



Year 1

Spelling

Pupils should be taught to:

- words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- common exception words
- the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet:
- naming the letters of the alphabet in order
- using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- add prefixes and suffixes:
- 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 [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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’ (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

Writing Composition

Pupils should be able to write sentences by:

- saying out loud what they are going to write about
- composing a sentence orally before writing it
- sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation

Pupils should develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:

- leaving spaces between words
- joining words and joining clauses using and
- 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’
- learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Lesson Examples:

Watch chatter pix video from Woody explaining that he has been captured (1), watch clip from Toy Story film putting Woody together (2). Children to write a set of instructions forming digits 0-9, using capital letters and full stops, and finger spaces.

Create comic strips based on The Day the Crayons Quit book using: suffixes ‘er’, ‘est’, ‘ing’.

Use different mediums including: paint, shaving foam, glitter, flour, sand to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place/ understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

Phonics disco- When the music stops children read a word containing one of the 40+ phonemes and then write this word into a sentence.

Retell and perform their adapted story of The Gingerbread Man using Flipgrid. Focusing on: saying out loud what they are going to write about/ composing a sentence orally before writing it/ sequencing sentences to form short narratives/ re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense.

Create questions, using capital letters and question marks, to interview a local farmer as a means for gaining information for their cross-curricular writing.

Evidence:

(Twitter links)

[Year 1 - Talk 4 Writing - The Gingerbread Man - Bing video](#)

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1336978869778341888?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1331946061112500226?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1384483149342666758?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1357328958799421442?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1352250317174407173?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1325788510943645704?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1309428701906509824?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1220413188296060928?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1324750823994384386?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1319579305651863553?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1397218381602902025?s=21>

<https://twitter.com/danesfieldy1/status/1392104475150663681?s=21>

Year 2

Spelling

Pupils should be taught spell by:

- segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly
- 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
- learning to spell common exception words
- learning to spell more words with contracted forms
- learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]
- distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
- add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly English 30 Statutory requirements
- apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so

far.

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Writing Composition

Pupils should be able to write sentences by:

- 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, encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
- make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils
- 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
- proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]
- read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
- learn how to use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
- 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)
- the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
- some features of written Standard English
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing

Lesson examples:

- Writing instructions to make their marvellous medicine like George using imperative verbs.
- Shape poetry using noun phrases and similes for further description.
- Extend range of descriptive vocabulary to describe setting and characters in One Man Band.
- Use of Spelling Shed online site to apply learnt spelling rules.
- Using film stimulus of Something Fishy to write sentences with different forms.
- Linking writing to History topics to write about real events; Fire of London and various Famous People.
- Writing letters to persuade characters in the Faraway Tree to change their behaviour.

Evidence: (Twitter links)

Writing about personal experiences:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1353702271964622850?s=20>

Planning a Warning Tale:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1351953569314992134?s=20>

Practising spelling rules:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1301477778366312448?s=20>

Setting and character descriptions:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1364573511877079047?s=20>

Preparing for instruction writing:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1358821989104967683?s=20>

Adapting well known stories

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1311734866367729664?s=20>

Writing persuasive letters:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY2/status/1394614484560486404?s=20>

Lower Key Stage 2

Spelling

Pupils should be taught to:

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)

- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- 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].

Writing Composition

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 (English Appendix 2), organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
- evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements, proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences, proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- using fronted adverbials
- learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2

- indicate grammatical and other features by: using commas after fronted adverbials, indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns, using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Lesson examples Year 3:

- Organising paragraphs around a theme – writing a diary account of Boudicca’s rebellion
- progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary – setting description for an indian folk tale
- Read aloud their own writing – intonation, controlling volume so the meaning is clear – Poetry day, Peter Chand inspired performance of their own work
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot- creating show not tell sentences using flipgrid
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although – The Oak and the Linden Tree in Roman myths
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] - Creating a Sway about Indian animals and climate.

