

St. Mary's English Curriculum Overview

(EYFS – Year 6)

The English Curriculum at St. Mary's follows the 2014 National Curriculum Framework. It maximises cross-curricular opportunities and is a text led approach to learning.

Outlined here are the main features for each year group.

We use the Oxford Reading Tree reading scheme and the Read Write Inc. Phonics scheme



At St Mary's, our curriculum is underpinned by the principles of **Catholic Social Teaching (CST)**, ensuring that pupils develop a deep understanding of their role in promoting justice, dignity, and care for others in their community and the wider world. Across all subjects, meaningful links are made to CST values, helping pupils reflect on how their learning contributes to the **Common Good, Solidarity, and Stewardship of Creation**.

At St Mary's, we take a text-based approach to learning. A diverse range of carefully selected texts is used to ensure that all principles of Catholic Social Teaching are explored and thoughtfully considered. These texts are chosen not only for their literary value but also for their capacity to promote reflection on human dignity, social justice, and the common good.

EYFS

NURSERY OVERVIEW	
Listening, Attention & Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens • Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" • Can the child answer simple 'why' questions? <p>CST Link – Participation</p>
Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wider range of vocabulary • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story • Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam' • May have problems saying:- some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh- multisyllabic words such as 'pterodactyl', 'planetarium' or 'hippopotamus' • Use longer sentences of four to six words • Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions • Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns • Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver." <p>CST Link – Participation and Subsidiarity</p>
Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary <p>CST Link – Participation</p>

Word Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the five key concepts about print: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. print has meaning 2. print can have different purposes 3. we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom 4. the names of the different parts of a book 5. page sequencing <p>CST Link – Dignity and Participation</p>
Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils • 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; write 'm' for mummy • Write some or all of their name • Write some letters accurately <p>CST Link – Participation</p>

RECEPTION OVERVIEW

Listening, Attention & Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important • Learn new vocabulary • Use new vocabulary through the day • Engage in story times • Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding • Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound • Learn rhymes, poems and songs • Engage in non-fiction books • Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary <p style="text-align: center;">LA&U EARL LEARNING GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions • Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding • Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers <p>CST Link – Participation, The common good and Subsidiarity</p>
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Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them • Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences • Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives • Describe events in some detail • Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explain how things work and why they might happen • Develop social phrases • Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words • Use new vocabulary in different contexts <p style="text-align: center;">SPEAKING EARLY LEARNING GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary • Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate • Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher <p>CST Link – Participation, The common good and subsidiarity</p>
Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment <p style="text-align: center;">COMPREHENSION EARLY LEARNING GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary • Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories • Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play <p>CST Link – Participation</p>
Word Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them • Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences • Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them • Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme • Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words <p style="text-align: center;">WORD READING EARLY LEARNING GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs • Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending • Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words <p>CST Link – Participation, The common good and subsidiarity</p>

Writing

- Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient
- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip
- 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.

WRITING EARLY LEARNING GOALS

- 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

CST Link – Participation

KS1

Y1

Reading

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 1



Word reading

- apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words
- respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings
- read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Comprehension

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
 - being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
 - becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
 - recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
 - learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
 - discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known
- understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:
 - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
 - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 - discussing the significance of the title and events
 - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A Year 1 reader

Word reading

- I can match all 40+ graphemes to their phonemes.
- I can blend sounds in unfamiliar words.
- I can divide words into syllables.
- I can read compound words.
- I can read words with contractions and understand that the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
- I can read phonetically decodable words.
- I can read words that end with 's, -ing, -ed, -est
- I can read words which start with un-
- I can add -ing, -ed and -er to verbs. (Where no change is needed to the root word)
- I can read words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs.

Comprehension

- I can say what I like and do not like about a text.
- I can link what I have heard or read to my own experiences.
- I can retell key stories orally using narrative language.
- I can talk about the main characters within a well known story.
- I can learn some poems and rhymes by heart.
- I can use what I already know to understand texts.
- I can check that my reading makes sense and go back to correct when it doesn't.
- I can draw inferences from the text and/or the illustrations. (beginning)
- I can make predictions about the events in the text.
- I can explain what I think a text is about.

Writing

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 1

Writing - transcription

- spell:
 - 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 un–
 - using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.

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 to practise these.

