

Writing Progression of skills  
Thornton in Craven

	Key stage 1		Key stage 2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writing-transcription	<p>Name the letters of the alphabet:</p> <p>Add prefixes and suffixes:</p> <p>Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <a href="#">English Appendix 1</a></p> <p>Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far</p>	<p><u>spell by:</u></p> <p>Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly</p> <p>Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones</p> <p>Learning to spell common exception words</p> <p>Learning to spell more words with contracted forms</p> <p>learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)</p> <p>Spell further homophones</p> <p>Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)</p> <p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]</p> <p>Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p> <p>Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</p>		<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them</p> <p>Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</p> <p>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</p> <p>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1</p> <p>Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</p> <p>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</p> <p>Use a thesaurus</p>	

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		<p>distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones</p> <p>add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly</p> <p>Apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <a href="#">English Appendix 1</a></p> <p>Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</p>		
Writing Handwriting	<p>Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</p> <p>Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</p> <p>Form capital letters</p> <p>Form digits 0-9</p> <p>Understand which letters belong to which handwriting</p>	<p>Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another</p> <p>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 un-joined</p> <p>Write capital letters and digits of the</p>	<p>Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined</p> <p>Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, 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].</p>	<p>Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</p> <p>Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters</p> <p>Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task</p>

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	'families' and to practise these.	correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters  Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.		
Writing composition	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:  writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)  writing about real events  writing poetry  writing for different purposes  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	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 ( <a href="#">English Appendix 2</a> )  Organising paragraphs around a theme	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 In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed  Draft and write by:  Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning  In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action  Précising longer passages  Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]	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 In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed  Draft and write by:  Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning  In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action  Précising longer passages  Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader

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<p>Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence</p> <p>Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:</p> <p>Evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils</p> <p>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</p> <p>Proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]</p> <p>Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.</p>	<p>In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot</p> <p>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]</p> <p>Evaluate and edit by:</p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</p> <p>Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</p> <p>Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so</p>	<p>Evaluate and edit by:</p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</p> <p>Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</p> <p>Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</p> <p>Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</p> <p>Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</p>	<p>[for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]</p> <p>Evaluate and edit by:</p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</p> <p>Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</p> <p>Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</p> <p>Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</p> <p>Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</p>
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		that the meaning is clear.		
<p><b>Writing- Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</b></p>	<p><u>Word</u> Regular plural noun suffixes, suffixes – ‘ed’, ‘ing’, ‘er’, Prefix ‘un’ changes verbs and adjectives</p> <p><u>Sentence</u> Words combine to make sentences, joining words and clauses using ‘and’</p> <p><u>Text</u> Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u> Spaces to separate words, introduce capital letters, full stops, question marks and explanation marks to demark sentences, capital letters for names and I</p> <p><u>Terminology</u> Letter, capital letter, word, singular plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, explanation mark See <i>The national curriculum in England</i></p>	<p><u>Word</u> Formation of nouns using suffixes such as ‘ness’, ‘er’ and by compounding, formation of adjectives using suffixes such as ‘ful’, ‘less’, use of suffixes ‘er’ and ‘est’ in adjectives and ‘ly’ to turn adjectives into adverbs</p> <p><u>Sentence</u> Subordination – when, if, that, because and coordination or, and, but. Expanded noun phrases for description and specification, Understand how grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, explanation or command</p> <p><u>Text</u> correct choice and consistence use of present and past tense, progressive form of verbs in</p>	<p><u>WORD:</u> Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (for example super—, anti—, auto—). Use of the forms ‘a’ or ‘an’ according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (a rock, an open box).</p> <p><u>SENTENCE:</u> Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning (solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble).</p> <p><u>TEXT:</u> Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (when, before, after), adverbs (then, next, soon), or propositions (before, after, during). Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation. Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (<i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>)</p> <p><u>PUNCTUATION:</u> Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.</p> <p><u>TERMINOLOGY:</u> adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or speech marks)</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> for further detail</p>	<p><u>WORD:</u> Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (--ate, --ise, --ify) Verb prefixes (dis--, de--)</p> <p><u>SENTENCE:</u> Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose</i>, that or an omitted pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (perhaps) or modal verbs (might)</p> <p><u>TEXT:</u> Devises to build cohesion within a paragraph (then, after) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) and number (secondly) or tense choices (<i>he had seen her before</i>)</p> <p><u>PUNCTUATION:</u> Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p> <p><u>TERMINOLOGY:</u> modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> for further detail</p>

