



**Writing
(38 weeks)**

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Texts for Writing	<p>Where the Wild Things Are</p> <p>Anansi</p> <p>Look Up!</p> <p>Halibut Jackson</p> <p>The Magic Paintbrush</p> <p>Little Red</p> <p>The Tiny Seed</p> <p>The Extraordinary Gardener</p> <p>Weirdo</p> <p>The Night Pirates</p> <p>So Much</p> <p>Izzy Gizmo</p>	<p>Cave Baby</p> <p>Astro Girl</p> <p>Billy and the Beast</p> <p>I Want My Hat Back</p> <p>Beegu</p> <p>Leo and the Octopus</p> <p>Stanley's Stick</p> <p>The Sea Saw</p> <p>Lost and Found</p> <p>Pig the Pug</p> <p>Iggy Peck, Architect</p> <p>The Magic Bed</p>	<p>The Goldilocks Project</p> <p>Wolves</p> <p>The Journey Home</p> <p>We Are Water Protectors</p> <p>The Minpins</p> <p>The Bear and the Piano</p> <p>The Owl and the Pussy-cat</p> <p>Tadpole's Promise</p> <p>The Dragon Machine</p> <p>Ocean Meets Sky</p> <p>The Great Fire of London</p> <p>A Walk in London</p>	<p>Leon and the Place Between</p> <p>The Heart and the Bottle</p> <p>The First Drawings</p> <p>The BFG</p> <p>The Tear Thief</p> <p>The Pied Piper</p> <p>The Last Garden</p> <p>Black Dog</p> <p>Nen and the Lonely Fisherman</p> <p>Sparky</p> <p>The Mysteries of Harris Burdick</p> <p>How to Live Forever</p> <p>Jim, A Cautionary Tale</p> <p>The Day I Swapped My Dad for Two Goldfish</p>	<p>Tar Beach</p> <p>The Mermaid of Zennor</p> <p>FARThER</p> <p>Until I Met Dudley</p> <p>Winter's Child</p> <p>Cinnamon</p> <p>The Lion and the Unicorn</p> <p>Odd and the Frost Giants</p> <p>The Baker by the Sea</p> <p>The Story of Tutankhamun</p> <p>The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe</p> <p>Pride: Story of Harvey Milk & the Rainbow Flag</p>	<p>The Man Who Walked Between the Towers</p> <p>The Tempest</p> <p>Robot Girl</p> <p>The Odyssey</p> <p>The Lost Thing</p> <p>Freedom Bird</p> <p>The Sleeper and the Spindle</p> <p>Beowulf</p> <p>Kaspar, Prince of Cats</p> <p>Anne Frank</p> <p>High Rise Mystery</p> <p>Firebird</p>	<p>The Arrival</p> <p>Windrush Child</p> <p>The Promise</p> <p>The Last Bear</p> <p>The Invention of Hugo Cabret</p> <p>The Templeton Twins</p> <p>Have an Idea</p> <p>The Three Little Pigs Project</p> <p>The Boy in the Tower</p> <p>Grimm Tales for Young and Old</p> <p>The Princess Blankets</p> <p>The Unforgotten Coat</p> <p>Night Mail</p>
Phonic & Whole word spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen to and hear the sounds in CVC, CVCC and CCVC words. (LIT) - Recall &/identify the taught GPCs (the letters that represent the sounds) (including some digraphs) on a grapheme mat and use this when writing. (LIT) - Spell some taught common exception/ high frequency and familiar words. (LIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught - Spell common exception words - Spell the days of the week - Name the letters of the alphabet in order - Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound - Spell words with simple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly - Learn 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 - Learn to spell common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spell further homophones - Spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spell some words with 'silent' letters - Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused - Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1 		