Writing - 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 their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - leaving spaces between words
 - joining words and joining clauses using and
 - 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.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*



A Year 1 writer		
<p>Transcription</p> <p><u>Spelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can identify known phonemes in unfamiliar words.• I can use syllables to divide words when spelling.• I use what I know about alternative phonemes to narrow down possibilities for accurate spelling.• I can use the spelling rule for adding 's' or 'es' for verbs in the 3rd person singular.• I can name all the letters of the alphabet in order.• I can use letter names to show alternative spellings of the same phoneme. <p><u>Handwriting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortable and correctly.• I can form lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.• I can form capital letters and digits 0-9.	<p>Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can compose a sentence orally before writing it.• I can sequence sentences in chronological order to recount and event or experience.• I can re-read what I have written to check that it makes sense.• I leave spaces between words.• I know how the prefix 'un' can be added to words to change meaning.• I can use the suffixes 's', 'es', 'ed', and 'ing' within my writing.	<p>Grammar and punctuation</p> <p><u>Sentence structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can combine words to make a sentence.• I can join two sentences using 'and'. <p><u>Text structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can sequence sentences to form a narrative. <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can separate words using finger spaces.• I can use capital letters to start a sentence.• I can use a full stop to end a sentence.• I can use a question mark.• I can use an exclamation mark.• I can use capital letters for names.• I can use 'I'.

Y2

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 2

Word reading

- continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent
- read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above
- read words containing common suffixes
- read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered
- read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Comprehension

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
 - listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
 - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
 - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
 - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
 - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
 - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
 - discussing their favourite words and phrases
 - continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
- understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:
 - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
 - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 - answering and asking questions
 - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*



A Year 2 reader	
Word reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can decode automatically and fluently.• I can blend sounds in words that contain the graphemes we have learned.• I can recognise and read alternative sounds for graphemes.• I can read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same GPCs.• I can read words with common suffixes.• I can read common exception words.• I can read and comment on unusual correspondence between grapheme and phoneme.• I read most words quickly and accurately when I have read them before without sounding out and blending.• I can read most suitable books accurately, showing fluency and confidence.	Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can talk about and give an opinion on a range of texts.• I can discuss the sequence of events in books and how they relate to each other.• I use prior knowledge, including context and vocabulary, to understand texts.• I can retell stories, including fairy stories and traditional tales.• I can read for meaning and check that the text makes sense. I go back and re-read when it does not make sense.• I can find recurring language in stories and poems.• I can talk about my favourite words and phrases in stories and poems.• I can recite some poems by heart, with appropriate intonation.• I can answer and ask questions.• I can make predictions based on what I have read.• I can draw (simple) inferences from illustrations, events, characters' actions and speech.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 2

Writing - transcription

- spell by:
 - 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, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
- apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

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 between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Writing - composition

- 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.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 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)
- learn how to use:
 - sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
 - expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
 - the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
 - subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
 - the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
 - some features of written Standard English
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*



A Year 2 writer		
<p>Transcription</p> <p><u>Spelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can segment spoken words into phonemes and record these as graphemes.• I can spell words with alternative spellings, including a few common homophones.• I can spell longer words using suffixes such as 'ment', 'ness', 'ful', 'less', 'ly'.• I can use my knowledge of alternative phonemes to narrow down possibilities for accurate spelling.• I can identify phonemes in unfamiliar words and use syllables to divide words. <p><u>Handwriting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.• I can begin to use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.• I show that I know which letters are best left unjoined.• I use capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.• I use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.	<p>Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can write narratives about personal experiences and those of others, both real and fictional.• I can write for different purposes, including real events.• I can plan and discuss the content of writing and record my ideas.• I am able to orally rehearse structured sentences or sequences of sentences.• I can evaluate my own writing independently, with friends and with an adult.• I can proof-read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.	<p>Grammar and punctuation</p> <p><u>Sentence structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can use subordination and co-ordination.• I can use expanded noun phrases.• I can say how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function. <p><u>Text structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I consistently use the present tense and past tense correctly.• I can use the progressive forms of verbs in the present and past tense. <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I use capital letters for names of people, places, day of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.• I correctly use question marks and exclamation marks.• I can use commas to separate items in a list.• I can use apostrophes to show where letters are missing and to mark singular possession in nouns.

