





			TRANSCRIPTION				
Spelling							
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	







		C	6 H I		
	ELG- Writing	Spell:	Spell by:	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance
	Children at the expected level	 Words containing 	 Segmenting spoken 	them (English Appendix 1)	for adding them
	will:	each of the 40+	words into	Spell further homophones	Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight,
	 Spell words by 	phonemes already	phonemes and	Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)	psalm, solemn]
	identifying the	taught.	representing these	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with	Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words
	sounds in them	 Common exception 	by graphemes,	regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with	which are often confused
	and representing	words.	spelling many	irregular plurals [for example, children's]	Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and
	the sounds with a	 Days of the week 	correctly	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling	understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt
	letter or letters	Name the letters of the	 Learning new 	in a dictionary	specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
	 Write simple 	alphabet:	ways of spelling	Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher,	Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
	phrases and	Naming the letters	phonemes for	that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling,
	sentences that can	of the alphabet in	which one or more		meaning or both of these in a dictionary
	be read by others	order	spellings are		Use a thesaurus.
		 Using letter names 	already known,		
		to distinguish	and learn some		
		between	words with each		
		alternative	spelling, including		
		spellings of the	a few common		
ج		same sound	homophones		
rlur		Add prefixes and suffixes:	 Learning to spell 		
rict		 Using the spelling 	common exception		
C III		rule for adding —s	words		
al (or —es as the	 Learning to spell 		
ion		plural marker for	more words with		
National Curriculum		nouns and the	contracted forms		
-		third person	 Learning the 		
		singular marker for	possessive		
		verbs.	apostrophe		
		 Using the prefix – 	(singular) [for		
		un.	example, the girl's		
		 Using —ing, -ed 	book]		
		and –est where no	 Distinguishing 		
		change is needed	between		
		in the spelling of	homophones and		
		the root word.	near-homophones		
		Apply simple spelling rules	Add suffixes to spell longer		
		and guidance.	words, including —ment, -ness,		
			-ful, -less, -ly.		
		Write from memory simple	Apply spelling rules and		
		sentences dictated by the	guidance.		
		teacher that include the GPCs	Write from memory simple		
		and common exception words	sentences dictated by the		
		taught so far.	teacher that include words		
			using		







Skills	I can break the flow of speech into words, hear and say the initial sound in words and segment sounds in words and blend them together. I can give meanings to the marks I make as I draw, write, paint or use a keyboard or touch screen technology. I can spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.	To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect. To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance. To read words that they have spelt. To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those phonemes.	the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others. To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling. To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance. To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. To segment spoken words into phonemes and to then	To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.	To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.	To use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the spelling and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.
			words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. To segment spoken words				







To know all letters of the	To know all letters of the	To spell some common	To spell many of the Y3 and	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4	To spell many of the Y5 and	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6
alphabet and the sounds	alphabet and the sounds	homophones correctly (e.g.	Y4 statutory spelling words	statutory spelling words	Y6 statutory spelling words	statutory spelling words
which they most commonly	which they most commonly	bare/bear, blue/blew,	correctly – consider, answer,	correctly	correctly — accompany,	correctly.
represent.	represent.	night/knight).	exercise, remember, quarter,	To spell words that use the	according, appreciate,	To spell homophones and
To recognise consonant	To recognise consonant	To spell most Y1 and Y2	learn, heard, early, earth,	possessive apostrophe with	attached, accommodate,	near homophones that include
digraphs which have been	digraphs which have been	common exception words	calendar, popular, regular,	plural words, including	aggressive, rhyme, rhythm,	nouns that end in -ce/-cy and
taught and the sounds which	taught and the sounds which	correctly.	appear, disappear, address,	irregular plurals (e.g. girls',	symbol, system, forty,	verbs that end in -se/-sy (e.g.
they represent.	they represent.	To add suffixes to spell most	arrive, different, difficult,	boys', babies', children's,	curiosity, embarrass,	practice/ practise,
To spell some common high	To recognise vowel digraphs	words correctly in their	busy, breathe, complete,	men's, mice's).	excellent, exaggerate,	licence/license, advice/advise).
frequency words correctly.	which have been taught and	writing, e.g. –ment, –ness, –	increase, extreme, decide,	To successfully add the	especially, interrupt, develop,	To develop their knowledge of
	the sounds which they	ful, –less, –ly.	describe, island, forward,	prefixes mis-, auto-, inter-, ir-	determined, familiar,	morphology and etymology in
	represent.	To spell more words with	forwards, history, important,	to root words and explain	definitive, awkward,	spelling, including the origins
	To recognise words with	contracted forms, e.g. can't,	reign, straight, strange,	how they change the meaning	persuade, immediately,	of root words and how this
	adjacent consonants.	didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's,	February, breath, fruit, group,	of root words.	suggest, marvellous,	can be used to support
	To accurately spell most	I'll.	heart, interest, perhaps,	To successfully add the suffix	necessary, programme,	spelling.
	words containing the 40+	To learn the possessive	question, build, continue,	–ion to root words and	recommend, convenience,	To spell words that contain
	previously taught phonemes and GPCs.	singular apostrophe (e.g. the	experiment, promise, natural.	explain how it changes the	muscle, disastrous, neighbour,	hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-
	To spell all Y1 common	girl's book).	To spell some more complex homophones and near-	meaning of root words. To spell words ending in <i>zhuh</i>	interfere, average, desperate, temperature, vegetable,	enter, co- operate, co-own). To use further suffixes and
	exception words correctly.		homophones, including	spelt sure correctly.		understand the guidance for
	To spell days of the week		here/hear, brake/break and	To spell words with the short	frequently, equipment, bruise, nuisance, recognise, criticise.	adding them.
ab	correctly.		mail/ male.	<i>u</i> _sound spelt ou correctly.	To spell complex homophones	To add suffixes beginning
Knowledge	To use -s and -es to form		To successfully add the	To spell words with the <i>ay</i>	and near- homophones,	with a vowel to words ending
N I	regular plurals correctly.		prefixes dis-, in-, im-, re-, anti-	sound spelt ei, eigh, ey	including who's/whose and	in —fer.
上	To use the prefix 'un-'		, super-, sub- to root words	correctly.	stationary/stationery.	To spell words with the <i>sh</i>
	accurately.		and explain how they change	To spell words ending in -ous	To spell words with the silent	sound spelt ti, ci, si or ssi
	To successfully add the		the meaning of root words.	correctly.	letters b, t correctly.	correctly.
	suffixes —ing, —ed, —er and —		To successfully add the	To spell words with the <i>s</i>	To spell words containing the	To spell words with the silent
	est to root words where no		suffixes —ous, -ly, -ion, -ian to	sound spelt sc correctly.	letter string ough correctly.	letters k, q, l and n correctly.
	change is needed in the		root words and explain how	To spell words ending <i>-zhun</i>	To successfully add the	To spell words with <i>ee</i> sound
	spelling of the root words		they change the meaning of	spelt sion correctly.	prefixes mis-, auto-, inter-, ir-	spelt ei and ie correctly.
	(e.g. helped, quickest).		root words.	To spell words with the <i>c</i>	to root words and explain	To spell words ending in -ible
	To spell simple compound		To spell words ending in -ture	sound spelt –que correctly.	how they change the meaning	and –able correctly.
	words (e.g. dustbin, football).		correctly.	To spell words with the q	of root words.	5
	<u> </u>		To add –ation to verbs to	sound spelt –gue correctly.	To successfully add the	
			form nouns.		suffixes –able, -ible, -ably, -	
			To spell words with the c		ibly to root words and explain	
			sound spelt 'ch' correctly.		how they change the meaning	
			To spell words with <i>sh</i> sound		of root words.	
			spelt ch correctly.		To spell words ending in –ent	
			To spell words with short I		correctly.	
			sound spelt with the y		To spell words ending in –	
			correctly.		ence correctly.	
					To spell words with the <i>ee</i>	
					sound spelt ei correctly.	