		<p>phoneme/grapheme correspondence accurately e.g. cat, dog, red</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make phonetically plausible attempts at writing longer words using dominant phonemes and common grapheme representations 	<p>exception words distinguish between homophones and near-homophones</p>		
Other word building spelling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other word building spelling-use the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs - Use the prefix un- - Use -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words - Apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) - Learn to spell more words with contracted forms - Add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly - Show awareness of silent letters in spelling e.g. knight, write use -le ending as the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words - Apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them - Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals - Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them - Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words - Use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Transcription		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 	
Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop their fine motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently (PD) - Develop the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly - Begin to form lower-case letters in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another - Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters - Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task

	<p>foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient (PD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. (LIT) - Know how to write the taught letters (LIT) 	<p>correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form capital letters - Form digits 0-9 - Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these - Produce recognisable letters and words to convey meaning - Another person can read writing with some mediation 	<p>letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 		
Contexts for Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child initiated writing (in role, and for purpose) - Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) - Write about real events - Write poetry - Write for different purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) - Write about real events - Write poetry - Write for different purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own - In writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed 	
Planning Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) - Talk about and respond to stories (rhymes and songs) with actions, recalling key events and innovating (alternate aspect). e.g character, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Say out loud what they are going to write about - Compose a sentence orally before writing it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan or say out loud what they are going to write about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss and record ideas - Compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary

	<p>settings, object. (C&L)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talk about elements of a topic using newly introduced vocabulary and extending sentences using a range of conjunctions to offer extra explanation and detail with correct tenses. (C&L) 				
Editing Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To check written work by reading and make changes where necessary.(LIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense - Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils - Re-read to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form - Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements - Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences - Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning - In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Précising longer passages - Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs - Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader
Performing Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talk about and respond to stories (rhymes and songs) with actions, recalling key events and innovating (alternate aspect). (C&L) - Talk about elements of a topic using newly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave spaces between words - Join words and joining clauses using "and" - Use familiar adjectives to add detail e.g. red apple, bad wolf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify - Attempt some varied vocab and use some varied sentence openings e.g. time connectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although - Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a thesaurus - Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely - Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

	introduced vocabulary and extending sentences using a range of conjunctions to offer extra explanation and detail with correct tenses. (C&L)						
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To make writing exciting using wow words (adjectives). (LIT) - To begin to know sentences can be extended using a joining word (conjunction) (LIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) - Use verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) - Use the un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs - Combine words to make sentences, including using and sequence sentences to form short narratives - Separate words with spaces - Use sentence demarcation (. ! ?) - Use capital letters for names and pronoun ('I') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use coordination (using or, and, or but) - Use commas in lists - Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command - Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) - Use apostrophes for omission & singular possession - Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form - Use extended simple sentences e.g. including adverbs and adjectives to add interest - Use some features of written Standard English - Learn how to use selected grammar for Year 2 - Use and understand grammatical terminology when discussing writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes -Use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' - Use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) - Use fronted adverbials - Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause learn, - Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes -Use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' - Use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) - Use a wide range of fronted adverbials correctly punctuated - Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause learn, - Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause - Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun - Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs - Use verb prefixes use devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms - Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence - Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause understand and use differences in informal and formal language understand synonyms & Antonyms use further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think of, say and write a simple sentence, sometimes using a capital letter and full stop. (LIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark - Use a capital letter for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop understanding by learning how to use familiar and new punctuation correctly: Full stops and capital letters and question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use commas after fronted adverbials - Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns - Use and punctuate direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing - Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity - Use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses 	

		names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	marks use sentence demarcation CL . ? Exclamation marks and commas in a list Apostrophes for contracted form and for possession				- Use a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
Grammatical Terminology	letter capital letter word sentence full stop	letter capital letter word singular plural sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark	noun noun phrase statement question exclamation command compound adjective verb suffix adverb tense (past, present) apostrophe comma	adverb preposition conjunction word family prefix clause subordinate clause direct speech consonant consonant letter vowel vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner pronoun possessive pronoun adverbial	modal verb relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis bracket dash cohesion ambiguity	subject object active passive synonym antonym ellipsis hyphen colon semi-colon bullet points