



	Composition – Planning									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
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; writing 'm' for mummy. Say what they are writing	• use ideas from reading in a narrative • say out loud what they are going to write about • say a sentence before writing it	• use a shared text as a model for writing • plan or say out loud what they are going to write about, including writing based on personal experiences • write down ideas, and/or key words, including new vocabulary • encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence	 discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar plan or say out loud what they are going to write about, including writing based on personal experiences write down ideas, and/or key words, technical vocabulary and phrases compose and rehearse sentences orally, including dialogue, developing vocabulary and sentence structure choices 	 discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar discuss ideas for writing, beginning to make personal choices when planning write down ideas, and/or key words, technical vocabulary and phrases rehearse sentences orally, including dialogue, developing vocabulary and sentence structure choices (National Curriculum English Appendix 2) 	 use other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters, settings and atmosphere in texts they have read, listened to or seen performed identify the audience for and the purpose of the writing begin to use a variety of approaches to support effective planning note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary rehearse orally, alternative word choices and sentence constructions to best suit the purpose and effect of a text (National Curriculum English Appendix 2) 	 use other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters, settings and atmosphere in texts they have read, listened to or seen performed identify the audience for and the purpose of their writing and select the appropriate form when planning use a variety of approaches to support effective planning note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary rehearse orally, alternative word choices and sentence constructions to best suit the purpose and effect of a text (National Curriculum English Appendix 2) 				





	Composition – Writing									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
• Enjoy	• sequence	• write own	begin to develop	write narratives,	experiment with form in	• use a variety of narrative				
drawing	sentences to form	narratives	the events in a	developing the detail	narrative writing	structures				
freely.	short narratives	with a	narrative	across the sequence	adapt writing to	adapt writing to				
• Add	• use and	sequence of	sequence	of events	distinguish between the	distinguish between the				
some	continue a	events	• begin to include	include language	language of speech and	language of speech and				
marks to	repeating pattern	• include story	language that is	that is more likely to	that of written texts	written texts and choose				
their	from a model	language and	more likely to be	be found in written	maintain an appropriate	the appropriate register				
drawings,	• include some	patterns	found in written	texts rather than	balance between dialogue	(formal/informal,				
which they	story language	• re-tell /	texts rather than	spoken language	and narrative	personal/impersonal) for				
give	and patterns	imitate /adapt	spoken language	begin to develop	 develop some aspects of 	example, question tags in				
meaning	following models	familiar	• include dialogue	mood and	characterisation through	informal passages; or the				
to. For	• re-tell/imitate	stories with	within story	atmosphere,	what characters say and	subjunctive mood for very				
example:	familiar stories	events in	writing and begin	including through	do, beginning to integrate	formal texts: the use of				
"That says	 act out stories 	sequence and	to use this to	dialogue between	this within a text	technical language; the use				
mummy."	and portray	include some	reveal detail	characters	begin to weave in setting	of the second person for a				
• Make	characters and	dialogue	about character	 describe characters 	descriptions with	less formal, chatty style				
marks on	their motives	• explore	 use some detail 	both physically and	characterisation and action	blend elements of				
their	• recount real	characters'	in the description	through their actions	write in a range of genres	dialogue, action and				
picture to	events	feelings and	of setting and	and speech	and forms taking account	description appropriately,				
stand for	• use the	situations in	characters'	• include setting	of different audiences and	ensuring a balance				
their	language of texts	stories, using	feelings or	descriptions across a	purposes	between dialogue and				
name.	read as models	role play and	motives	text	organise information	narrator				
• Write a	for their own	oral rehearsal	write in a variety	write in a variety of	gained from notes made	include aspects of				
sentence	writing	• describe	of genres and	genres and forms,	from reading into own	characterisation, including				
	• sequence	characters and	forms, including	using the	writing	what characters say and				
	sentences to form	setting	writing for real	appropriate form /						