						To spell words ending in –ant correctly. To spell words ending in – ance correctly. To spell words ending in – ancy correctly. To spell words ending <i>shul</i> spelt –cial or –tial correctly.	
Topic /							
				Handwriting			
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	ELG- Writing Children at the expected level will: • Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others ELG- Fine motor skills Children at the expected level will: Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases	Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place Form capital letters Form digits 0-9 Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	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, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. 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.	Use the diagonal and horizontal letters and understand which let another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consisten handwriting [for example, by en letters are parallel and equidisto spaced sufficiently so that the a letters do not touch].	tters, when adjacent to one cy and quality of their suring that the downstrokes of ant; that lines of writing are		be of a letter to use when given whether or not to join specific







Skills	I can hold a pencil in a tripod grip to form recognisable letters. I can write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency.	To write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. To form digits 0-9.	To write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters. To form lower case letters of the correct size, relative to one another. To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.	To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [e.g 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 touch].	To increase the speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say.	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.
Knowledge	To understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways).	To understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways).				To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version.	To recognise when to use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).
Topic /							

				COMPOSITION			
	Planning, Writing and Editing						
EYFS Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6							Year 6







ELG- Wr					
Children		5	5 5 5	5 5	5 5
will: Write sir	n at the expected level imple phrases and es that can be read by	 Write sentences by: Saying out loud what they are going to write about Composing a sentence orally before writing it Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense 	Consider what they are going to write before beginning by: Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: Evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form Proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar	 Plan their writing by: Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) Organising paragraphs around a theme. Evaluate and edit by: Assessing 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 	 Plan their writing by: Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Draft and write by: Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. Précising longer passages Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Evaluate and edit by: Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register



Writing



Skills	I can break the flow of speech into words, hear and say the initial sound in words and segment sounds in words and blend them together. I can give meanings to the marks I make as I draw, write, paint or use a keyboard or touch screen technology. I can write simple sentences that can be read by others.	To say out loud what they are going to write about. To compose a sentence orally before writing it. To sequence sentences to form short narratives. To discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils. To reread their writing to check that it makes sense and to independently begin to make changes. To use adjectives to describe.	To plan what they are going to write about, including writing down ideas and/or key words and new vocabulary To encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence. To make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils. To reread to check that their writing makes sense and that the correct tense is used throughout. To proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (e.g. to check that the ends of sentences are punctuated correctly).	To begin to use ideas from their own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing. To proofread their own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements. To begin to organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme. To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue).	To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. To consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader. To proofread consistently and amend their own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns for cohesion.	To plan their writing by identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own. To proofread work to précis longer passages by removing unnecessary repetition or irrelevant details. To consistently link ideas across paragraphs. To proofread their work to assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and to make necessary corrections and improvements.	To note down and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. To use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. To habitually proofread for spelling and punctuation errors. To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.
Knowledge	To recognise and use adjectives and conjuntions.	To recognise and use adjectives.	To understand the four different sentence types and the punctuation that should be used for each one.	To understand the function of a paragraph.	To confidently explain the function of a paragraph and when a new paragraph is needed.		To recognise how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms and to use this knowledge to make improvements to their writing.
Topic /	(
	EYFS	Year 1	Awareness Year 2	of Audience, Purpose and Str Year 3	ucture Year 4	Year 5	Year 6













