



Writing

Progression of Knowledge and Skills



Writing Intent:

At Ralph Butterfield Primary School, writing is a crucial part of our curriculum. All children from Reception to Year 6 are provided with many opportunities to develop and apply their writing skills across the curriculum. Children are given a range of writing opportunities including the use of paired, group and independent writing tasks. A culture of learning from each other is promoted through use of co-operative learning structures. This is developed across all key stages, so that the children learn to respond appropriately and supportively to each other regardless of gender, age, cultural or ethnic background.

The aims of teaching writing in our school are to develop pupils who:

- show high levels of achievement and exhibit very positive attitudes towards writing;
- use and understand language as speakers, readers and writers.
- are competent, confident and independent in the use of language in their writing.
- have an awareness of different audiences and purposes for writing.
- apply their grammatical knowledge in their writing as stated in the POS 2
- apply their phonetical and spelling knowledge in their writing as stated in the POS 1
- apply the English language in all areas of the curriculum.

Year Groups	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Phonic & Whole word spelling	Writing ELG Children at the expected level of development will: - Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; - Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	<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 • using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly • learning 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 • learning to spell common exception words • distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones

<p style="text-align: center;">Other word building spelling</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs • using the prefix un– • using –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) • learning to spell more words with contracted forms • add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly • apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1
<p style="text-align: center;">Transcription</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	<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.
<p style="text-align: center;">Handwriting</p>	<p>Early Learning Goal – PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.</p>	<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 correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place • form capital letters • form digits 0-9 • understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ and to practise these 	<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 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.

<p style="text-align: center;">Contexts for Writing</p>	<p>Early Learning Goal WRITING Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.</p> <p>ELG broken down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) • writing about real events • writing poetry • writing for different purposes
<p style="text-align: center;">Planning Writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • saying out loud what they are going to write about • composing a sentence orally before writing it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • saying out loud what they are going to write about • composing a sentence orally before writing it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
<p style="text-align: center;">Drafting Writing</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sequencing sentences to form short narratives • re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary • encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
<p style="text-align: center;">Editing Writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils • rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form • proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation

<p style="text-align: center;">Performing Writing</p>		<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
<p style="text-align: center;">Vocabulary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use finger spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using "and" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
<p style="text-align: center;">Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start to use full stops and capital letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) • verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) • un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs • to combine words to make sentences, including using and • Sequencing sentences to form short narratives • separation of words with spaces • sentence demarcation (. ! ?) • capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) • some features of written Standard English • suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) • sentence demarcation • commas in lists • apostrophes for omission & singular possession

<p>Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
<p>Grammatical Terminology</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence • punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb • tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma