

Writing: Transcription Spelling**	EYFS ELGs KS1		Lower Ke	y Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2		
on		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonics and Spelling Rules	Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.	To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which theymost commonly represent. To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent. To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent. To recognise words with adjacent consonants. To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs. To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect. To apply Y1 spelling	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, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/ blew, night/knight). To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes: the /d3/ sound spelt as 'ge' and' dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere	To spell words with the / eɪ/sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey). To spell words with the /ɪ/sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words(e.g. mystery, gym). To spell words with a /k/sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character). To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique). To spell words with a / sh/sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure). To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young,	To spell words with / shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television). To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (ifthe root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission). To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion). To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician,	To spell words with endings that sound like / shuhs / spelt with - cious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious). To spell words with endings that sound like / shuhs / spelt with - tious or - ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious). To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight). To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, borough, borough, bough).	To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/ adorably, applicable/ applicably, considerable/ considerably, tolerable/ tolerably). To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/ terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly). To spell words with a long/e/sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize). To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).



rules and guidance*,	in words (e.g.	touch, double, trouble,	mathematician).		To small suggests with
which includes:	magic, adjust);	country).			To spell words with endings which sound like
 the sounds /f/,/l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and'ck' and exceptions; 	the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw) the/r/sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written);	To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound	To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc'	/	shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).
 the/ŋ/soundspelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think); 	• the/l/or/əl/ sound spelt—le				
 dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot); 	(e.g.little, middle) orspelt–el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt –al (e.g.				
 the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions; 	metal, hospital) or spelt –il (e.g. fossil, nostril);				
 the/v/soundat the endofwords 	 the/aɪ/sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July); 				
where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live);	 adding–estonouns andverbs ending in –y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before 				
 adding -s and -es to words (plural of 	the –es (e.g. flies, tries, carries);				
nounsandthe third person singular of verbs);	 adding -ed, -ing,-er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) 				
 adding theendings ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no 	and exceptions to the rules;				
change is needed to the root wood (e.g. buzzer, jumping);	 adding theendings ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with 				



 adding-erand-est toadjectives where nochangeis needed to the root word 	a consonant before (including exceptions); adding –ing, –ed,
(e.g. fresher, grandest);spelling words with	er, est and y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter
the vowel digraphs and trigraphs: - 'ai' and 'oi' (e.g. rain,	after asingle vowel letter (including exceptions);
wait, train, point, soil); - 'oy' and 'ay' (e.g. day, toy, enjoy, annoy);	 the /ɔ:/ sound (or) spelt 'a' before 'l' and 'll' (e.g. ball, always);
- a–e, e–e, i–e, o–e and u–e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune);	 the /n/ sound spelt 'o' (e.g. other, mother, brother);
tune); - 'ar' (e.g. car, park); - 'ee' (e.g. green, week);	 the /i:/ sound spelt ey: the plural forms of these words are made by the addition
- 'ea' (e.g. sea, dream);	of -s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys);
- 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread); - 'er' stressed sound	 the /p/ sound spelt 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' (e.g. want,
(e.g. her, person); - 'er' unstressedschwa	quantity, squash) • the/3:/sound spelt 'or' after 'w'
sound (e.g. better, under); - 'ir' (e.g. girl,	(e.g. word, work, worm);
first, third);	 the /ɔ:/ sound spelt 'ar' after 'w'



- 'ur' (e.g. turn, church); - 'oo' (e.g. food, soon); - 'oo' (e.g. book, good); - 'oa' (e.g. road, coach); - 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes); - 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound); - 'ow' (e.g. brown, down); - 'ow' (e.g. own, show); - 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday); 'ew' (e.g. new, threw); - 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried); - 'ie' (e.g. chief, field); - 'igh' (e.g. bright, right);	(e.g. warm, towards); the /3/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).		



- 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear): - 'are' (e.g. bare, dare, scared); spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family); spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet. wheel, while): using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit. skin). Exception Words TospellallY1common To spell most Y1 and Y2 To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 To spell many of the Y5 and To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 Common To write some irregular exception words common exception words statutory spelling words statutory spelling words Y6 statutory spelling words statutory spelling words common words. correctly.* correctly. correctly. correctly. correctly. correctly. To spell days of the week correctly. To use-sand-esto form To add suffixes to spell To spell most words with To correctly spell most To convert nouns or To use their knowledge of **Prefixes** regular plurals correctly. most words correctly in words with the prefixes in-, adjectives into verbs adjectives ending in the prefixes dis-, mis-, their writing, e.g. -ment, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, using the suffix -ate -ant to spell nouns ending bi-, re- and de- correctly To use the prefix 'un-' auto-, inter-, ex- and (e.g. activate, motivate in -ance/-ancy (e.g. (e.g. disobey, mistreat, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly. accurately. non-(e.g. incorrect, illegal, communicate). observant, observance, bicycle, reapply, defuse). and Suffixes impossible, irrelevant, expectant, hesitant, To successfully add the To convert nouns or substandard, superhero, hesitancy, tolerant, To spell most words with suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and adjectives into verbs autograph, antisocial, tolerance, substance). the suffix -ly with no change est to root words where using the suffix -ise (e.g. intercity, exchange, to the root word; root no change is needed in To use their knowledge criticise, advertise, nonsense). words that end the spelling of the root capitalise). of adjectives ending in in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the words (e.g. helped, To form nouns with the -ent to spell nouns exceptions to the rules. To convert nouns or