simple non-fiction	• write about	purposes and	features of the genre	• begin to précis longer	do, integrating this within a
text types	real events	audiences,	for audience and	paragraphs from reading	text
• assemble	write for	 begin to select 	purpose	• use a range of	weave in setting
information on a	different	and use forms and	• organise or	organisational and	descriptions with
subject from their	purposes •	vocabulary	categorise	presentational devices to	characterisation / action
own experience	establish the	appropriate to the	information based on	structure text and guide	• write in a range of genres
 begin to convey 	basic purpose	purpose / reader	notes from several	the reade	and forms taking account
information and	of a text, using	assemble	sources	• prepare poems to read	of different audiences and
ideas in simple	some relevant	information on a	• in non-narrative	aloud and perform	purposes and using
non-narrative	features	subject and turn	material, use simple	 learn a wider range of 	features confidently
forms	 assemble 	notes into	organisational	poetry by heart	 organise information
• listen to and	information	sentences	devices	experiment with writing	gained from notes made
discuss a wide	on a subject	 include the use 	 prepare a range of 	poetry using different	from reading into own
range of rhymes	• convey	of devices to	different forms of	forms	writing
and poems,	information	organise writing	poetry to read aloud	 organise ideas so that 	 précis longer paragraphs
learning to recite	and ideas in	• prepare a range	and perform • write	they are sequenced	from reading
some by heart	simple	of different forms	poetry using the	logically according to the	 build on previous year
• use words that	non-narrative	of poetry to read	features of poetic	genre or form, using a	groups' use of
sequence events	forms	aloud and	forms studied	range of adverbials and	organisational and
(see vocabulary /	 listen to and 	perform • write	• sequence events	conjunctions (see	presentational devices to
grammar section	discuss a wide	poetry using the	clearly and show	vocabulary / grammar	structure text and guide
for detail of year	range of	features of poetic	how one event leads	section for detail of year	the reader
group	contemporary	forms studied	to another, using	group expectations)	 prepare poems to read
expectations)	and classic	• include a	appropriate	use expressive and	aloud and perform
• make some	poetry,	structured	conjunctions and	figurative language to	 learn a wider range of
choices of	learning and	sequence of	adverbials (see	create mood and	poetry by heart
appropriate	reciting some	events using a	vocabulary /	atmosphere	 write poetry using
vocabulary	write poetry	range of	grammar section for	 begin to make choices 	different forms
	• use	conjunctions and	detail of year group	about vocabulary, word	 make organisational
	complete	adverbs (see	expectations)	order, and punctuation for	choices for effect,
	sentences	vocabulary /	• include descriptive	effect (see vocabulary /	according to the genre or
	grouped	grammar section	detail and figurative	grammar section for detail	form, using a range of
	together to	for detail of year		of year group expectations)	adverbial phrases and





	ell the	group	language to make	begin to consciously	conjunctions (see vocab
	lifferent parts	expectations)	writing more vivid	control sentence structures	grammar section for detail
of	of the story,	 begin to use 	 choose words and 	in their writing, sometimes	of year group expectations)
lir	nking these	figurative	phrases for effect	making choices about,	use expressive and
w	vith	language	(see vocabulary /	sentence length, sentence	figurative language to
CC	onjunctions	 select words for 	grammar section for	complexity and	create mood and
(s	see	effect from a	detail of year group	punctuation for effect (see	atmosphere
vo	ocabulary /	range provided	expectations)	vocabulary / grammar	select suitable
gr	rammar	(see vocabulary /	 begin to explore 	section for detail of year	punctuation and precise
se	ection for	grammar section	the effect of different	group expectations)	vocabulary when writing
de	letail of year	for detail of year	sentence structures	 engage reader and 	(see vocabulary / grammar
gr	roup	group	in their writing, for	sustain interest, in both	section for detail of year
l ex	expectations)	expectations)	example by	narrative and non-fiction	group expectations)
	choose	• begin to use a	considering the	writing, building on	 consciously control
ap	ppropriate	variety of	effect of changing	examples provided in year	sentence structures in
w	vords and	sentence	the order of the	4 such as asking questions /	writing, making deliberate
pl	hrases to	structures (see	information on the	addressing the reader	choices about, sentence
de	lescribe	vocabulary /	reader: (see	directly or through sharing	length, sentence
	begin to	grammar section	vocabulary /	interesting pieces of	complexity and
se	elect words	for detail of year	grammar section for	information directly with	punctuation for effect (see
fo	or effect from	group	detail of year group	the reader, in nonfiction	vocabulary / grammar
a	range	expectations)	expectations)	writing such as reports or	section for detail of year
pı	rovided	• ensure relevant	begin to consider	biographies.	group expectations)
	begin to vary	details are	the reader when	 begin to develop points 	 maintain interest for the
se	entence	included in both	adding detail in both	of view and authorial voice	reader in a variety of ways
O	penings (see	narrative and	narrative and	 begin to structure main 	in both narrative and
vo	ocabulary /	non-fiction writing	non-fiction writing,	ideas across the text by	non-fiction writing
gr	rammar	begin to use	for example by	using paragraphs	 develop points of view
	ection for	paragraphs to	addressing the	purposefully	and authorial voice
de	letail of year	group related	reader directly	 use devices to build 	• structure main ideas
	roup	materials	 use paragraphs to 	cohesion within a	across the text by using
	xpectations)		organise ideas	paragraph • link ideas	paragraphs purposefully
				across paragraphs using	e.g. make some links using





