Springdale First School

Imagine, Believe, Achieve

Writing Subject overview

	Autumn	Spring	Summer	
Reception				
Word	Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. Write some of their name.	Phonetically decodable words, CVC words, phase 2 tricky words. Write all of their name.	Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters (ELG)	
Sentence	Understanding of letters, words, sentences. Sentences are a collection of words in a coherent sequence that carry meaning. Write a short sentence (or phrase words including known letter-socorrespondences (CIR)		Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. (ELG)	
Text	Initial sounds and CVC words using Phase 2 phonemes. Labels Story scribing	Story scribing Captions Simple sentence in a meaningful context. Simple descriptive sentence. Instructions – first, next, then (in line with 3-4 Maths lang)	Story scribing Retell a simple story Poster	
Punctuation	Finger space	Capital letter Full stop Finger space	Basic punctuation -Capital letter -Full stop -Finger space	
Handwriting	Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens ands pencils (3-4) Show a preference for a dominant hand. (3-4) Write some letters correctly (3-4)	Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. (CIR) Form lower case and some upper-case letters correctly (CIR)	Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases (ELG) Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed (ELG)	

Plan	Orally segmenting CVC words.	Orally segment unfamiliar words and captions.	Orally rehearse captions and sentences.	
Draft	Opportunities to practise writing within Phonics – initial sounds.	Opportunities to practise writing within Phonics – cvc words.	Opportunities to practise writing within Phonic – sentences/phrases.	
Evaluate and Edit		Respond to improvements – correct incorrect use of phonics	Respond to improvements – correct incorrect use of phonics	
Proofread	Attempt to re-reread their writing with an adult.	Re read what they have written to make sure it makes sense(CIR) (with adult support)	Sentences to be read by themselves and others (ELG)	
Terminology	*Letter *Sound – phoneme, grapheme *Digraph *Word *Finger space *Tricky word	*Vowel *Consonant *Capital letter *Full stop *Trigraph *Sentence *Adjective	*Punctuation	

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1			
Word	· plural noun suffixes (s and es)	 suffixes added to verbs with no change (helper, helped, helping) 	Prefix 'un' to verbs and adjectives (unkind, untie)
Sentence	 Words form together to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and 	Joining words and joining clauses using and and because	Joining words and joining clauses using and and because
Text	 Instructions (numbered or using 'first, next, then, last' – third person) 	 Sequencing sentences to form short narratives (Once upon a time, One day, Unfortunately, Luckily, In the end – third person) 	Recount from personal experience (whole class trip or event – first person)
Punctuation	 Separation of words with spaces Use of basic punctuation Capital letter Full stop 	 Use of basic punctuation Capital letter Full stop Use of basic punctuation Question mark Capital letters for names 	 Use of basic punctuation Capital letter Full stop Question mark Use of basic punctuation Exclamation mark Capital letters for names and personal pronoun I
Handwriting	 Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly (see handwriting grips for further information) 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 handwriting families (which letters are 		

	formed in similar ways) and practise these.		
Plan	 Saying out loud what they are going to write about Compose a sentence orally before writing it Using picture prompts and sentence starters 	Using a story 'S' with picture prompts and key vocabulary to sequence a narrative	Using a story 'S' with picture prompts and key vocabulary to sequence a narrative
Draft	 Writing simple sentences to form a set of instructions 	 Sequencing sentences to form short narratives in the third person 	 Sequencing sentences to form short narratives in the first person
Evaluate and Edit	 Discuss what they have written with an adult on 1:1 basis, making changes were necessary Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by the teacher or a partner 	 Discuss what they have written with the teacher and a small group of children, making changes where necessary Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by a small group of peers and the teacher 	 Discuss what they have written with the teacher and a larger group of children, making changes where necessary Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by a larger group of peers and the teacher
Proofread	 Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Check basic punctuation of full stops and capital letters 	 Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Check basic punctuation of full stops, capital letters, and capital letters for pronouns. Improve by extending a sentence using 'and' 	 Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Check basic punctuation of full stops, capital letters, and capital letters for pronouns. Improve by extending a sentence using 'and' Improve a sentence by replacing a full stop with an exclamation mark

Terminology		Letter, capital letter	Question mark	Exclamation mark
		Word		
		Singular, plural		
		Sentence		
	•	Punctuation, full stop		

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 2			
Word	 Use of the suffixes — ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs (no change to root word: slowly, quickly etc.) 	 Use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs (change in root word: happily, angrily) Formation of nouns by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman] 	· Formation of nouns using suffixes such as – ness, –er
Sentence	 Joining words and joining clauses using and Co-ordination (using or, and, but) (not explicitly teaching the term 'co-ordination' at this stage) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question 	 Subordination (using when, if, that, because) (not explicitly teaching the term 'subordination' at this stage) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a command 	How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as an exclamation
Text	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming]	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, he was shouting]

Punctuation	 Capital letters for names and personal pronoun I Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks to demarcate sentences 	 Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing (contractions) in spelling 	 plural noun suffixes (s and es) Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences including exclamatory sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]
Handwriting	 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 that reflects the size of the letters 		
Plan	 Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about to a partner Using a story 'S' with picture prompts and key words to plan a narrative 	 Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about to a small group Using a story 'S' with picture prompts to plan a narrative Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary on their plan 	 Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about Using a story 'S' with picture prompts to plan a narrative Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary on their plan
Draft	 Orally encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence 	 Orally encapsulating what they want to say in several sentences - chunking the story into beginning (day 1), middle (day 2)and end (day 3) 	· Orally rehearse he whole story
Evaluate and Edit	 Evaluating with the teacher and small groups Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs indicate time are used correctly and consistently Read aloud what they have written with the appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear 	 Evaluating with the teacher or another pupil Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form Make simple additions and revision to their word to improve the quality of their writing 	 Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form Make simple additions and revision to their word to improve the quality of their writing

