



## Writing End of Year Expectations

### Nursery

#### Birth to Three

##### Physical Development

- Develop manipulation and control.
- Explore different materials and tools.
- Use large and small motor skills to do things independently.

##### Writing

- Enjoy drawing freely.
- Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy."
- Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.

#### Three and Four Year Olds

##### Physical Development

- Use one-handed tools and equipment. For example, making snips in paper with scissors.
- Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.
- Show a preference for a dominant hand.

##### Writing

- 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; write 'm' for mummy.
- Write some or all of their name.
- Write some letters accurately.

### Reception

##### Physical Development

- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.

##### Writing

- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.
- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.



## Year 1

### Transcription

- 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 and the digits 0-9
- Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these
- Identify known phonemes in unfamiliar words
- Use syllables to divide words when spelling
- Use knowledge of alternative phonemes to narrow down possibilities for accurate spelling
- Use the spelling rule for adding s or es for verbs in 3rd person singular
- Name the letters of the alphabet in order
- Use letter names to show alternative spellings of the same phoneme

### Composition

- Compose a sentence orally before writing it
- Sequence sentences to form short narratives
- Sequence sentences in chronological order to recount an event or an experience
- Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense
- Leave spaces between words
- Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
- Use 'and' to join sentences together
- Know how the prefix 'un' can be added to words to change meaning

## Year 2

### Transcription – Spelling, Handwriting and Presentation

Pupils should be able 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 to spell more words with contracted forms
- learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones

Pupils should be able 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 un-joined
- 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.



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## **Composition**

Pupils should be able to 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

Pupils should be able to 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

Pupils should be able to 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]

## **Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation**

Pupils should be able to develop their understanding of the concepts set out in section Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation (see below) by:

- 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)
- 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)

## **Year 3**

### **Transcription**

- Spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words,
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Spell correctly word families based on common words, for example – solve, solution, solver
- Spell identified commonly misspelt words from Year 3 word list
- Identify the root in longer words

### **Composition**

- Look at and discuss models of writing of the text type, purpose and audience to be written, noting: structure; grammatical features and use of vocabulary Compose sentences using a wider range of structures linked to the grammar objectives
- Write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot
- Write a non-narrative using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings
- Suggest improvement to writing through assessing writing with peers and self -assessment
- Make improvements by proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Use a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Proof-read to check for errors in spelling and punctuation



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## Year 4

### Transcription

- Spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words. for example – ation, ous, ion, ian
- Recognise and spell additional homophones, for example – accept and except, whose and who's
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Spell identified commonly misspelt words from year 4 word list
- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters
- Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting: down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch

### Composition

- Compose sentences using a wider range of structures, linked to the grammar objectives
- Orally rehearse structured sentences or sequences of sentences
- Begin to open paragraphs with topic sentences
- Write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot
- Make improvements by proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Use a range of sentences with more than one clause
- Use appropriate nouns or pronouns within and across sentences to support cohesion and avoid repetition
- Use fronted adverbials, for example, 'Later that day, I went shopping.'
- Use expanded noun phrases with modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, for example, 'The strict teacher with curly hair'
- Use other punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause; use apostrophes to mark plural possession; and use commas after fronted adverbials

## Year 5

### Transcription Composition Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to...

- Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words from the ks2 curriculum.
- Spell most words with prefixes and suffixes in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix and some from the YR 5-6 e.g. cious, cial, ant, ent, ance, ence.
- Spell correctly words with letters which are not sounded e.g. knight, solemn.
- Use the hyphen to join a prefix to a root e.g. reenter.
- Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.
- Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 statutory word list and some words from the YR 5-6.
- **Handwriting Evidence:**
- Writing is legible and becoming increasingly fluent. (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)
- Correct choice is made about whether to join handwriting or print letters e.g. to label a diagram.
- **Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to...**
- Discuss and develop initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing.
- Write to suit purpose and with a growing awareness of audience, using appropriate features. May include humour or suspense.
- Organise writing into sections or paragraphs; create cohesion by linking ideas within paragraphs. (Joins between sections may need development; coverage within sections may vary.)
- Use a range of presentational devices, including use of title, subheadings and bullet points.
- Use dialogue to indicate character and event.
- Describe characters, settings and plot, with growing precision.
- Find key words and ideas; begin to write a summary.
- Evaluate own and others' writing; with direction, proof read, edit and revise. Vocabulary,



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## **Grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to...**

- Write a range of sentence structures which are grammatically accurate. Understand 'relative clause' which begins with relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose.
- Demarcate sentences correctly. Use comma for a pause in complex sentences. Begin to use punctuation for parenthesis: brackets, commas, dashes.
- Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs e.g. perhaps, surely; and modal verbs e.g. might, should, must.
- Usually maintain correct tense.
- Begin to recognise active and passive voice.
- Identify and select determiners.
- Choose vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing, with guidance.
- Use vocabulary which is becoming more precise.
- Use a dictionary and thesaurus to check the meaning of words and expand vocabulary

## **Year 6**

### **Transcription Composition**

- Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words and punctuation from the ks2 curriculum.
- Use knowledge of morphology to spell words with the full range of prefixes and suffixes in the YR 5-6 spelling appendix e.g. pre-, re-, -able, -ible, -ably, -ibly, -al, -ial.
- Use the appropriate range of spelling rules and conventions to spell polysyllabic words which conform to regular patterns.
- Spell some challenging homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.
- Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 statutory word list.

### **Handwriting Evidence:**

- Writing is legible and fluent. (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)
- Correct choice is made about whether to join handwriting or print letters e.g. to label a diagram.
- Composition: structure and purpose
- Discuss and develop ideas; routinely use the drafting process before and during writing.
- Adapt form and style to suit purpose and audience; draw appropriate features from models of similar writing.
- Use paragraphs to develop and expand some ideas in depth; add detail within each paragraph; coverage may not always be even.
- Use a range of devices to link ideas within and across paragraphs e.g. adverbials or repetition of a phrase.
- Use a range of presentational devices, including use of bullet points, tables and columns, to guide the reader.
- Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action.
- Describe characters, settings and atmosphere, with some precision.
- Summarise longer passages, when required.
- Evaluate own and others' writing; proof read, edit and revise. Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
- Write a range of sentence structures (simple and complex) including relative clauses e.g. using 'that', 'which'.
- Use a wide range of punctuation including brackets and dashes; commas for pauses; colons and semi-colons for lists; hyphens; consistent use of bullet points.
- Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
- Maintain correct tense; also control perfect form of verbs e.g. He has collected some shells. Understand and use active and passive voice.
- Identify the subject and object.
- Identify synonym and antonym.
- Select vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing.
- Use vocabulary which is varied, interesting and precise.
- Use a dictionary and thesaurus