li	cluding grammar, punctuation and spelling nked so children can be helped to improve		
Year 1 Autumn	 composes phrases and sentences speaks in sentences shows an awareness of how full stops are used in writing or reading organises writing correctly (top to bottom, left to right) writing may need some mediation 	 sequences short narratives orally and pictorially based on real and fictional experiences says out loud what is going to be written about 	 vc words cvc words (short and long vowels) words with adjacent consonants some CEW / HFW words ending ff ss zz ck words with the / ng/sound (nbefore k) names the letters of thealphabet in order 	sits correctly at the table and holds a pencil comfortably and correctly distinguishes between lower case letters and capital letters		
Year 1 Spring	 composes phrases and sentences orally and attempts to replicate them in writing (little mediation needed) uses capital letters and full stops at times begins to use capital letters for names recognises basic punctuation, question marks and exclamation marks in print understands that and can join words and sentences 	 begins to write short narratives based on real and fictional experiences includes a simple beginning, middle and end in writing discusses what they have written with theteacher or other pupils 	 words with consonant digraphs and some vowel diagraphs/ trigraphs alternative vowel phonemes (/ay//ai//a_e/) new consonant spellings pand wh words ending in -y majority of CEW / HFW begins to spell the singular plural of words divides words into syllable 	betweenwords		





Year 1 Summer	 writes a sentence that makes sense using capital letters and full stops uses and to join words and clauses sequences sentences to form shortnarratives uses capital letters for names of people, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun I begins to use question marks and exclamation marks in writing uses some descriptive language 	 writes short narratives based on real and fictional experiences uses a simple plan (e.g. storyboard, flowchart) re-reads what has been written to check it makessense makes simple changes to writing where suggested reads aloud own writing clearly enough to beheard by peers and the teacher 	 compound words days of the week numbers to 20 words ending in tch plurals of nouns and verbs adding —s and — es to words verbs where no change is needed to the root word adding endings —ing —ed — er adjectives where no change is needed to the root word adding -er and —est words with the addition of the prefix un- Y1 CEW / HFW phonetically plausible attempts of new words 	begins to form lower case letters in the correct direction starting and finishing in the right place forms capital letters correctly		
Year Group		DMPOSITION	TRANSCRIPTION			
	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Writing Process	Spelling	Handwriting		
Year 2 Autumn	 uses coordinating conjunctions (joining words) and, or, but, so uses question marks and exclamation marks in writing uses simple <u>adjective</u>s for description understands and uses the terms <u>noun</u>, <u>verb</u> and adjective 	 uses basic layout conventions in different forms of writing plans out loud what is going to be written creates simple plans to support writing makes simple changes to writing where appropriate proof-reads own writing to check for basic errors 	 words with the /n/sound spelt kn and gn at the beginning of words words with the /r/sound spelt wr at the beginning of words words with the /j/sound speltas ge and dge and g words with the /s/sound spelt c before e i y adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y towords ending in e with a consonant before it begins to select 	forms lower case letters of the correct size relative to one another		





Year 2 Spring	 begins to use subordinating conjunctions (joining words) when, if, because, as begins to use past and present tense correctly uses_commas in lists uses apostrophe for contraction understands and uses the term adverb begins to use adverbs in writing 	 develops stamina to write at increasing length writes down key ideas and words (inc. some newvocabulary drawn from listening to, and talking about, whole books to develop plans) considers word choice, grammar and punctuation re-reads own writing to check for sense, basicerrors and meaning reads aloud writing with appropriate intonationto make meaning clear 	 correct GPCs in spelling words with contractions words ending in -le,-el, - al and -il adding -ies to nouns and verbs ending in y adding -ed, -ing, -er, - est to a root word ending in y with a consonant before it selects correct GPCs in spelling words with the suffix -ly uses -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs 	handwriting is legible with almost all lower case letters and capital letters accurately and consistently formed and of the correct size and orientation
Year 2 Summer	 recognises and writes (grammatically correct) different types of sentences: statements, questions, commands and exclamations understands and uses coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to construct andextend sentences uses the past and present tense correctlythroughout writing inc. the progressive form uses capital letters for proper nounsaccurately uses a range of punctuation almost always correctly – full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in lists, apostrophe for contraction and apostrophefor singular possession 	 writes narratives about personal experiencesand those of others (real and fictional) writes for different purposes (including poetry) uses plans to support writing links ideas and events using strategies to create 'flow' evaluates the effective use of word choice, grammar and punctuation makes appropriate additions, revisions and corrections proof reads to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation re-reads writing to check for correct and consistent tense evaluates writing with teachers and 	 uses phonic knowledge to spellsimple monosyllabic and polysyllabic words Y2 CEW / HFW spells frequently used homophones / near homophones words using the possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -yto words of one syllable ending in a single letter after a short vowel words with the suffixes - ment, -ness, -ful and -less 	 words are almost alwaysappropriately and consistently spaced in relation to the size of theletters some diagonal and horizontal strokes are used to join letters