KS2

Y3

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 3 and Year 4

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet
- read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

Comprehension

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
 - identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
 - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
 - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
 - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
 - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
 - identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*



A Year 3 reader	
Word reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.• I can read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound.• I attempt pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on prior knowledge of similar looking words.	Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I read a range of fiction, poetry, plays, and non-fiction texts.• I can discuss the texts that I read.• I can read aloud and independently, taking turns and listening to others.• I can explain how non-fiction books are structured in different ways and can use them effectively.• I can explain some of the different types of fiction books.• I can ask relevant questions to get a better understanding of a text.• I can predict what might happen based on details I have.• I can draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions.• I can use a dictionary to check the meaning of unfamiliar words.• I can identify the main point of a text.• I can explain how structure and presentation contribute to the meaning of texts.• I can use non-fiction texts to retrieve information.• I can prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 3 and Year 4

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

Handwriting

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are 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 the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
 - discussing 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
- draft and write by:
 - composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures – see Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum
 - organising paragraphs around a theme
 - in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
 - in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 - proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
 - using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
 - choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
 - using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
 - using fronted adverbials
 - learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas after fronted adverbials
 - indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
 - using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*



A Year 3 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words.
- I recognise and spell homophones.
- I can use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.
- I can spell words correctly which are in a family.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y3/4 word list.
- I can identify the root in longer words.

Handwriting

- I use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.
- I understand which letters should be left unjoined.

Composition

- I can discuss models of writing, noting its structure, grammatical features and use of vocabulary.
- I can compose sentences using a wider range of structures.
- I can write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot.
- I can write non-narrative using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings.
- I can suggest improvements to my own writing and that of others.
- I can make improvements to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation.
- I use a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a range of conjunctions.
- I use the perfect form of verbs to mark the relationship of time and cause.
- I can proof-read to check for errors in spelling and punctuation.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can express time, place and cause by using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.

Text structure

- I am starting to use paragraphs.
- I can use headings and sub headings.
- I can use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.

Punctuation

- I can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	

Notes and guidance (non-statutory)

Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidance for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.

Y4

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 3 and Year 4

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet
- read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

Comprehension

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
 - identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
 - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
 - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
 - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
 - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
 - identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A Year 4 reader

Word reading

- I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- I can read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound.
- I attempt pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on prior knowledge of similar looking words.

Comprehension

- I know which books to select for specific purposes, especially in relation to science, geography and history learning.
- I can use a dictionary to check the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- I can discuss and record words and phrases that writers use to engage and impact on the reader.
- I can identify some of the literary conventions in different texts.
- I can identify the (simple) themes in texts.
- I can prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.
- I can explain the meaning of words in context.
- I can ask relevant questions to improve my understanding of a text.
- I can infer meanings and begin to justify them with evidence from the text.
- I can predict what might happen from details stated and from the information I have deduced.
- I can identify where a writer has used precise word choices for effect to impact on the reader.
- I can identify some text type organisational features, for example, narrative, explanation and persuasion.
- I can retrieve information from non-fiction texts.
- I can build on others' ideas and opinions about a text in discussion.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 3 and Year 4

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

Handwriting

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are 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 the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
 - discussing 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
- draft and write by:
 - composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures – see Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum
 - organising paragraphs around a theme
 - in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
 - in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 - proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
 - using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
 - choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
 - using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
 - using fronted adverbials
 - learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas after fronted adverbials
 - indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
 - using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*



A Year 4 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can spell words with prefixes and suffixes and can add them to root words.
- I can recognise and spell homophones.
- I can use the first two or three letters of a word to check a spelling in a dictionary.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y3/4 word list.

Handwriting

- I can use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.
- I understand which letters should be left unjoined.
- My handwriting is legible and consistent; down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.

Composition

- I can compose sentences using a range of sentence structures.
- I can orally rehearse a sentence or a sequence of sentences.
- I can write a narrative with a clear structure, setting and plot.
- I can improve my writing by changing grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency.
- I use a range of sentences which have more than one clause.
- I can use appropriate nouns and pronouns within and across sentences to support cohesion and avoid repetition.
- I can use direct speech in my writing and punctuate it correctly.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can use noun phrases which are expanded by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.
- I can use fronted adverbials.

Text structure

- I can write in paragraphs.
- I make an appropriate choice of pronoun and noun within and across sentences.

Punctuation

- I can use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.
- I can use apostrophes to mark plural possession.
- I use commas after fronted adverbials.

Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	

Notes and guidance (non-statutory)

Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidance for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.

