STEPPING STONES ENGLISH – WRITING CURRICULUM



LEARNING STATEMENTS

English is a core subject; to ensure the children make good progress, they need to be able to learn and apply the key concepts and skills relevant to their attainment level – the children must be secure in the skills within this level before they are progressed to deeper knowledge to avoid creating gaps in their learning. To ensure exposure to the English curriculum, phonics displays relevant to the children's levels need to be on display, as well as devices to help them to achieve the key skills. This could include - high frequency words, common exceptions words, phonic sound mats, HFW mats, conjunctions and any SPaG or VCOP visuals relevant to the key skills. Key vocabulary and language MUST be displayed and referred to daily; previous vocabulary must be recapped regularly and kept as part of the class' working wall display.

"HEALTH WARNING" – it is understood that if an objective is being covered and previous steps/ key learning statements are not mentioned in the attached document and are required in order for a pupil to make the appropriate progress – PLEASE use your professional discretion and seek the appropriate teaching steps within the LAPS document.

	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Composition	Spelling	Handwriting
Year 1 (or children working in the Y1 curriculum)	 Write simple sentences that can be read by themselves and others. Separate words with spaces. Use punctuation to demarcate simple sentences (capital letters and full stops). Use capital letters for names of people, places and days of the week. Use capital letter for the personal pronoun I. Use the joining word and to link words and clauses. To use adjectives that have been modelled or chosen independently. 	 Orally plan and compose every sentence before writing and rehearse ideas. Sequence ideas and events in narrative and non fiction. Compose and sequence their own sentences to write short narratives and non-fiction texts, e.g. recounts, information texts, instructions. Discuss their writing with adults and peers. Read aloud their writing audibly to adults and peers. 	 Spell words using the 40+ phonemes that are already taught. Spell common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 1 list). To secure up to phase 5 phonics. 	 To hold a pencil with an effective grip. To form upper, lower case letters correctly and numerals 0-9. To form clear ascenders and descenders.
Year 2	• Say, write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the joining words <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> and <i>or</i> .	• Plan and discuss what to write about e.g. story mapping, collecting new words and ideas.	Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.	Form lower case letters in the correct size relative to one another.
(or children working in the Y2 curriculum)	 Write sentences in different forms: statement, question, command and explanation. Secure the use of full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks. Select, generate and effectively use verbs. Select, generate and effectively use adjectives. Select, generate and effectively use nouns. 	 Orally rehearse each sentence prior to writing. Evaluate their writing with adults. Proofread for errors in spelling, grammar or punctuation. Read aloud their writing with intonation. 	 Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known. Spell common exception words (see Year 2 list). Spell words with contracted forms e.g. I'll, can't, hasn't, couldn't. To distinguish and spell some homophones e.g. here and hear, sea and see. Consolidate Phase 5 phonics and apply in spelling. 	 Orientate capital letters correctly. Use capital letters appropriately e.g. not writing a capital A or using capitals within words. Use spacing that reflects the size of the letters.
Year 3	Explore and Identify clauses in subordinate and complex sentences.	Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions.	• Use prefixes <i>dis, mis, re</i> and suffixes <i>ly</i> and <i>ous</i> and understand how to add them to root words.	Form and use the four basic handwriting joins. Write legibly.
(or children working in the Y3 curriculum)	 Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions e.g. when, if, because, although, while, since, until, before, after, so. Select, generate and effectively use adverbs e.g. suddenly, silently, soon, next, eventually. Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Use perfect form of verbs using have and has to indicate a completed action e.g. he has gone out to play instead of he went out to play. To use 'a' or 'an' correctly. 	 Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up. Create and develop ideas for plots, narrative and character. Generate and select vocabulary from word banks. Group related material into paragraphs. Proofread and check for errors and improve writing after evaluation. 	Spell homophones and near homophones. Spell words from the Year 3 statutory list.	
Year 4	Create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow	Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions.	• Investigate ways in which nouns and adjectives can be made into verbs by the use of suffixes e.g. pollen = pollinate.	 Use a joined style throughout their independent writing. Write with consistency in size and proportion of letters.
(or children working in the Y4 curriculum)	 Use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences. To use a range of punctuation from previous year groups. Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when and where.] 	Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up, storyboard, text map, non-fiction bridge.	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words and punctuation so far. Spell words from the Year 4 statutory list.	