Proofread	Proofreading to check for errors punctuation (full stops, capital letters, question marks)	 Proofreading to check for errors in spelling and punctuation Beginning to choose more powerful vocabulary to make their writing more exciting and descriptive 	 Proofreading to check for errors in spelling, punctuation (full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks), and grammar Replacing words with more sophisticated vocabulary Extending sentences using conjunctions taught
Terminology	 Question mark, Exclamation mark, full stop, capital letter Statement, question Suffix Noun, verb Tense (past/ present) Conjunction 	 Question mark, Exclamation mark, full stop, capital letter Conjunction Command Compound Adjective Apostrophe, comma 	exclamationadverb
Year 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Word	 Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel focusing on nouns (a box, an orange) 	 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super—] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel focusing on adjectives [an open box] 	 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example anti–, auto–] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel focusing on silent and long letter sounds [an hour, a unicorn etc]
Sentence	 Co-ordination (using or, and, but) Subordination (using when, if, that, because) including identifying the main and subordinate clause Expressing time, place and cause using: conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], 	Expressing time, place and cause using: adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore]	Expressing time, place and cause using: prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]
Text	 Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation (non fiction) and as a pre- cursor to paragraphs 	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material (narrative and recounts)	 Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation (fiction - chapters) Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]

Punctuation	 Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing (contractions) in spelling plural noun suffixes (s and es) Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] 	 Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech where the reporting clause is at the end of speech ("Let me in," said the wolf.) including more than one sentence inside speech e.g.: "I'm hungry. What is for dinner?" said the wolf. (SCAPS) 	 Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech where the reporting clause is at the end of speech and extended using a conjunction or adverb ("Let me in," said the wolf hungrily, or, "Let me in," said the wolf as he huffed and he puffed.)
Handwriting	 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 Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (for example, by ensuring that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch. 		

Plan	 Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discussing and recording ideas In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings and subheadings) to help organise paragraphs 	 In narratives, create settings, characters and plot Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Using a story 'S' with picture prompts to plan a narrative and boxing these up to form paragraphs Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary on their plan 	 In narratives, create settings, characters and plot Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 'Boxing up' their writing to plan what they are going to write Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary on their plan
Draft	 Composing and rehearsing orally progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures using conjunctions taught so far 	 Composing and rehearsing orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures using conjunctions and adverbs taught so far 	Composing and rehearsing orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions taught so far
Evaluate and Edit	 Assessing the effectiveness of their others writing and suggesting improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency 	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own writing and suggesting improvements 	
Proofread	 Proofread for spelling and grammar mistakes Read aloud their own writing to a group, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear 	 Read aloud their own writing to a the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear 	

Terminology	Noun, verb, adjective, adverb	Direct speech	Tense (past/ present) progressive and
	Conjunction	Inverted commas/ speech marks	present perfect
	Word family, prefix	Consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel	preposition
	Clause, subordinate clause	letter	

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 4			
Word	 plural noun suffixes (s and es) Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box] The grammatical difference between plural and possessive —s (including irregular plurals) 	Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done]	
Sentence	Fronted adverbials (time and frequency) [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] .	 Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (manner and possibility) [for example, Quietly, they snuck out of the building.] 	Fronted adverbials (prepositions and similes) [for example, Under the tree, the children quietly played their game., As quiet as a mouse, they snuck out of the house.) SJ -SPEAK TO YEAR 4 ABOUT WHAT THEY USE
Text	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	
Punctuation	Recall and retrieve to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech where the reporting clause is at the end of speech and extended using a conjunction or adverb ("Let me in," said the wolf hungrily, or, "Let me in," said the wolf as he huffed and he puffed.)	 Use of commas after fronted adverbials Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names] Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted 	 Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: "Let me in!" growled the wolf, "Or I will blow your house down!"

		commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"]	
Handwriting	 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 Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (for example, by ensuring that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch 		
Plan	 In narratives, create settings, characters and plot Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 'Boxing up' their writing to plan what they are going to write Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary on their plan Discussing and recording ideas 	 Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discussing and recording ideas 'Boxing up' their writing to plan what they are going to write In narratives, create settings, characters and plot In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings and subheadings) 	 Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discussing and recording ideas Children are beginning to plan their own writing in a format that they choose (S, Boxing Up, Story Mountain etc.) In narratives, create settings, characters and plot In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings and subheadings)
Draft	 Composing and rehearsing orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures 		
Evaluate and Edit	 Assessing the effectiveness of others writing and suggesting improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency 	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own writing and suggesting improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, 	

		including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences	
Proofread	 Proofread a partner's writing as a class and alongside them for spelling and grammar mistakes, feeding back on correct use of the success criteria and areas of improvement Acting upon feedback given to them by either an adult or peer Read aloud their own writing to a group, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear 	 Proofread a partner's writing independently for spelling and grammar mistakes, feeding back on correct use of the success criteria and areas of improvement Acting upon their own feedback Read aloud their own writing to a the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear 	 Proofread their own writing for spelling and grammar mistakes, feeding back on correct use of the success criteria and areas of improvement Acting upon their own feedback Read aloud their own writing to a the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear
Terminology	 Noun, verb, adjective, adverb Consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter Main clause, subordinate clause Conjunction (coordinating and subordinating) 	 Direct speech Inverted commas/ speech marks Determiner Adverbial Pronoun Possessive pronoun 	