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	<p>– <i>English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> for further detail</p>	<p>present and past to mark actions in progress</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u> Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demark sentences, commas to separate items in a list, apostrophes to make missing letters and singular possession in nouns</p> <p><u>Terminology</u> noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past and present), apostrophe, comma</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> for further detail</p>		
<b>Spelling</b>	Revision of work from YR	Revision of work from YR and Y1	Revision of work from previous years  Sounds- the 'y' as in myth, 'ou' as in young, '-sure' as in measure, '-ture' as in creature, '-sion'	Revision of work from previous years  Sounds- words ending in '—cious' and '—tious' as in vicious and ambitious, words ending in '—

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	<p>Sounds – f, l, s, z, k, ff, ll, ss, zz, ck, nk, tch, v (at the end of a word – n have), ai, oi, ay, oy, a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e, ar, ee, ea, er, ir, ur, oo, oa, ou, ow, ue, ew, ie, igh, or, ore, aw, au, air, ear, are, ph, wh, y (words ending in y happy)</p> <p>Division of words into syllables, adding s and es to words for plurals</p> <p>adding ing, ed and er to verbs where no root change is needed, adding er and est to adjective where no change root change is needed, adding the prefix un, compound words, common exception words</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 1: Spelling</i> for further detail</p>	<p>Sounds – dge, ge, g, s sound spelt c before e, i, and y, Kn and gn, wr, le, el, al, il, y at the end of words, al, all, o as in other, ey, the a after w and qu, or as in word, ar as in war, the s in television, tion</p> <p>Adding es to nouns and verbs, ending in y, adding ed, ing, er and est to a root word ending in y with a consonant before it, adding ing, ed, er, est and y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter, suffixes ment, ness, ful, less and ly, contraction, possessive apostrophes for singular nouns, Homophones and near homophones, common exception words</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 1: Spelling</i> for further detail</p>	<p>as in division, endings which sound like ‘-tion’, ‘-sion’, ‘-ssion’ and ‘-cian’ (alternative spellings), words with the sound spelt ‘ch’ i.e. scheme, words with the sound spelt ‘ch’ i.e. machine, words ending with the sound spelt a ‘g’ and ‘k’ sound i.e. league or antique, words with the ‘sc’ sound i.e. science, words with the sound spelt ‘ei’, ‘eigh’ or ‘ey’ i.e. vein, weigh, obey.</p> <p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable</p> <p>Prefixes: un—, dis—, mis—, in— (illegal, immature, irregular), Re—, sub—, inter—, super—, anti—, auto—</p> <p>Suffixes: —ation, —ly, —ous</p> <p>Possessive apostrophe with plural words</p> <p>Homophones and near homophones</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 1: Spelling</i> for further detail</p>	<p>cial’, ‘—tial’ as in official and essential, words ending in ‘—ant’, ‘—ance’ / ‘—ancy’, ‘—ent’, ‘—ence’ / ‘—ency’ and ‘—ation’ (observant, tolerance, hesitancy, innocent, confidence, decency and expectation), words with the ‘i’ sound spelt ei after c as in deceive, words containing the letter string ‘ough’ as in ought, though and plough (note the different ways to say the sound), words with ‘silent’ letters i.e. doubt, lamb and knight.</p> <p>Homophones and other words that are often confused: advice/advise, device/devise, practise/practise.</p> <p>See <i>The national curriculum in England – English Appendix 1: Spelling</i> for further detail</p>
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