	around a theme in non-fiction forms • use adverbials to connect one paragraph to another • begin to use paragraphs to indicate changes in setting, character and time in a narrative	adverbials of time, place, number or tense choice • begin to use paragraphing to deliberately pace the writing	cohesive devices within paragraphs and across paragraphs, repetition of a word or phrase • use paragraphing to deliberately pace the writing
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	Evaluate and edit									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
• Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense	• re-read what they have written to check for 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	• proof read for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation • re-read to check that their writing makes sense, and that tenses are consistent • evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils • read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make meaning clear to the	• proof read for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors • re-read to check that their writing makes sense, that tenses are consistent and that pronouns are used accurately • begin to evaluate and edit the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements • begin to propose changes to vocabulary, punctuation, spelling and grammar • read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using the appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the	• proof read for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors • re-read to check that their writing makes sense, that tenses are consistent and that pronouns are used accurately • evaluate and edit the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements. • propose changes to vocabulary, punctuation, spelling and grammar • read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using the appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear	• proof read for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors • re-read to check that their writing makes sense, that tenses are consistent, pronouns are used accurately, and that there is correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural • evaluate and edit, assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing • propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effect and clarify meaning • perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear	• proof read for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors • re-read to check that their writing makes sense, that tenses are consistent, pronouns are used accurately, and that there is correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural • evaluate and edit, assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing • propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effect and clarify meaning • perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear				
		audience	meaning is clear	,	,					





	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
• Write	• write single	use single clause	use single clause	• use single clause sentences	• use a variety of	• use a variety of				
short	clause	sentences and	sentences and	and multi-clause sentences	sentences	sentence structures,				
sentenc	sentences	multi-clause	multi-clause	using coordinating	structures, such as:	such as: single clause				
es	• leave spaces	sentences using	sentences using	conjunctions and	single clause	sentences and				
containi	between	coordinating	coordinating	multi-clause sentences using	sentences and	multi-clause				
ng	words	conjunctions	conjunctions	subordinating conjunctions	multi-clause	sentences using				
words	• begin to	• use some	• use some	use the full range of	sentences using	coordinating				
with	punctuate	multi-clause	multi-clause	punctuation taught across	coordinating	conjunctions and				
known	sentences	sentences using	sentences using	KS1 to demarcate sentences,	conjunctions and	multi-clause				
sound-l	using a capital	subordinating	subordinating	including commas in lists and	multi-clause	sentences using				
etter	letter and a	conjunctions	conjunctions	apostrophes for singular	sentences using	subordinating				
corresp	full stop,	 use sentences with 	• use the full range of	possession • use inverted	subordinating	conjunctions				
ondenc	question mark	different forms:	punctuation taught	commas and other	conjunctions	• use the full range				
es using	or exclamation	statement, question	across KS1 to	punctuation to indicate direct	• use the full range	of punctuation				
a capital	mark	exclamation	demarcate sentences,	speech i.e. a comma after the	of punctuation	taught across KS1				
letter	• join two	command	including commas in	reporting clause; end	taught across KS1	and KS2 to				
and full	clauses in a	• punctuate	lists and apostrophes	punctuation within inverted	and LKS2 to	demarcate				
stop	sentence using	sentences using full	for singular	commas	demarcate	sentences, including				
	the	stops, capital letters,	possession • use	• use a new line for a new	sentences, including	apostrophe use and				
	co-ordinating	exclamation marks,	inverted commas to	speaker when writing direct	apostrophe use and	speech punctuation				
	conjunction	question marks	punctuate direct	speech	speech punctuation	• use hyphens to				
	'and'	• use apostrophes for	speech	• use apostrophes to mark	• use brackets,	avoid ambiguity				
	• use	contracted forms	• use commas in lists	plural possession	dashes or commas	• understand the use				
	'because' to	• use commas in lists	and begin to use	use commas to demarcate	for parenthesis e.g.	of semi-colons,				
	provide	 expand sentences 	them to demarcate	items in a list, clauses and	asides, additional	colons and dashes to				
	reasoning	using the	clauses	phrases	information	mark the boundary				
	• use a capital	co-ordinating	• express time, place	• express time, place and	• place commas,	between				
	letter for	conjunctions or, and,	and cause using	cause using conjunctions e.g.	mostly accurately, to	independent clauses				
	names of	but and	conjunctions e.g.	when, before, after, while, so,	clarify meaning or	• use a colon to				
	people,	subordination using	when, before, after,	because; adverbs e.g. then,	avoid ambiguity	introduce a list				