Y5

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 5 and Year 6

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Comprehension

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - making comparisons within and across books
 - learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
- explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
- provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*



A Year 5 reader	
Word reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.• I can read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound.• I attempt pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on prior knowledge of similar looking words.• I can re-read and read ahead to check for meaning.	Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am familiar with and can talk about a wide range of books and text types, including myths, legends and traditional stories and books from other cultures and traditions. I can discuss the features of each.• I can read non-fiction texts and identify the purpose, structure and grammatical features, evaluating how effective they are.• I can identify significant ideas, events and characters; and discuss their significance.• I can recite poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, haiku.• I can prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 5 and Year 6

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus

Handwriting

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
 - choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
 - choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
 - identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
 - noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
 - in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
- draft and write by:
 - selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
 - in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
 - précisising longer passages
 - using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
 - using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
 - proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
 - ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
 - ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
 - using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
 - using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
 - using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
 - using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
 - using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied [i.e. omitted] relative pronoun
 - learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
 - using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 - using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 - using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
 - using a colon to introduce a list
 - punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*

A year 5 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can form verbs with prefixes.
- I can convert nouns or adjectives into verbs by adding a suffix.
- I understand the rules for adding prefixes and suffixes.
- I can spell words with silent letters.
- I can distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y5/6 word list.
- I can use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both in a dictionary.
- I can use a thesaurus.
- I can use a range of spelling strategies.

Handwriting

- I can choose the style of handwriting to use when given a choice.
- I can choose the handwriting that is best suited for a specific task.

Composition

- I can discuss the audience and purpose of the writing.
- I can start sentences in different ways.
- I can use the correct features and sentence structure matched to the text type we are working on.
- I can develop characters through action and dialogue.
- I can establish a viewpoint as the writer through commenting on characters and events.
- I can use grammar and vocabulary to create an impact on the reader.
- I can use stylistic devices to create effects in writing.
- I can add well chosen detail to interest the reader.
- I can summarise a paragraph.
- I can organise my writing into paragraphs to show different information or events.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can use relative clauses.
- I can use adverbs or modal verbs to indicate a degree of possibility.

Text structure

- I can build cohesion between paragraphs.
- I can use adverbials to link paragraphs.

Punctuation

- I can use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis.
- I can use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.

Word list – years 5 and 6

accommodate	embarrass	persuade
accompany	environment	physical
according	equip (–ped, –ment)	prejudice
achieve	especially	privilege
aggressive	exaggerate	profession
amateur	excellent	programme
ancient	existence	pronunciation
apparent	explanation	queue
appreciate	familiar	recognise
attached	foreign	recommend
available	forty	relevant
average	frequently	restaurant
awkward	government	rhyme
bargain	guarantee	rhythm
bruise	harass	sacrifice
category	hindrance	secretary
cemetery	identity	shoulder
committee	immediate(y)	signature
communicate	individual	sincere(y)
community	interfere	soldier
competition	interrupt	stomach
conscience*	language	sufficient
conscious*	leisure	suggest
controversy	lightning	symbol
convenience	marvellous	system
correspond	mischievous	temperature
criticise (critic + ise)	muscle	thorough
curiosity	necessary	twelfth
definite	neighbour	variety
desperate	nuisance	vegetable
determined	occupy	vehicle
develop	occur	yacht
dictionary	opportunity	
disastrous	parliament	

Y6

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 5 and Year 6

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Comprehension

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - making comparisons within and across books
 - learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
- explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
- provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*



A year 6 reader

Word reading

- I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- I use my combined knowledge of phonemes and word derivations to pronounce words correctly, e.g. arachnophobia.
- I attempt the pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on my prior knowledge of similar looking words.
- I can read fluently, using punctuation to inform meaning.

