## Writing and SPAG long term overview

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
TRANSCRIPTION	TRANSCRIPTION	TRANSCRIPTION	TRANSCRIPTION
<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to: Spell:</li> <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:</li> <li>naming the letters of the alphabet in order</li> <li>using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound</li> <li>Add prefixes and suffixes:</li> <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> <li>apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</li> <li>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.</li> </ul>	Pupils should be taught to: 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 the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly English – key stages 1 and 2 20 Statutory requirements a 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.	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to: Spell by:</li> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>spell further homophones</li> <li>spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]</li> <li>use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</li> <li>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. Pupils should learn to spell new words correctly and have plenty of practice in spelling them. As in years 1 and 2, pupils should continue to be supported in understanding and applying the concepts of word structure (see English Appendix 2). Pupils need sufficient knowledge of spelling in order to use dictionaries efficiently.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them</li> <li>spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</li> <li>continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</li> <li>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</li> <li>use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> <li>use a thesaurus.</li> </ul>
HANDWRITING	HANDWRITING	HANDWRITING	HANDWRITING
<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</li> <li>begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</li> <li>form capital letters</li> <li>form digits 0-9</li> <li>understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e.</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>Handwriting Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>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</li> <li>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</li> <li> ♣ 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.</li></ul>

letters that are formed in similar	relationship to one another and to	sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not	
ways) and to practise these.	lower case letters	touch].	
	use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.		
COMPOSITION	COMPOSITION	COMPOSITION	COMPOSITION
D	Duraile ab available descended des		
Pupils should be taught to: Write sentences by:	Pupils should be taught to: Develop positive attitudes towards	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
<ul> <li>saying out loud what they are</li> </ul>	and stamina for writing by:	Plan their writing by:	Plan their writing by:
going to write about	<ul> <li>writing narratives about personal</li> </ul>	A discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to	identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing,
<ul> <li>composing a sentence orally</li> </ul>	experiences and those of others	write in order to understand and learn from its structure,	selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as
before writing it	(real and fictional)	vocabulary and grammar	models for their own
sequencing sentences to form	writing about real events	A discussing and recording ideas	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and
short narratives	<ul> <li>writing poetry</li> </ul>		research where necessary
re-reading what they have written to check that it makes	<ul> <li>writing for different purposes</li> <li>Consider what they are going to</li> </ul>	Draft and write by:	in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed
sense	write before beginning by:	composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue),	characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or
discuss what they have written	planning or saying out loud what	progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an	seen performed
with the teacher or other pupils	they are going to write about	increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)	Draft and write by
read aloud their writing clearly	writing down ideas and/or key	<ul> <li>organising paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>is parative and the setting a string of the setting and the set</li></ul>	Draft and write by: selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding
enough to be heard by their peers	words, including new vocabulary	<ul> <li>in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot</li> <li>in non-norrative material, using simple arganizational devices</li> </ul>	how such choices can change and enhance meaning
and the teacher	encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices	<ul> <li>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere</li> </ul>
	Make simple additions, revisions	[for example, headings and sub-headings]	and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the
	and corrections to their own	Evaluate and edit by:	action
	writing by:	<ul> <li>assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>précising longer passages</li> </ul>
	evaluating their writing with the	suggesting improvements	<ul> <li>using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and</li> </ul>
	teacher and other pupils re-reading to check that their	<ul> <li>proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve</li> </ul>	across paragraphs
	writing makes sense and that verbs	consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences	<ul> <li>using further organisational and presentational devices to</li> </ul>
	to indicate time are used correctly	proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors	structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings,
	and consistently, including verbs in	read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class,	bullet points, underlining]
	the continuous form	using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume	
	proof-reading to check for errors	so that the meaning is clear.	Evaluate and edit by:
	in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of		assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
	sentences punctuated correctly]		proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to
	read aloud what they have		enhance effects and clarify meaning
	written with appropriate intonation		ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a
	to make the meaning clear.		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
			perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation,
			volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
			proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR &	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR &	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR & PUNCTUATION	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR & PUNCTUATION
PUNCTUATION	PUNCTUATION		
		Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English
Develop their understanding of the	develop their understanding of	Appendix 2 by:	Appendix 2 by:
concepts set out in English	the concepts set out in English	<ul> <li>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for</li> </ul>
Appendix 2 by:	Appendix 2 by:	using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because,	formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
leaving spaces between words	learning how to use both familiar	although	<ul> <li>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a</li> </ul>
joining words and joining clauses	and new punctuation correctly (see	<u> </u>	
using and	English Appendix 2), including full	using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past	sentence
beginning to punctuate	stops, capital letters, exclamation	tense	using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time
sentences using a capital letter and	marks, question marks, commas for	choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and	and cause
a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the	cohesion and to avoid repetition	using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated
<ul> <li>exclamation mark</li> <li>using a capital letter for names of</li> </ul>	possessive (singular)	using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time	information concisely
people, places, the days of the	Learn how to use:	and cause	using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
week, and the personal pronoun 'l'	sentences with different forms:	using fronted adverbials	using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when,
<ul> <li>learning the grammar for year 1</li> </ul>	statement, question, exclamation,	learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2	whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
in English Appendix 2	command		learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
use the grammatical terminology	expanded noun phrases to	Indicate grammatical and other features by:	
in English Appendix 2 in discussing	describe and specify [for example,	using commas after fronted adverbials	Indicate grammatical and other features by:
their writing.	the blue butterfly]	<ul> <li>indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</li> </ul>
	the present and past tenses	plural nouns	<ul> <li>using commus to clarify meaning of avoid ambiguity in writing</li> <li>using hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> </ul>
	correctly and consistently including		
	the progressive form	using and punctuating direct speech	<ul> <li>using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</li> </ul>
	subordination (using when, if,	use and understand the grammatical terminology in English	using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries
	that, or because) and co-ordination	Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their	between independent clauses
	(using or, and, or but)	writing and reading.	using a colon to introduce a list
	the grammar for year 2 in English		punctuating bullet points consistently
	Appendix 2		use and understand the grammatical terminology in English
	some features of written		Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing
	Standard English		and reading.
	srammatical terminology in English		
	Appendix 2 in discussing their		
	writing.		