

EYFS and Key Stage 1 English Writing Knowledge progression.



EYFS	English forms a key part of the learning for children in EYFS and is broken down into the following areas: listening, attention and understanding, speaking, comprehension, word reading and writing. For further information on the areas linked to English please click on the following link: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1007446/6.7534_DfE_Development_Matters_Report_and_illustrations_web_2_.pdf		
		Year 1	Year 2
Transcription	Phonic and Whole	- Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught - Spell common exception words - Spell the days of the week Name the letters of the alphabet: - naming the letters of the alphabet in order - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	- Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly - Learn 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 - Learn to spell common exception words
	Other word building	Add prefixes and suffixes: - Use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs - using the prefix un– using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [e.g. helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] - Apply simple 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 and common exception words taught so far.	- Learn to spell more words with contracted forms - Learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl’s book] - Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones - Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
	Handwriting	- 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 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 spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

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Composition	Write sentences by: • saying out loud what they are going to write about • composing a sentence orally before writing it • sequencing sentences to form short narratives • re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	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 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 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] Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	• Leave spaces between words • Join words and clauses using and • 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' • Learn the grammar for Year 1 in English NC Appendix 2 • Use the grammatical terminology in English NC Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English NC Appendix 2), including • full stops, • capital letters, • exclamation marks, • question marks, • commas for lists • apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Use sentences with different forms: • statement • question • exclamation • command Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) Use the grammar for Year 2 in English NC Appendix 2 Use some features of written Standard English