places, the
days of the
week, and the
personal
pronoun 'l'
learn the
grammar for
Y1 from
English
Appendix 2
orally
practise using
present and
past tenses
correctly

- when if, that, because • use appropriate adjectives and adverbs to give essential information • use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify use some features of standard English • learn the grammar for Y2 from English Appendix 2 • use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently • use the present progressive and past progressive forms use and understand the grammatical terminology found in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing
- while, so, because: adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore; prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of • begin to expand noun phrases in different ways, for example by adding prepositional phrases • use some features of standard English • learn the grammar for Y3 from English Appendix 2 • use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently • use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past use and understand the grammatical terminology found in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing and reading
- next, soon, therefore; prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of • use fronted adverbials • use commas after fronted adverbials • use a variety of expanded noun phrases, for example, by the addition of modifying adjectives, and prepositional phrases • use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms • learn the grammar for Y4 from English Appendix 2 • maintain the use of the present and past tenses correctly and consistently • use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • select appropriate pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition • use and understand the grammatical terminology found in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing
- use a range of conjunctions, prepositions and adverbials, e.g. therefore, despite, even though, later that day • use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun • begin to make precise and effective use of expanded noun phrases, conveying complicated information concisely • use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms • learn the grammar for Y5 from English Appendix 2 • maintain tense consistently and
- punctuate bullet points consistently place commas to demarcate items in a list, between clauses and to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity • use a range of conjunctions, prepositions and adverbials • use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun • make precise and effective use of expanded noun phrases, conveying complicated information concisely • use Standard **English forms for** verb inflections instead of local spoken forms • learn the grammar for Y6 from English Appendix 2





		begin to manage	 maintain tense and
		shifts in tense	person consistently
		 use the perfect 	including shifts
		form of verbs to	between tenses
		mark relationships of	• use the perfect
		time and cause	form of verbs to
		• indicate degrees of	mark relationships of
		possibility using	time and cause
		adverbs or modal	• use modal verbs or
		verbs	adverbs to indicate
		• ensure correct	degrees of possibility
		subject and verb	and when deducing,
		agreement when	speculating, and
		using singular and	making suppositions
		plural	• use passive
		 begin to use 	constructions where
		pronouns and a	appropriate • ensure
		variety of nouns	correct subject and
		appropriately to aid	verb agreement
		cohesion and avoid	when using singular
		repetition	and plural
		• use and	• use pronouns and a
		understand the	variety of nouns
		grammatical	appropriately to aid
		terminology found in	cohesion and avoid
		English Appendix 2	repetition
		in discussing their	• use and understand
		writing	the grammatical
			terminology found in
			English Appendix 2
			accurately and
			appropriately





