## Bierton CE Combined School

Aim High, Achieve Success, Find Your Sparkle and Shine
1-
Progression of skills in Writing in EYFS \& KS1

|  | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phonic and whole word spelling | - Use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds <br> - Some words are spelt correctly \& others are phonetically plausible. <br> - Write some irregular common words | - words containing each of the $40+$ phonemes taught <br> - common exception words <br> - the days of the week <br> - name the letters of the alphabet in order <br> - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound | - segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly <br> - learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones <br> - learning to spell common exception words <br> - distinguishing between homophones and nearhomophones |
| Other word building spelling |  | - using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs <br> - using the prefix un- <br> - using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words <br> - apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 | - learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) <br> - learning to spell more words with contracted forms <br> - add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, - <br> ness, -ful, -less, -ly <br> - apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1 |
| Transcription | - Write own name and other and other things such as labels and captions | - write from memory simple sentences that include words using the GPCs (Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence) and common exception words taught so far | - write from memory simple sentences that include words using the GPCs (Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence), common exception words and punctuation taught so far. |
| Handwriting | - Use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly \& in sequence. | - sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly <br> - begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place <br> - form capital letters <br> - form digits 0-9 <br> - understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these | - form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another <br> - 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 <br> - write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters <br> - use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. |
| Contexts for writing | - Attempt to write short sentences \& meaningful contexts. | - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) <br> - writing about real events <br> - writing poetry | - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) <br> - writing about real events <br> - writing poetry <br> - writing for different purposes |


| Planning writing | - saying out loud what they are going to write about | - saying out loud what they are going to write about <br> - composing a sentence orally before writing it | - planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drafting writing | - Use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly \& in sequence. <br> - Write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others | - sequencing sentences to form short narratives <br> - re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense | - writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary <br> - encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence |
| Editing writing | - Tell the teacher or their peers what they have written | - discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils | - evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils <br> - rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form - proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation |
| Performing writing | - Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations <br> - Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play | - read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. | - read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear |
| Vocabulary |  | - leaving spaces between words <br> - joining words and joining clauses using "and" | - expanded noun phrases to describe and specify |
| Grammar |  | - regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) <br> - verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) <br> - un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs <br> - to combine words to make sentences, including using and <br> - Sequencing sentences to form short narratives <br> - separation of words with spaces <br> - sentence demarcation (. ! ?) <br> - capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') | - sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command <br> - the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form <br> - subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) <br> - some features of written Standard English <br> - suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) <br> - sentence demarcation <br> - commas in lists <br> - apostrophes for omission \& singular possession |
| Punctuation |  | - beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark <br> - using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ' $\uparrow$ ' | - learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) |
| Grammatical terminology |  | letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark | noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma |

## Common exception words for Year 2

This is a word list taken from the National Curriculum of recommended words a Year 2 child should be confident spelling as they complete Year 2.

Common exception words for Year 1
This is a word list taken from the National Curriculum of recommended words a Year 1 child should be confident spelling as they complete Year 1.

| The | You |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Your |
| Do | They |
| To | Be |
| Today | He |
| Of | Me |
| Said | She |
| Says | We |
| Are | No |
| Were | Go |
| Was | So |
| Is | By |
| His | My |
| Has | Here |
| I | There |
|  | Where |


| door | everybody | improve |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| floor | even | sure |
| poor | great | sugar |
| because | break | eye |
| find | steak | could |
| kind | pretty | should |
| mind | beautiful | would |
| behind | after | who |
| child | fast | whole |
| children | last | any |
| wild | past | many |
| climb | father | clothes |
| most | class | busy |
| only | grass | people |
| both | pass | water |
| old | plant | again |
| cold | path | half |
| gold | bath | money |
| hold | hour | Mr |
| told | move | prove |

