

3-4 year olds	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Developme	Developme	Composition:	Composition: Purpose and Audience						
nt Matters	nt Matters	Choose to	WTS: Write	Write for real	Write for real	Write for a	WTS: Write for a		
statements	statements	write for a	sentences that	purposes and	purposes and	range of	range of		
		variety of	are sequenced	audiences,	audiences,	purposes and	purposes.		
(non-	(non-	purposes and	to form a short	demonstrating	demonstrating	audiences,			
statutory	statutory	in a variety of	narrative (real	understanding	understanding	selecting	EXS: Write		
curriculum	curriculum	contexts	or fictional).	of the main	of the main	language that	effectively for a		
guidance	guidance	(secure from		features of	features of	shows some	range of		
	_	Foundation	EXS: Write	different forms	different forms	awareness of	purposes and		
for EYFS to	for EYFS to	Stage).	simple,	of writing.	of writing.	the reader	audiences,		
be used	be used	0	coherent	AAAAA	AA/-thth	(e.g. simplifying	selecting		
during the	during the	Compose	narratives	Write using a	Write using a	vocabulary for	language that		
		sentences	about personal	rich and varied	rich and varied	a young	shows good		
year).	year).	orally and in	experiences and those of	vocabulary.	vocabulary.	audience;	awareness of		
Elements of	Elements of	writing.	others (real or	In narrative,	Write narratives	maintaining impersonal	the reader (e.g. the use of		
Speaking will contribute to	Fine Motor Skills	Sequence	fictional).	create simple	with a clear	language in a	the first person		
writing.	and Speaking will contribute	sentences to	nenorial).	settings,	plot, and	more formal	in a diary;		
willing.	to writing.	form a short	EXS: Write	characters and	describe	information	direct address		
Understand the	io willing.	narrative or	about real	plot.	settings and	text).	in instructions		
five key	Form lower-	piece of	events,	pion.	characters.	TOXIJ.	and persuasive		
concepts	case and	information	recording	Begin to use	Characters.	In narratives,	writing). [From		
about print:	capital letters	writing.	these simply	direct speech	Make effective	describe	Y6 PoS: this		
print has	correctly.		and clearly.	within	choices about	settings,	must include		
meaning; print		Use basic	[From Y2 PoS:	narratives.	using direct	characters and	examples of		
can have	Spell words by	descriptive	this is an		speech within	begin to	more formal		
different	identifying the	language.	expectation for	Use	narratives.	develop	writing.]		
purposes; we	sounds and		all pupils.]	paragraphs as		atmosphere			
read English	then writing the	Re-read and		a way of	Use	('show not	GDS: Write		
text from left to	sound with	check writing	GDS: Write	grouping	paragraphs to	tell').	effectively for a		
right and from	letter/s.	makes sense.	effectively and	related	organise ideas		range of		
top to bottom;			coherently for	material.	around a		purposes and		



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the names of	Write short	different		theme, e.g.	Use dialogue in	audiences,
the different	sentences with	purposes,	Evaluate the	making use of	narratives to	selecting the
parts of a	words with	drawing on	effectiveness of	topic	convey	appropriate
book; page	known sound-	their reading to	writing and	sentences in	character or	form and
sequencing.	letter	inform the	suggest	non-narrative.	advance the	drawing
	correspondenc	vocabulary	improvements.		action.	independently
Use some of	es using a	and grammar		Use pronoun		on what they
their print and	capital letter	of their writing.	Proofread for	and nouns	Use a range of	have read as
letter	and full stop.		spelling and	within and	devices to	models for their
knowledge in	·	GDS: Make	punctuation	across	build cohesion	own writing
their early	Re-read what	simple	(See Y3 age-	sentences to	within and	(e.g. literary
writing. For	they have	additions,	related	aid cohesion	across	language,
example, write	written to	revisions and	expectations	and avoid	paragraphs:	characterisation,
a pretend	check that	proof-reading	for accuracy).	repetition.	secure the use	structure).
shopping list	it makes sense.	corrections to	,,		of pronouns or	,
that starts at		their own		Evaluate the	nouns within	WTS: In
the top of the	ELG: Writing	writing.		effectiveness of	and across	narratives,
page; write 'm'	(to be used as			writing and	sentences to	describe
for mummy.	end of year			suggest	aid cohesion	settings and
·	assessment			improvements.	and avoid	characters.
Write some or					repetition; link	
all of their	statements).			Proofread for	ideas using	EXS: In
name.	Children at the			spelling and	adverbials of	narratives,
				punctuation	time, place	describe
Write some	expected level			(see Year 4	and number;	settings,
letters	of			age-related	link ideas using	characters and
accurately.	development			expectations	tense choices	atmosphere.
,	will:			for accuracy).	(e.g. he had	
	Mrito				seen her	EXS: Integrate
	Write				before instead	dialogue in
	recognisable				of he saw her	narratives to
	letters, most of				before).	convey
	which are					character and
	correctly				Make choices	advance the
	formed;				in drafting and	action.
					revising writing,	



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.			showing understanding of how these enhance meaning.  Proofread for spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors (e.g. subject/verb agreement, tense use).	WTS: Use paragraphs to organise ideas.  WTS: In nonnarrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g., headings, subheadings, bullet points).  EXS: Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g., conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs.
				From PoS: Make choices in drafting and revising writing, showing