			Handwriting			
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Print	Print	Lead ins	Joining	• secure the use of	• write legibly,	• write legibly,
Write some	begin to form	• form lower-case	• begin to use the	the diagonal and	fluently and with	fluently and with
letters accurately.	lower-case letters	letters of the	diagonal and	horizontal strokes	increasing speed	increasing speed
• Form lower-case	in the correct	correct orientation	horizontal strokes	that are needed to	• choose which	• choose which
and capital letters	direction, starting	and size relative to	that are needed to	join letters and	shape of a letter to	shape of a letter to
correctly.	and finishing in the	one another	join letters and	understand which	use when given	use when given
Hold a pencil	right place i.e.	• start with the	understand which	letters, when	choices and	choices and decide
comfortably and	middle or top	lead in and leave	letters, when	adjacent to one	deciding whether	whether or not to
correctly	form capital	the end ready to	adjacent to one	another, are best	or not to join	join specific letters
	letters	join later	another, are best	left un-joined	specific letters	
	• form digits 0-9	write capital	left un-joined	• increase the		
	 understand which 	letters and digits of	• increase the	legibility,		
	letters belong to	the correct size,	legibility,	consistency and		
	which handwriting	orientation and	consistency and	quality of		
	'families' (i.e.	relationship to one	quality of	handwriting e.g. by		
	letters that are	another and to	handwriting e.g. by	ensuring that the		
	formed in similar	lower case letters	ensuring that the	down strokes of		
	ways)	• use spacing	down strokes of	letters are parallel		
	make distinctions	between words	letters are parallel	and equidistant;		
	between ascenders	that reflects the	and equidistant;	that lines of writing		
	and descenders and	size of the letters	that lines of writing	are spaced		
	other 'between the		are spaced	sufficiently so that		
	line' letters		sufficiently so that	the ascenders and		
	distinguish		the ascenders and	descenders of		
	between similar		descenders of	letters do not touch		
	looking letters		letters do not touch			





			Transcription			
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Write from	write from	•write from	write from	write from	• use the first three	• use the first three
memory	memory simple	memory simple	memory simple	memory simple	or four letters of a	or four letters of a
some letters for	sentences dictated	sentences dictated	sentences, dictated	sentences, dictated	word to check	word to check
and then their	by the teacher that	by the teacher that	by the teacher, that	by the teacher, that	spelling, meaning	spelling, meaning,
whole name.	include words using	include words using	include words and	include words and	or both of these in	or both of these in
 Spell words by 	the GPCs and	the GPCs, common	punctuation taught	punctuation taught	a dictionary	a dictionary
identifying the	common exception	exception words	so far	so far	 use dictionaries 	use dictionaries
sounds and then	words taught so far	and punctuation	• use the first two	• use the first two	to check the	to check the
writing the sound	• spell by	taught so far	or three letters of a	or three letters of a	spelling and	spelling and
with letter/s	segmenting spoken	• segment spoken	word to check its	word to check its	meaning of words	meaning of words
	words into	words into	spelling in a	spelling in a	• use a thesaurus	• use a thesaurus
 Write simple 	phonemes	phonemes and	dictionary	dictionary	to select precise	to select precise
letters and then	(containing each of	represent these by	• spell most words	• spell most words	and effective	and effective
words and phrases	the 40+ phonemes	graphemes, spelling	relating to the	relating to the	vocabulary	vocabulary
dictated by the	already taught) and	many correctly	statements from	statements from	• spell most words	• spell most words
teacher that use	representing these	• learn new ways of	previous year	previous year	relating to the	relating to the
words using the	by graphemes,	spelling phonemes	groups correctly,	groups correctly,	statements from	statements from
GPCs and common	including plausible	for which one or	after independent	after independent	previous year	previous year
exception words	attempts, spelling	more spellings are	proof-reading	proof-reading	groups correctly,	groups correctly,
taught so far	some correctly	already known	• spell some words	• spell most words	after independent	after independent
	• use letter names	• spell most words	relating to the Y3	relating to the Y3/4	proof-reading	proof-reading
	to distinguish	relating to the	curriculum	curriculum	• spell some words	• spell most words
	between	statements from	statements and	statements and	relating to the Y5/6	relating to the Y5/6
	alternative spellings	previous year	word list correctly,	word list correctly,	curriculum	curriculum
	of the same sound	groups correctly	after independent	after independent	statements and	statements and
	• spell most words	apply spelling	proof-reading	proof-reading	word list correctly,	word list correctly,
	relating to the Y1	rules and guidance,			after independent	after independent
	curriculum				proof-reading	proof-reading





statements	as listed in English		
correctly	Appendix 1		
name the letters	• spell some words		
of the alphabet in	with contracted		
order	forms		
• spell the days of	• learn some		
the week	common		
• use the spelling	homophones and		
rule for adding –s	near homophones		
or –es as the plural	add suffixes to		
marker for nouns	spell some words		
and the third	correctly in their		
person singular	writing		
marker for verbs	• spell common		
• use the prefix un-	exception words for		
• use –ing, -ed, -er	Year 1 and 2		
and –est where no			
change is needed in			
the spelling of root			
words			
• spell common			
exception words for			
Year 1			