



Writing Progression of Learning

		Reception (ELG)	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Transcription: Spelling	Phonics and Spelling	<p>Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s.</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.</p> <p>Phase 2 s a t p i n m d g o c k c k e u r h b f l ff ll ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>words with -s /s/ added at the end (hats sits)</li> <li>words ending -s /z/ (his) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bags)</li> </ul> <p>Phase 3 ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>words with double letters</li> <li>longer words</li> </ul> <p>words with -s /z/ in the middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>words with -es /z/ at the end</li> <li>words with -s /s/ and /z/ at the end</li> </ul>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j'</li> </ul>	<p>To spell words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs',</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -cious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough,</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/adorably, applicable/applicably, considerable/considerably, tolerable/tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p>

	<p>Phase 4 Short vowels with adjacent consonants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVCC CCVC CCVCC</li> <li>• longer words and compound words</li> <li>• words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est</li> </ul> <p>Phase 3 long vowel graphemes with adjacent consonants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVCC CCVC CCVC CCV CCVCC</li> <li>• words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -ed /d/ -er, -est</li> <li>• longer words and compound words</li> </ul>	<p>the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' and exceptions; the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think); dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot);</p> <p>the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions; the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live); adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs);</p> <p>adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. buzzer, jumping);</p> <p>adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest);</p> <p>spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs:</p> <p>Phase 5 /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy</p>	<p>elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust); the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw);</p>	<p>with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country). To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound</p>	<p>e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician)</p> <p>To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc')</p>	<p>borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>
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			<p>/ea/ ea each</p> <p>/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oa/ o-e home /oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw</p> <p>/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow /j/ g giant /f/ ph phone /l/ le al apple metal /s/ c ice /v/ ve give /u/ o-e o ou some mother young /z/ se cheese /s/ se ce mouse fence /ee/ ey donkey /oo/ ui ou fruit soup</p> <p>/ur/ or word /oo/ u oul awful could /air/ are share /or/ au aur oor al author dinosaur floor walk</p>				
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			<p>/ch/ tch ture match adventure /ar/ al a half* father* /or/ a water schwa in longer words: different /o/ a want /air/ ear ere bear there /ur/ ear learn /r/ wr wrist /s/ st sc whistle science /c/ ch school /sh/ ch chef /z/ ze freeze</p> <p>/ai/ eigh aigh ey ea eight straight grey break /n/ kn gn knee gnaw /m/ mb thumb /ear/ ere eer here deer /zh/ su si treasure vision /j/ dge bridge /i/ y crystal /j/ ge large /sh/ ti ssi si ci potion mission mansion delicious /or/ augh our oar ore daughter pour oar more</p>					
	<p><b>Common Exception Words</b></p>	<p>To write some common irregular words.</p>	<p>To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly.* To spell days of the week correctly.</p>	<p>To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly.</p>	<p>To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.</p>	<p>To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.</p>	<p>To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.</p>	<p>To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.</p>
	<p><b>Prefixes and Suffixes</b></p>		<p>To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly. To use the prefix 'un-' accurately.</p>	<p>To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.</p>	<p>To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat,</p>	<p>To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect,</p>	<p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate communicate).</p>	<p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant,</p>

			<p>To successfully add the suffixes –ing, –ed, –er and –est to root words where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).</p>		<p>bicycle, reapply, defuse).</p> <p>To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense).</p> <p>To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).</p> <p>To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).</p>	<p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>observance, expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).</p> <p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>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).</p>
	<p><b>Further Spelling Conventions</b></p>		<p>To spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football).</p> <p>To read words that they have spelt.</p> <p>To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into</p>	<p>To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll.</p> <p>To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g.</p>	<p>To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/ male.</p> <p>To use the first two or three letters of a word</p>	<p>To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).</p>	<p>To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery.</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>To spell words that</p>

			phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those	the girl's book). To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher	to check its spelling in a dictionary.	To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.	check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.	contain hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own). To use a knowledge
		<b>Reception</b>	<b>Year One</b>	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>Year Three</b>	<b>Year Four</b>	<b>Year Five</b>	<b>Year Six</b>
<b>Writing: Composition</b>	<b>Planning, Writing and Editing</b>	<p>Learn new vocabulary. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. Describe events in some detail.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities. Explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>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 letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop. Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense.</p> <p>Develop storylines in their pretend play.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

<b>Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</b>		Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and teachers						
	<b>Awareness of Audience, Purpose and Structure</b>	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 vocabulary.	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- to-one 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).
	<b>Sentence Construction and Tense</b>	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.	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,	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 always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather	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	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.

	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.		exclamation, command. To use some features of written Standard English.	To use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.	than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.	throughout all pieces of writing.	
<b>Use of phrases and clauses</b>	Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.	To use the joining word (conjunction) 'and' to link ideas and sentences. To begin to form simple compound sentences.	To use 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, 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 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.
<b>Punctuation</b>	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently	To use capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.  To use finger spaces.	To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly including:  - capital letters, full stops, question marks and	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	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



		<p>introduced vocabulary. Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.</p>	<p>To use full stops to end sentences. To begin to use question marks and exclamation marks.</p>	<p>exclamation marks; - commas to separate lists; apostrophes to mark singular possession and contractions.</p>		<p>within the inverted commas. To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession.</p>		<p>necessary, to use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.</p>
	<p><b>Use of Terminology</b></p>		<p>To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon and bullet points.</p>