Grammar					understanding of how these enhance meaning.  From PoS: Proof read for spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors (e.g. subject/verb agreements, tense use).
Combine words to form grammatically accurate sentences.  Join words and clauses using 'and'.	EXS: Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently. [From Y2 PoS: including use of the progressive form of verbs.]  EXS: Use coordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if/	Write a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (when, before, after, while, so, because, although).  Add detail and precision through expanding noun phrases	Write a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (when, before, after, while, so, because, although).  Add detail and precision through expanding noun phrases	Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to change and enhance meaning:  use a range of verb forms, particularly the perfect, to mark relationships of time and cause;	EXS: Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogue in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how



From the state of	(secure and extend from Year 2).  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.  It is present and past tense correctly, including use of present perfect instead of the simple past.	noun and prepositional phrases after the noun).  Make accurate use of present and past tense including simple, progressive and perfect forms (secure from Year 2 and 3).  Use Standard English verb inflections, instead of local dialect forms (we were instead of we was; I did instead of I done).  Express time,	indicate possibility;  convey complicated information concisely by using pre- and post- modification of nouns, including relative clauses; and,  use a range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the sentence for effect (secure and extend from Year 4).	using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).  EXS: Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing.  GDS: Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register.  GDS: Exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of
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D			including prepositional phrases (e.g. therefore, soon, finally, before dark, during break, in the cave, because of Fred).		
Punctuation  Demark many sentences with capital letters and end punctuation (full stops, question marks and exclamation marks).  Use capital letters for names and the personal pronoun 'I'.	WTS: Demarcate some sentences with capital letters and full stops.  EXS: Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required.  GDS: Use the punctuation taught at KS1 mostly correctly.	Demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, end punctuation and commas in lists (secure from Y2).  Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.  Use apostrophes for contraction and singular possession correctly (secure from Year 2).	Demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, end punctuation and commas in lists (secure from Y2).  Use commas after fronted adverbials.  Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech accurately.  Use apostrophes	Demarcate sentences accurately throughout, using capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and the punctuation of direct speech (secured from Year 4).  Indicate parenthesis using brackets, commas or dashes.  Use punctuation to ensure meaning is	WTS: Use mostly correctly: capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction.  EXS: Use the range of punctuation taught at KS2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech).  GDS: Use the range of



Transcri	ation .		correctly (contraction, singular and plural possession).	clear, particularly commas for clarity.	punctuation taught at KS2 correctly (e.g. semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.
Transcrip Use phoni		Spell correctly	Spell correctly	Spell correctly	WTS: Spell
knowledg	<u> </u>	words that	words that	words that	correctly most
and skills f	rom into phonemes	have been	have been	have been	words from the
FS and Ye	ar 1 and represent	previously	previously	previously	Year 3/4
to spell	these by	taught,	taught,	taught,	spelling list and
phonemic	cally graphemes,	including	including	including	some words
regular wa	ords spelling some	common	common	common	from the Year
correctly		exception	exception	exception	5/6 spelling list.
make	and making	words from KS1;	words from KS1;	words from KS1;	
phonically		previously	previously	Year 3/4	EXS: Spell
plausible	plausible	taught	taught	statutory words;	correctly most
attempts	·	homophones;	homophones;	and, previously	words from the
others.	others.	and, those with	and, those with	taught	Year 5/6
		known prefixes	known prefixes	homophones.	spelling list and
Spell man		and suffixes.	and suffixes.		use a
Year 1	spoken words			Use and spell	dictionary to
common	into phonemes	Use and spell	Use and spell	correctly most	check the
exception	· ·	correctly many	correctly most	words from the	spelling of
words.	these by	words from the	words from the		uncommon or



	T .	T	T	T	
	graphemes,	Year 3/4	Year 3/4	Year 5/6	more ambitious
Spell many	spelling many	spelling list.	spelling list.	spelling list.	vocabulary.
words with	of these words				
simple suffixes	correctly and	Use phonic	Use phonic	Make good	WTS: Write
and prefixes	making	knowledge	knowledge	attempts at,	legibly.
correctly ('un',	phonically-	and	and	and check the	,
singular and	plausible	morphology to	morphology to	spelling of,	EXS: Maintain
plural 's' and	attempts at	make plausible	make good	some	legibility in
'es', verb	others.	attempts at	attempts at,	uncommon or	joined
endings 'ed',	Officis.	spelling	and check the	more ambitious	handwriting
	M/TC. Co all agrees				_
ing' and 'er',	WTS: Spell some	unknown	spelling of,	vocabulary.	when writing at
est').	common	words, spelling	unknown		speed.
	exception	some correctly.	words.	Maintain	
Form lower-	words.		l	legibility in	
case letters in		Use joined up	Use joined up	joined	
the correct	EXS: Spell many	writing	writing	handwriting	
direction,	common	consistently	consistently,	when writing at	
starting and	exception	and	independently	speed.	
finishing in the	words.	independently.	and fluently.		
right place.		,	,		
g p p	GDS: Spell most				
Form capital	common				
letters and	exception				
digits 0-9.	words.				
digits 0-7.	words.				
Cana awaka wa wala					
Separate words	GDS: Add				
with spaces.	suffixes to spell				
	most words				
	correctly in				
	their writing				
	(e.gment, -				
	ness, -ful, -ly).				
	WTS: Form				
	lower-case				
	letters in the	l	l	l	1



correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.  WTS: Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing.		
EXS: Form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters.		
GDS: Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.  WTS: Use spacing		



between words.	
EXS: Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.	