Evidence: (Twitter links)

- Boudicca’s rebellion <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1370338606188015620>
- Setting descriptions - <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1357388002658500608>
- Performing stories <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1347147360573468674>
- Show not tell flipgrid videos - <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1332017717273128960>
- Using organisational devices - <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1359558466994634756>
- Spelling - <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1352285830115688452>
- Mindmapping persuasive language <https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY3/status/1412336536834785284>

Lesson examples Year 4:

- Showing a video of a dragon landing on Marlow High Street and interviewing key eyewitnesses in order to practise using speech and dialogue effectively in their newspaper reports
- Carousel of spelling stations with different fun activities such as suffix- matching, definition finding and using dictionaries to embed –ous spelling rule
- Turning the classroom upside down to show that a storm had hit during break time, to generate great vocabulary for their work on “The Tempest”
- Using chopsticks and paint to add punctuation to pre-typed sentences on No Pens Wednesday
- Resisting temptation with a plate of skittles on their desks, as a hook for their new unit of persuasive writing and “Pandora’s Box” (linked with Greeks topic)
- Using google maps to find out more about Rwanda and extend vocabulary for unit on story from another culture “Christophe’s Story”
- Using picture stimulus to create short snappy sentences in line with the style of the writing in “Christophe’s Story”

Evidence: (Twitter links)

- Writing our own newspaper articles reporting on James and the Giant Peach:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1387300462915956736?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1388090647048081412?s=20>

- Fact finding hunt to find out about William Shakespeare:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1368878331744157698?s=20>

- Performing 'The Tempest' during our Shakespeare unit:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1376457232896905222?s=20>

- Receiving our pen licenses:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1374085205355532301?s=20>

- Recording our own commentaries during our unit of 'Catch It'

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1354008904955539457?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1353719957545218048?s=20>

- 'No Pens Wednesday' grammar lesson:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1331575517796044808?s=20>

- Reading our writing to our friends:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1329411009149333507?s=20>

- Learning the spelling rule for the suffix 'ous'

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1329406834604699650?s=20>

- Debating whether women should have their own 'Match of the Day':

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1313099181712642048?s=20>

- Celebrating our children's wonderful writing:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1389553981316292615?s=20>

- Learning about noun phrases with a catchy song:

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY4/status/1391774750159036416?s=20>

Upper Key Stage 2

Spelling

Pupils should be taught to:

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- 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

- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus.

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught 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.

Writing – Composition

Pupils should be taught 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
- 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]
- evaluate and edit by:
- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms

- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
- learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
 - using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 - using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 - using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
 - using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

Lesson examples Year 5:

- Investigated words that fall out of use over time whilst reading A Christmas Carol and used our dictionary skills to look up their etymology
- When learning about the solar system in science, chdn were given the opportunity to carry out their own research before planning, writing and sharing a detailed report on their chosen planet.
- Used Flipgrid to write and ask their own questions for Queen Victoria, before writing and giving her response using a formal tone.
- Used Paint 3D to carefully recreate Mr Badger's house based on the setting description in Wind in the Willows
- 3 and 3 grammar lessons at the start of each day
- Chdn had to identify the audience of their writing when writing their own chapters of Mary Poppins and Alice in Wonderland, ensuring they made appropriate vocabulary choices
- distinguished between the language of speech and writing and chose the appropriate register for writing a monologue for a character from The Highwayman

Evidence: (Twitter links)

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY5/status/1356730462006353921?s=20> - journalists

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY5/status/1333737168511053825?s=20> - non-chron reports

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY5/status/1326493238585417729?s=20> – poetry

<https://twitter.com/DanesfieldY5/status/131647291055553792?s=20> - BHM

Lesson examples Year 6:

- Use of writing grids in Year 6 to give children the opportunity to assess their own writing and create targets for themselves.
- Writing a story for a younger year group and then sharing it with them. Writing for purpose.
- Writing the final chapter of Boy in the striped pyjamas – children are encouraged to describe settings, integrate dialogue and advance the action.
- Sea world and Titanic topics enabled children to write detailed non- chronological reports and develop their use of organisational and presentational devices.
- Modal verbs to indicate degree of possibility using a thermometer of likelihood.
- 3 and 3 grammar lessons at the start of every English lesson.
- Using Alma video to create atmospheric description.
- Using Flipgrid to create VLOGs to perform using a mix of Formal and Informal registers

Evidence: (Twitter links)

- Formal speech writing to form a debate: <https://twitter.com/danesfieldy6/status/1371864308762750983?s=21>
- Assessing the effectiveness of others' writing – poetry: <https://twitter.com/danesfieldy6/status/1367779417804652545?s=21>
-