	• Use nouns for precision e.g. <i>burglar</i> rather than <i>the man</i> , <i>bungalow</i> rather than <i>the house</i> .	 Plan and write an opening paragraph that combines setting and character(s). 		
	• Explore, identify and select noun phrases, e.g. the crumbly	To write a narrative with a clear beginning, middle and end.		
	cookie with the gooey marshmallow pieces.	Generate and select vocabulary from word or vocabulary		
	• Explore, identify and use standard English for writing eg. We	banks.		
	were instead of we was.	Use different sentence structures.		
	• Use apostrophes for singular and plural possession e.g. <i>the</i>	Use organisational devices in non-fiction writing e.g.		
	dog's bones and the dogs' bone.	captions, text boxes, lists, diagrams.		
		Link ideas across paragraphs.		
		Proofread and check for errors and improve writing after		
		evaluation.		
Voca F	• Create complex sentences using relative clauses with	Select the appropriate language and writing structure e.g.	Spell words not taught yet by using what they have learnt	Write fluently using a joined style as appropriate for
Year 5	relative pronouns: who, which, where, whose, when, that	recount, letter, information writing.	about how spelling works in English.	independent writing.
(or children working	e.g. Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first the	Plan and develop ideas.	Use a dictionary and thesaurus.	Choose when it is appropriate to print (lower case or upper
in the Y5 curriculum)	jump in the river.	Use different sentence structures.	Spell words from the Year 5 list.	case) rather than use a join e.g. printing for labelling a
in the 13 curriculum,	• Create complex sentences where the relative pronoun is	Link ideas across paragraphs.		scientific diagram or filling in a form.
	omitted e.g. <i>Tina, standing at the bus stop, pondered the day</i>	Proofread and check for errors and improve writing after		
	ahead.	evaluation.		
	• Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials for time, place	Suggest changes to vocab, grammar and punctuation to		
	and numbers, e.g. later, nearby, secondly.	enhance work.		
	• Use commas to avoid ambiguity, e.g. Let's eat Grandma and			
	Let's eat, Grandma.			
	To use a range of punctuation from previous year groups.			
	• Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph e.g. firstly,			
	then, presently, this, subsequently.			
	• Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated			
	information concisely, e.g. carnivorous predators with			
	surprisingly weak jaws and small teeth.			
	Collect and use modal verbs to indicate degrees of			
	possibility e.g. <i>might, could, shall, will, must</i>			
	Collect and use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g.			
	surely, perhaps, maybe, probably.	Channel annual state to the form of the control of	De service vitale en ellie e mula e constructiva de la	N/standard and sale of
Year 6	Manipulate sentences to create particular effects.	Choose appropriate text-form and type for all writing.	Be secure with spelling rules previously taught. Here a different strategies is and one or all agree at the second strategies.	Write using a joined style with increased speed. Change the available increased speed.
	Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in	Select the appropriate structure, vocabulary and grammar.	Use a different strategies in order to spell correctly.	Choose the writing implement that is best suited for task.
(or children working	persuasive, discursive and explanatory texts e.g. adverbials	Use a range of planning approaches e.g. storyboard, story	Develop self-checking and proof-checking strategies including union addition and additional additional and additional and additional	
in the Y6 curriculum)	such as: on the other hand, the opposing view, similarly, in	mountain, discussion groups, post-it-notes, ICT story	including using a dictionary and thesaurus.	
,	contrast, although, additionally. • Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in	planning. • Select appropriate vocabulary and language effects	Spell words from Year 6 list.	
	narrative e.g. adverbials such as: in the meantime,	appropriate to task, audience and purpose.		
	meanwhile, in due course, until then.	To use tenses consistently in writing.		
	To use a range of punctuation from previous year groups.	Blend action, dialogue and description within sentences.		
	Explore, collect and use vocabulary typical of formal and	Select and use a range of organisational devices to structure		
	informal speech and writing e.g. find out, discover, ask for,	texts e.g. headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points,		
	request.	tables.		
	• Explore, collect and use question tags typical of informal	Proofread for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors.		
	speech and writing e.g. "He's your friend, isn't he?"	5 Troon ead for Spenning, Branning and particulation effors.		