					**		
		quickest).		To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering). To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).	suffix-ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration). To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive rootword, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).	adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify). To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).	endingin-ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent). To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).
Further Spelling Conventions	To ta oi w	o spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football). To read words that they have spelt. take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing raphemes to represent those phonemes.	To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll. To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g. the girl's book). 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 represent all of the phonemes using	To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/ male. To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe withplural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's). Tousetheirspelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.	To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery. To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.	To spell homophones and near homophones that include nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy (e.g. practice/ practise, licence/license, advice/advise). To spell words that contain hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own). To use a knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically. Tousedictionaries and



graphemes in the right order for both for single- syllable and multi-syllabic words.	thesauruses to check the spelling and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.
To self-correct misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell (this may require support to recognise misspellings).	

Writing: Transcriptic Handwriting	EYFS ELGs	KS1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
ion g	Year 1 Year 2		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	



Letter Formation, Placement and Positioning	Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Shows a preference for a dominant hand. Write some letters accurately. Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.	To write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing inthe 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 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	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 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].	Toincreasethe speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing downwhat they want to say. Tobe clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version.	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.



	using the tripod grip in almost all cases. Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.					
	most of which are correctly					
	formed.					
Joining Letters		To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.	To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing to increase fluency.	To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.	Torecognisewhento use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g.



Writing: composition	EYFS ELGs	KS1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
ing:		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

Planning, Writing and Editing

Crazies Hill C.E. Primary School

Whole School Writing Curriculum Progression Map



Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.

Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.

Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example, writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy.

Write some or all of their name.

Write some letters accurately.
Begin to develop complex
stories using small world
equipment, like animal sets,
dolls and dolls houses, etc.
Learn new vocabulary.
Articulate their ideas and
thoughts in well-formed
sentences.

Describe events in some detail
Use talk to help work out
problems and organise
thinking and activities. Explain
how things work and why they
might happen.

Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Use new vocabulary in different contexts. Write short sentences with words with known lettersound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop. Re-read what they have written to check it makes

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 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

To use adjectives to describe.

To write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).

To write about real events. To write simple poetry.

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 consider, when planning narratives, how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.

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 further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).

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.

To recognise how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms and to use this knowledge to make improvements to their writing.



sense.			
Develop storylines in their			
pretend play.			
 Write simple phrases and			
 Write simple phrases and			
sentences that can be read by			
 others.			
 Invent, adapt and recount			
 narratives and stories with			
peers and teachers.			





Use a wider range of vocabulary. Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.

Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns.

Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."

Learn new vocabulary.

Use new vocabulary throughout the day.

Describe events in some detail.

Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities.

Explain how things work and why they might happen.

Develop social phrases.

Use new vocabulary in different contexts.

Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussion, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced

To use a number of simple features of different

text types and to make relevant choices about subject matter and appropriate vocabulary choices.

To start to engage readers by using adjectives to describe.

To write for different purposes with an awareness of an increased amount of fiction and non-fiction

structures.

To use new vocabulary from their reading, their discussions about it (one- toone and as a whole class) and from their wider experiences.

To read aloud what they have written with

appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

To demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.

To begin to use the structure of a wider range of text types (including the use of simple layout devices in non-fiction).

To make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail.

To begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives.

To write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices).

To write a range of narratives that are well-structured and well-paced.

To create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to

engage the reader and to add atmosphere.

To begin to read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole

class, using appropriate intonation and to control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. To consistently produce sustained and accurate writing from different narrative and non-fiction genres with appropriate structure, organisation and layout devices for a range of audiences and purposes.

To describe settings, characters and atmosphere with carefully- chosen vocabulary to enhance mood, clarify meaning and create pace.

To regularly use dialogue to 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 write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their

own writing (including literary language, characterisation, structure, etc.).

To distinguish between the language of speech and writing and to choose the appropriate level of formality.

To select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).



Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.			
Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.			



Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	EYFS ELGs	KS1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
cabulary, ar and ation		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sentence Construction and Tense	Understand 'why' questions, like: 'Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?' Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'. Use longer sentences of four to six words Use new vocabulary throughout the day. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, nonfiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.	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 use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.	To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing. To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.	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.



Whole School Writing Curriculum Progression Map

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and
Clauses

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Use longer sentences of four to six words.

Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.

Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.

Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.

To use the joining word (conjunction) 'and' to link ideas and sentences.

To begin to form simple compo---und 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 (e.g. the blue butterfly).

To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if.

To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause.

because, and although.

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 a wide range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time adverbials (e.g. later), place adverbials (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly).

To use relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun with confidence (who, which, where, when, whose, that and omitted relative pronouns), e.g.

Professor Scriffle, who was a famous inventor, had made a new discovery.

To use the subjunctive form in formal writing.

To use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.

To use the passive voice.

To use question tags in informal writing.





