

Deighton Gates Primary School Literacy Long Term Plan

English - Writing

Threshold Concepts	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Spelling</i>	Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible. (Sound out high frequency words correctly.) Spell most tricky words correctly. Use phonic knowledge to write words in which match their spoken sounds. Hears and says initial sounds in words.	Words with known phonemes. Common exception words. Days of the week. Letters of the alphabet in order. Adding the suffix -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er, -est. Adding the prefix -un. Spell words phonetically. Write simple sentences to practice spelling.	Segment spoken words into phonemes. Spell words with alternative sounds. Some common homophones. Spell common exception words. Words with contracted forms. Learn the possessive apostrophe and how this affects words. Add suffixes to spell longer words, -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.	Use prefixes and suffixes and know how to add them. Spell homophones. Spell words that are often misspelt. Use the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals, e.g. boys' and irregular plurals, e.g. children's. Check spelling in a dictionary.	Use prefixes and suffixes and know how to add them. Know how to spell all homophone options. Consistently spell words that are often misspelt accurately. Use the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals, e.g. boys' and irregular plurals, e.g. children's. Check spelling in a dictionary.	Use prefixes and suffixes and know how to add them. Spell words with silent letters. Distinguish between homophones and other words that are often confused. Understand that some spellings just need to be learnt. Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words. Use a thesaurus.	Use prefixes and suffixes and know how to add them consistently. Distinguish between homophones and other words that are often confused. Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling consistently. Understand that some spellings just need to be learnt. Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words consistently.

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<i>Handwriting</i>	Shows a preference for a dominant hand. Use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	Hold a pencil correctly. Form lower case letters, starting and finishing in the right place. Form capital letters. Form numbers 0-9. Understand which letters belong to the handwriting families. Include finger spaces.	Form lower case letters of the correct size relative to one another. Joining letters diagonally and horizontally. Write capital letters and digits of the correct size and orientation. Write in cursive style. Consistent finger spaces.	Join all letters that should joined. Increase legibility, consistency and quality. Consistently write in cursive style.	Join all letters that should joined. Increase legibility, consistency and quality. Write with speed.	Write legibly, fluently, and with speed. Develop personal style. Choose a writing implement suited to the task.	Write legibly, fluently, and with speed. Develop personal style. Adapt handwriting for a range of tasks and purposes, including for effect.
<i>Vocabulary</i>	Letter, capital letter, word, full stop, rhyme	Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, conjunction.	Noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense, apostrophe, comma, conjunction.	Adverb, adverbial, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, vowel, inverted commas (speech marks.)	Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.	Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal writing. Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity.	Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal writing. Subject, object, active passive, synonym, antonym, ellipses, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.

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<i>Composition</i>	Gives meaning to marks, as they draw, write and paint. Begins to break the flow of speech into words. Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly, and in sequence. Writes own name and other things, such as labels and captions. Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts. Write simple sentences, which can be read by themselves and others.	Say out loud what they are going to write about. Compose a sentence orally before writing it. Sequence a series of sentences. Use a variety of adjectives. Re-read what has been written to make sure it makes sense. Discuss writing with others. Use literary devices such as, alliteration.	Write about personal experience and the experience of others, real events, poetry and for different purposes. Verbalise what will be written. Write down ideas and key words with new vocabulary. Evaluate writing with others and suggest improvement. Re-read to make sure writing makes sense. Check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation. Read aloud with intonation.	Plan own writing. Look at genre examples to identify structure, vocabulary and grammar. Discuss and record ideas. Compose sentences building a varied and rich vocabulary and range of sentence structures. Organise paragraphs around a theme. Develop setting, character and plot in narrative. Use organisational devices in nonfiction, e.g. captions Assess own and others writing and suggest improvements.	Plan own writing and discuss and record ideas. Look at genre examples to identify structure, vocabulary and grammar. Compose sentences orally building a varied and rich vocabulary and range of sentence structures. Use paragraphs to organize and group ideas around a theme. Choose nouns and pronouns to use within and across sentences to avoid repetition. Develop setting, character and plot in narrative. Assess own and others writing and suggest improvements linked to grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation.	Identify audience and purpose for writing and select the appropriate form. Develop initial ideas Consider how authors develop character and setting. Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary and know how this can change and enhance meaning. In narrative, describe setting, characters, atmosphere and use dialogue to convey characters. Use a range of narrative techniques with confidence. Consistently build cohesion within and across paragraphs. Use connectives/ conjunctions to support this.	Identify audience and purpose for writing and select the appropriate form. Consider how writing reflects the audience and purpose that it was intended for. Vary sentence length and word order confidently to sustain interest. Link ideas across paragraphs using cohesive devices: repetition, grammatical connections and ellipses. Use organizational and presentational devices to structure a text, e.g. columns, bullet points. Distinguish between formal and informal register in writing.