	I can write for different	To use simple features,	To write narratives about	To discuss writing which is	To write a range of narratives	To consider, when planning	To use further organisational
	purposes such as greeting	including headings, sub-	personal experiences and	similar to that which they are	(including diaries, legends and	narratives, how authors have	and presentational devices to
	cards, tickets, lists, invitations	headings and numbered steps	those of others (real and	planning to write in order	stories) and non-fiction pieces	developed characters and	structure text and to guide
	and stories.	of different text types,	fictional).	understand and learn from its	(including non-chronological	settings in what pupils have	the reader (e.g. headings,
		including non-chronological	To write about real events. To	structure, vocabulary and	reports, persuasive texts	read, listened to or seen	bullet points, underlining).
		reports and instructions,	write simple poetry.	grammar.	balanced arguments,	performed.	To write effectively for a
		Make relevant choices about	To write for different	To begin to use the structure	newspapers and biographies)	To consistently produce	range of purposes and
		subject matter and	purposes with an awareness	of a wider range of text types	using a consistent and	sustained and accurate	audiences, selecting the
		appropriate vocabulary	of an increased amount of	(including the use of simple	appropriate structure	writing from different	appropriate form and
		choices.	fiction and non-fiction	layout devices in non-fiction).	(including genre-specific	narrative and non-fiction	drawing independently on
		To start to engage readers by	structures.	To make deliberate ambitious	layout devices).	genres (including stories,	what they have read as
		using adjectives to describe.	To use new vocabulary from	word choices to add detail.	To write a range of narratives	letters, non-chronological	models for their own writing
		To read aloud their writing	their reading, their discussions	To begin to create settings,	that are well- structured and	reports, explanations,	(including literary language,
		clearly and loudly.	about it (one- to-one and as a	characters and plot in	well-paced.	balanced arguments, myths,	characterisation, structure,
			whole class) and from their	narratives.	To create detailed settings,	diaries, biographies,	etc.).
			wider experiences.		characters and plot in	persuasive pieces and	to choose the appropriate
S			To read aloud what they		narratives to engage the	newspapers) with appropriate	level of formality.
Skills			have written with appropriate		reader and to add	structure, organisation and	To select vocabulary and
•,			intonation to make the		atmosphere.	layout devices for a range of	grammatical structures that
			meaning clear.		To begin to read aloud their	audiences and purposes.	reflect what the writing
			meaning clear.		own writing, to a group or	To describe settings,	requires (e.g. using contracted
					the whole class, using	characters and atmosphere	forms in dialogues in
					appropriate intonation and to	with carefully- chosen	narrative; using passive verbs
					control the tone and volume	vocabulary to enhance mood,	to affect how information is
						clarify meaning and create	presented; using modal verbs
					so that the meaning is clear.		to suggest degrees of
						pace.	
						To regularly use dialogue to	possibility).
						convey a character and to	
						advance the action.	
						To perform their own	
						compositions confidently	
						using appropriate intonation,	
						volume and movement so	
						that meaning is clear.	
	To use developing phonic	To explain the features of	To explain the features of	To demonstrate an increasing	To explain the structure of		To understand and explain
	knowledge to write things	narratives, instructions, non-	narratives, instructions, non-	understanding purpose and	narratives, instructions, non-		the purpose of further
	such as labels and captions,	chronological reports, letters	chronological reports, letters,	audience.	chronological reports, letters,		organisational and
e	which later progresses to	and narratives.	narratives and biographies.	To explain the structure of a	persuasive texts, biographies,		presentational devices.
gb	simple sentences.			narrative.	balanced arguments and		To distinguish between the
wle	To explain some simple			To explain the features of	newspapers.		language of speech and
Knowledge	features of narratives, lists			narratives, instructions, non-			writing.
\mathbf{r}	and invitations.			chronological reports, letters,			To understand and use
				persuasive texts, biographies,			passive verbs to affect how
				balanced arguments and			information is presented.
				newspapers.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				nonspupers.			





Writing

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	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION								
		Sentence Construction and Tense							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
National Curriculum	ELG- Writing Children at the expected level will: Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others		Learn how to use: • Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form Some features of written standard English.	 Develop their understanding of concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. Using passive verbs to information in a senter Using the perfect form 		ary and structures that are al speech and writing, including to affect the presentation of tence m of verbs to mark relationships			
Skills	Begin to recognise the beginning and end of sentences.	To use simple sentence structures.	To use the present tense and the past tense mostly correctly and consistently. To form sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command. To use some features of written Standard English.	To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement.	To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.	To use a range of adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might, etc. To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing.	To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing, including the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural.		
Knowledge	Understand that writing is made up of sentences.	To identify whether a sentence is complete.	To explain the differences between the four sentences types and To explain and identify some features of Standard English.	To use 'a' or 'an' correctly	To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.	To understand and use modal verbs and adverbs to suggest degrees of possibility.			





