

National Curriculum for English Writing – Long Term Planning Y1 (use REC/Y2 for differentiation)



Reception		Year 1	Year 2
Pupils should be taught to: • 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; writing 'm' for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. • 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.	Transcription - Spelling	Pupils should be taught to: • words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught • common exception words • 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 • add prefixes and suffixes: • using 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 <i>un–</i> • using <i>–ing</i>, <i>–ed</i>, <i>–er</i> and <i>–est</i> where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping</i>, <i>helped</i>, <i>helper</i>, <i>eating</i>, <i>quicker</i>, <i>quickest</i>) • apply simple spelling rules and guidelines, 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.	Pupils should be taught to spell: • 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 • add suffixes to spell longer words, e.g. <i>–ment</i>, <i>–ness</i>, <i>–ful</i>, <i>–less</i>, <i>–ly</i> • apply spelling rules and guidelines, as listed in English Appendix 1 • write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

	Handwriting	Pupils should be taught to: • 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 to practise these.	Pupils should be taught 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 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	Pupils should be taught to: 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.	Pupils should be taught 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 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 (e.g. ends of sentences punctuated correctly) • read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
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	Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Pupils should be taught to: Concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i> • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' • learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 • use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Pupils should be taught to: Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Learning how to use: • sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. <i>the blue butterfly</i> • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using <i>when, if, that, or because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, or but</i>) • the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 • using some features of written Standard English • use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.
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