Reading - Comprehension				
Y1	Y2		Υ5/6	
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	
<ul> <li>develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</li> <li>Ilistening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</li> <li>listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range</li> </ul>	<ul><li>understanding of what they read by:</li><li>listening to and discussing a wide range</li></ul>	<ul> <li>maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</li> <li>continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction,</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences</li> <li>becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics</li> <li>recognising and joining in with predictable phrases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related</li> <li>becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales</li> <li>being introduced to non-fiction</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>reference books or textbooks</li> <li>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</li> <li>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> <li>increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions</li> <li>recommending books that they have</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart</li> <li>discussing word meaning, linking new meanings to those already known</li> <li>understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>books that are structured in different ways</li> <li>recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry</li> <li>discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to know vocabulary</li> <li>discussing their favourite words and phrases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action</li> <li>discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination</li> <li>recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices</li> <li>identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing</li> <li>making comparisons within and across books</li> <li>learning a wider range of poetry by heart</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear</li> </ul>	narrative poetry] understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:	<ul> <li>preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading</li> </ul>	understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and	<ul> <li>checking that the text makes sense to them,</li> </ul>	understand what they read by:	
<ul> <li>discussing the significance of the title and events</li> </ul>	those that they listen to by:		<ul> <li>checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding</li> </ul>	

<ul> <li>making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</li> <li>participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say.</li> <li>explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading</li> <li>making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>answering and asking questions</li> <li>predicting what might happen on</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context</li> <li>asking questions to improve their understanding of a text</li> <li>drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</li> <li>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these</li> <li>identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning</li> <li>retrieve and record information from non- fiction.</li> <li>participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>main ideas</li> <li>identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to</li> </ul>
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Puplis should be taught to:       Puplis should be taught to:

Y1	Y2	Y3/4	Y5/6
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>write sentences by: <ul> <li>saying out loud what they are going to write about</li> <li>composing a sentence orally before writing it</li> <li>sequencing sentences to form short narratives</li> <li>re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense</li> </ul> </li> <li>discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.</li> <li>read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: <ul> <li>writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</li> <li>writing about real events</li> <li>writing for different purposes</li> </ul> </li> <li>consider what they are going to write before beginning by: <ul> <li>planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about</li> <li>writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary</li> <li>encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence</li> </ul> </li> <li>make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: <ul> <li>evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils</li> <li>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</li> <li>proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences</li> </ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>plan their writing by:</li> <li>discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</li> <li>discussing and recording ideas</li> <li>draft and write by:</li> <li>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (See English Appendix 2)</li> <li>organising paragraphs around a theme</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>plan their writing by: <ul> <li>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</li> <li>in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read, listened to or seen performed</li> </ul> </li> <li>draft and write by: <ul> <li>selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</li> <li>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>précising longer passages</li> <li>using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs</li> <li>using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for automatic long and across paragraphs]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and	evaluate and edit by:

Y1	Y2	Y3/Y4	Y5/Y6
Writing - vocabulary, grammar and punctua			
			movement so that meaning is clear.
			appropriate intonation, volume, and
			perform their own compositions, using
			proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors.
			choosing the appropriate register
			language of speech and writing and
			plural, distinguishing between the
			agreement when using singular and
			<ul> <li>ensuring correct subject and verb</li> </ul>
			use of tense throughout a piece of writing
			<ul> <li>ensuring the consistent and correct</li> <li>use of tenso throughout a piece of</li> </ul>
			effects and clarify meaning
			grammar and punctuation to enhance
			<ul> <li>proposing changes to vocabulary,</li> </ul>
		is clear.	own and others' writing
		controlling the tone and volume so the meaning	<ul> <li>assessing the effectiveness of their</li> </ul>

Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
<ul> <li>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:</li> <li>leaving spaces between words</li> <li>joining words and joining clauses using and</li> <li>beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l'</li> <li>learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2</li> <li>use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</li> <li>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> <li>choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</li> <li>using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</li> <li>using fronted adverbials</li> <li>learning the grammar for year 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2</li> <li>indicate grammatical and other features by:</li> <li>using commas after fronted adverbials</li> <li>indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns</li> <li>using and punctuating direct speech</li> <li>use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their reading and writing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>set out in English Appendix 2 by:</li> <li>recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms</li> <li>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence</li> <li>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</li> <li>using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely</li> <li>using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</li> <li>using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun</li> <li>learning the grammar for year 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2</li> <li>indicate grammatical and other features by:</li> <li>using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</li> </ul>

			and appropriately in discussing their reading and writing.
Writing - transcription and handwriting			
Y1	Y2	Y3/4	Y5/6
Transcription & Spelling Pupils should be taught to:	Transcription & Spelling Pupils should be taught to:	Transcription & Spelling Pupils should be taught to:	Transcription & Spelling Pupils should be taught to:
spell:	spell by:	use further prefixes and suffixes	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
<ul> <li>words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught</li> <li>common exception words</li> <li>the days of the week</li> <li>name the letters of the alphabet:         <ul> <li>naming the letters of the alphabet in order</li> <li>using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound</li> </ul> </li> <li>add prefixes and suffixes:         <ul> <li>using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs</li> <li>using the prefix un-</li> <li>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]</li> </ul> </li> <li>apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>including a few common homophones</li> <li>learning to spell common exception words</li> <li>learning to spell more words with contracted forms</li> <li>learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]</li> <li>distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones</li> </ul>	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.	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.

write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.			
Y1	Y2	Y3/4	Y5/6
Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting and presentation
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	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.	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 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].	
	use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.		