Writing

Topic /							
				se of Phrases and Clauses		1	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	ELG- Writing Children at the expected level will: Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others	 Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Joining words and joining clauses using 'and'. Learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2. 	 Learn how to use: Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]. Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) Learning the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2. 	one clause by using including when, if, b Choosing nouns or p clarity and cohesion Using conjunctions, a express time and cau Using fronted advert	of sentences with more than a wider range of conjunctions, ecause, although. ronouns appropriately for and to avoid repetition adverbs and prepositions to use	where, when, whose omitted) relative pro	n phrases to convey tion concisely. s beginning with who, which, , that or with an implied (i.e.
Skills	Begin to recognise the beginning and end of sentences.	To use the conjunction 'and' to link ideas and sentences. To begin to form simple compound sentences.	To using co-ordination (or/and/but). To use some subordination (when/if/ that/because). To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify.	To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although. To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause.	To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences. To expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit. To consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it.	To use the conjunction 'and' to link ideas and sentences. To begin to form simple compound sentences.	To using co-ordination (or/and/but). To use some subordination (when/if/ that/because). To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify.







Knowledge	Understand that writing is made up of sentences.	To explain when 'and' can be used in sentences.		To explain the difference between a main and subordinate clause.	To understand that a subordinate clause can be placed at the beginning or end of a sentence.	To explain the difference between an adverb and preposition. To explain the difference between a phrase and a clause.	
Topic /							
				Punctuation	1		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	ELG- Writing Children at the expected level will: Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed	 Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Leaving spaces between words. Beginning to punctuation sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Using capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun T². Learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2. 	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: Learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular). Learn how to use: The grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2	Indicate grammatical and other Using commas after Indicating possession apostrophe with plu Using and punctuating direct sp	fronted adverbials n by using the possessive ral nouns	ambiguity in writing Using hyphens to av Using brackets, dash parenthesis Using semi-colons, c	arify meaning or avoid roid ambiguity nes or commas to indicate olons or dashes to mark independent clauses roduce a list







Skills	Begin to use capital letters in the right places (for names and at the start of sentences).	To use capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun T. To use finger spaces. To use full stops to end sentences. To begin to use question marks and exclamation marks.	To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly including: Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; Commas to separate lists; Apostrophes to mark singular possession and contractions.	To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups. To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas.	To use all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas. To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession.	To use commas consistently to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity. To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.	To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly, including consistent and accurate use of semi- colons, dashes, colons, hyphens, and, when necessary, to use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.
Knowledge	To start to explain the purpose of capital letters and full stops and where they should be used.	To explain the purpose of capital letters and where they should be used. To identify questions and where question marks should be used. To identify where exclamation marks could be used.	To understand the purpose of apostrophes.	To explain the difference between direct and reported speech. To explain the purpose of inverted commas.	To explain the difference between singular and plural possession.	To explain what parenthesis is and understand when it can be used.	To explain the purpose of all the punctuation taught at KS2.
Topic / Coverade							
	EYFS	V 1	Year 2	Use of Terminology		Year 5	Year 6
	EIFS	Year 1		Year 3 grammatical terminology in Engli	Year 4 ish Appendix 2 in discussing their		Teur o
National Curriculum				,		5	
Skills							







Knowledge	To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark. To begin to uses the terms noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and conjunction and use the accurately in their writing.	To recognise and use the terms noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma.	To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks).	To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.	To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity.	To recognise and use the terms subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi- colon and bullet points.
Topic /						