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			Begin to write in paragraphs.	Evaluate use of grammar and vocabulary to ensure consistency. Check spelling and punctuation. Use literary devices such as, alliteration, simile, metaphor and personification. Adapt form and style for purpose.	Expand noun phrases by modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions. Ensure consistent tense. Use a range of writing styles confidently and independently. Develop ideas in creative and interesting ways.	Use organisational and presentational devices to structure a text, e.g. subheadings. Assess effectiveness of writing. Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural. Proof read for any errors. Use literary devices such as, alliteration, simile, metaphor onomatopoeia and personification.	Summarise and organise writing, supporting ideas and argument with factual detail. Draw on knowledge of literary and rhetorical devices to enhance the impact of writing consistently. Produce writing which is varied, interesting, and thoughtful and some imaginative detail that is suited to purpose. Use a wide range of known imaginative and ambitious vocabulary and use this appropriate to purpose and audience.

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The Westcliffe and Priory Lane Federation Literacy Long Term Plan

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<i>Grammar</i>	Write simple sentences, which can be read by themselves and others. Understands use of capital letters, full stops and spaces between words.	Join words and sentences using the conjunctions and, because, but. Regular plural nouns – s, -es, e.g. dog, dogs. Suffixes that can be added to verbs where spelling stays the same, e.g. helping, helped. Know what happens to a word when the prefix un- is added, e.g. unhappy. Begin to understand this differences between past and present tense.	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command. Expand noun phrases to describe, e.g. the green grass. Use the past and present tense correctly and consistently. Add suffixes to adjectives -ful, -less. Turn adjectives into adverbs using -ly, -est, -er. Join sentences with the conjunctions: when, if, or, because, but, and.	Extend sentences using a wide range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although. Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. Choose nouns and pronouns appropriately for clarity. Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. Use fronted adverbials. Use the forms a or an depending on whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant.	Use standard English forms for verb inflections rather than spoken language, e.g. we were rather than we was. Extend sentences using a wide range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although. Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. Know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive.	Convert nouns and adjectives into verbs using suffixes. Use verbs to mark relationship of time and cause. Use expanded noun phrases. Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate possibility. Use adverbials to link across paragraphs. Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs and modal verbs. Begin relative clauses using who, which, where, when, etc.	Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. Know how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms. Draw on new vocabulary and grammatical constructions drawn from reading that create certain affects when writing.

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<i>Punctuation</i>	Beginning to use capital letters and full stops.	Leave spaces between words. Use capital letters and full stops. Begin to use ? ! Use capital letters for people, places, days of the week and I.	Use capital letters, full stops, ? ! correctly. Use commas for a list. Use apostrophe for omission and possession.	Use the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. Punctuate direct speech with "" (inverted commas). Use bullet points for a list.	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Use commas after fronted adverbials. Use apostrophe to indicate singular and plural possession. Use bullet points for a list.	Use commas to clarify meaning. Use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis.	Use semi-colons, colons or dashes between independent clauses. Use a colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within a list Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity. Use ellipses to build tension accurately and consistently.