Year Group	uses expanded <u>noun phrase</u> s, adjectives and adverbs for description and specification CO	peers	words ending in -tion recognises own spelling errors and makes some attempt to correct these compound nouns TRANSCRIPTION		
real Group	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Writing Process	Spelling Handwriting		
Year 3 Autumn	 uses a wide range of conjunctions to join sentences and develop ideas varies sentence openers uses pronouns to avoid repetition uses a range of punctuation with increasing accuracy – full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in lists, apostrophe for contraction and apostrophe for singular possession uses a or an according to whether the nextword begins with a consonant or a vowel begins to select words for effect 	 begins to use paragraphs to group related material uses a range of planning strategies and tools becomes more aware of the audience and purpose of different types of writing discusses and records ideas 	 words with the /ai/ sound spelt ei, eigh or ey words containing the /u/ soundspelt ou adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (words ending with a single consonant preceded by a short yowel double the consonant before adding ing) uses diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters and understands which letters when adjacent to one another or best left unjoined. 		





Year 3 Spring	 begins to use apostrophe for plural possession begins to use inverted commas topunctuate direct speech understands main clauses selects words for effect to support purposeand engage readers' interests 	 uses headings and sub-headings to aid presentation writes for a range of real purposes and audiences as part of their work across the curriculum reads aloud own writing using appropriate intonation 	 the /i/ sound spelt y elsewherethan at the of words possessive apostrophe with regular plural words words using prefixes; undis-, mis-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto- 	handwriting is legible with almost all lower case letters and capital letters accurately and consistently formed and of the correct size and orientation
Year 3 Summer	 expresses time, place and cause using; conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because) adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore) prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because, of) begins to understand subordinate clauses uses a range of punctuation accurately and effectively - full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in lists, apostrophefor contraction, apostrophe for singular possession and inverted commas for direct speech uses the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past uses a varied and rich vocabulary 	 structures and organises writing with a beginning, middle and end across a range of text types uses texts similar to those that they are planningto write, to understand and learn from its structure assesses the effectiveness of own and others'writing proof reads for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors and self-corrects 	 formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, such as super- anti-, auto- spells some words from the National Curriculum word listfor Years 3 and 4 begins to use a dictionary tocheck spellings can spell words using knowledge of word family 	words are almost alwaysappropriately and consistently spaced in relation to the size of theletters some diagonal and horizontalstrokes are used to join letters





Year Group	co	TRANSCRIPTION		
	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Writing Process	Spelling Handwriting	
Year 4 Autumn	 understands the grammatical differencebetween plural and possessive -s uses noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases 	 uses appropriate choice of <u>pronoun</u>/noun withinand across sentences to aid cohesion proof reads for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors and self-corrects as thewriting develops 	 further homophones and nearhomophones words using suffixes: -/y, - ation,-ous words with endings sounding /shun/: -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian words ending with -sure and -ture 	
Year 4 Spring	 becomes increasingly aware of subordinate clauses and experiments with their positionin sentences uses commas to demarcate fronted adverbials uses Standard English when writing to ensure grammatical accuracy (<i>I seen / I saw</i>) uses vocabulary which is appropriate to task, audience and purpose 	 attempts to make simple links between paragraphs plans effectively for a range of writing decisions about writing are based on awareness of audience and purpose proposes changes to grammar and vocabulary toimprove consistency reads aloud their own writing to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controls the tone and volume so that meaning is clear 	 words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) words with the /sh/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin) words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) 	





Year 4 Summer	•	uses subordinate clauses and fronted adverbials which are correctly punctuatedusing commas punctuates direct speech correctly, using commas after reporting clause and new speaker, new line identifies parts of speech (now including possessive pronouns and determiners) writes with grammatical accuracy uses a varied and rich vocabulary and a wider range of conjunctions in an increasing range of sentence structures (simple, compound and complex)	•	creates settings, characters and plot in narratives writes non-narratives using appropriate organisational devices organises paragraphs around a theme discusses writing similar to that which they are planning to write, in order to learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar assesses the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggests improvements	•	possessive apostrophes withirregular plurals spell words from the National Curriculum word list for Years 3 and 4 use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in adictionary		
Year Group		СО	MP	SITION		TRANS	SCF	RIPTION
		Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation		Writing Process		Spelling		Handwriting
Year 5 Autumn		uses <u>relative clauses</u> with/without a <u>relative pronoun</u> selects words for effect to support purpose and engage readers' interest	•	begins to build paragraphs around a topic sentence demonstrates growing awareness of audience and purpose begins to develop characters and settings through selection of effective vocabulary summarises a paragraph considers the impact and effect of vocabulary and grammar choices when re-reading own and others' writing	•	uses a thesaurus words containing the letter-string ough spells some words from the National Curriculum word list for Years 5 and 6	•	knows what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task i.e. notes, final versions, labelling a diagram, filling in forms





Year 5 Spring	 uses modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility uses brackets, dashes and commas todemarcate relative clauses uses a thesaurus to refine word choice 	 links ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seenher before) selects appropriate formats and forms to suit audience and purpose uses own reading, what is listened to and what isseen as models to support the development of character, setting and atmosphere edits own work and offers suggestions to others to improve the impact and effect of writing proof reads own work for spelling and punctuation errors 	 words with the /ee/ soundspelt ei after c converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.gate, -ise, ify) verb prefixes (e.g. dis-, de-, mis- , over- and re-)
Year 5 Summer	uses modal verbs and adverbs to indicatedegrees of possibility uses brackets, dashes and commas toindicate parenthesis uses commas to clarify meaning or avoidambiguity chooses vocabulary to complement purp	identifies the audience for, and purpose of, the writing, selecting the appropriate form and usesother similar writing as models for their own uses devices to build cohesion within and acrossparagraphs	spells some words from the National Curriculum word list for Years 5 and 6 uses the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary words ending in —able and —ible words ending in —ably and —ibly





Year Group	CC	OMPOSITION	TRANS	TRANSCRIPTION		
	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Writing Process	Spelling	Handwriting		
Year 6 Autumn	identifies the <u>subject</u> and <u>object</u> within a sentence uses <u>colon</u> s to introduce a list and <u>semicolon</u> s within lists understands how words are related by meaning as <u>synonym</u> s and <u>antonym</u> s	 notes and develops initial ideas, drawing onreading and research where necessary uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure texts and guide the reader describes settings, character and atmosphere to good effect selecting appropriate vocabulary and grammar suggests changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning assesses the effectiveness of their own and others' writing 	homophones and other wordsthat are often confused uses a thesaurus efficiently and effectively	 writes legibly and fluently and with increasingly efficient speed knows which letters join and which writing implement is best suited to a task 		
Year 6 Spring	 knows the difference between the active and passive voice varies length, structure and subject of sentences to extend meaning and interest the reader punctuates <u>bullet points</u> consistently uses <u>hyphen</u>s to avoid ambiguity uses expanded noun phrases to conveycomplicated information concisely 	 writes making conscious links to reading links ideas across paragraphs using a wider rangeof cohesive devices (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections e.g. the use of adverbials such as, on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and ellipsis integrates dialogue to convey character andadvance action précises longer passages evaluates own and others writing and edits asappropriate 	 words with the ending /shus/spelt -cious or -tious words with the ending /shul/spelt -cial or -tial words with the endings - ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency adding suffixes beginning withvowel letters to words ending in -fer (the r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longerstressed) 			





Y	e	ar	6	
S	ui	mı	m	er

- uses the passive voice to effect the presentation of information in a sentence
- uses colons, semi colons and dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- uses a full range of punctuation appropriately and effectively to vary pace/create atmosphere including ellipsis
- demonstrates appropriate use of vocabulary and grammar to suit bothformal and informal situations and recognises the subjunctive form
- makes appropriate choices of grammar and vocabulary to clarify meaning including use
- of a thesaurus

- writes for a range of purposes and audiences
- uses suitable forms with appropriate features for different text types
- introduces, develops and concludes paragraphs appropriately
- ensures the consistent and correct use of tensethroughout a piece of writing
- uses drafting to make appropriate choices in grammar and vocabulary to clarify and enhancemeaning
- précises longer passages appropriately
- proof reads writing for wider audience to ensureaccuracy of spelling and punctuation

- spells words from the National Curriculum word list for Years 5and 6
- uses the full range of spelling rules and patterns as listed in English Programme of Study for Key Stage 1 and 2 accurately
- words using a hyphen to link aprefix to a route word
- words with silent letters
 (i.e. letters whose
 presence cannotbe
 predicted from the
 pronunciation of the
 word)