Comprehension

- I am familiar with and can talk about a wide range of books and text types, including myths, legends and traditional stories and books from other cultures and traditions. I can discuss the features of each.
- I can read books that are structured in different ways.
- I can recognise texts that contain features from more than one text type.
- I can evaluate how effectively texts are structured and presented.
- I can read non-fiction texts to help with my learning.
- I read accurately and check that I understand.
- I can recommend books to others and give reasons for my recommendation.
- I can identify themes in texts.
- I can identify and discuss the conventions in different text types.
- I can identify the key points in a text.
- I can recite a range of poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, sonnet.
- I can prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 5 and Year 6

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus

Handwriting

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
 - choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
 - choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
 - identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
 - noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
 - in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
- draft and write by:
 - selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
 - in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
 - précisising longer passages
 - using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
 - using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
 - proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
 - ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
 - ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
 - using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
 - using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
 - using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
 - using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
 - using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
 - learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
 - using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 - using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 - using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
 - using a colon to introduce a list
 - punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*



A Year 6 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can convert verbs into nouns by adding a suffix.
- I can distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y5/6 word list.
- I understand that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically.
- I can use any dictionary or thesaurus.
- I use a range of spelling strategies.

Handwriting

- I can choose the style of handwriting to use when given a choice.
- I can choose the handwriting that is best suited for a specific task.

Composition

- I can identify the audience for and purpose of the writing.
- I can choose the appropriate form and register for the audience and purpose of the writing.
- I use grammatical structures and features and choose vocabulary appropriate to the audience, purpose and degree of formality to make meaning clear and create effect.
- I use a range of sentence starters to create specific effects.
- I can use developed noun phrases to add detail to sentences.
- I use the passive voice to present information with a different emphasis.
- I use commas to mark phrases and clauses.
- I can sustain and develop ideas logically in narrative and non-narrative writing.
- I can use character, dialogue and action to advance events in narrative writing.
- I can summarise a text, conveying key information in writing.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can use the passive voice.
- I vary sentence structure depending whether formal or informal.

Text structure

- I can use a variety of organisational and presentational devices correct to the text type.
- I write in paragraphs which can clearly signal a change in subject, time, place or event.

Punctuation

- I can use the semi-colon, colon and dash.
- I can use the colon to introduce a list and semi-colon within lists.
- I can use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity.

Word list – years 5 and 6

accommodate	embarrass	persuade
accompany	environment	physical
according	equip (–ped, –ment)	prejudice
achieve	especially	privilege
aggressive	exaggerate	profession
amateur	excellent	programme
ancient	existence	pronunciation
apparent	explanation	queue
appreciate	familiar	recognise
attached	foreign	recommend
available	forty	relevant
average	frequently	restaurant
awkward	government	rhyme
bargain	guarantee	rhythm
bruise	harass	sacrifice
category	hindrance	secretary
cemetery	identity	shoulder
committee	immediate(ly)	signature
communicate	individual	sincere(ly)
community	interfere	soldier
competition	interrupt	stomach
conscience*	language	sufficient
conscious*	leisure	suggest
controversy	lightning	symbol
convenience	marvellous	system
correspond	mischievous	temperature
criticise (critic + ise)	muscle	thorough
curiosity	necessary	twelfth
definite	neighbour	variety
desperate	nuisance	vegetable
determined	occupy	vehicle
develop	occur	yacht
dictionary	opportunity	
disastrous	parliament	

**SPOKEN
LANGUAGE**

Spoken Language

What the national curriculum requires in spoken language at key stage 1 and key stage 2



Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A Year 1 speaker	A Year 2 speaker	A Year 3 speaker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I speak clearly and confidently in front of people in my class. • I can re-tell a well known story and remember the main characters. • I can hold attention when playing and learning with others. • I can keep to the main topic when we are talking in a group. • I can ask questions in order to get more information. • I can start a conversation with an adult I know well or with my friends. • I listen carefully to the things other people have to say in a group. • I join in with conversations in a group. • I join in with role play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask questions to get more information and clarify meaning. • I can talk in complete sentences. • I can decide when I need to use specific vocabulary. • I can take turns when talking in pairs or a small group. • I am aware that formal and informal situations require different language (beginning). • I can retell a story using narrative language and linking words and phrases. • I can hold the attention of people I am speaking to by adapting the way I talk. • I understand how to speak for different purposes and audiences (beginning). • I can perform a simple poem from memory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can sequence and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always using complete sentences. • I vary the amount of detail and choice of vocabulary, depending on the purpose and the audience. • I take a full part in paired and group discussions. • I show that I know when Standard English is required and use it (beginning). • I can retell a story using narrative language and add relevant detail. • I can show that I have listened carefully because I make relevant comments. • I can present ideas or information to an audience. • I recognise that meaning can be expressed in different ways, depending on the context. • I can perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*



A Year 4 speaker	A Year 5 speaker	A Year 6 speaker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I ask questions to clarify or develop my understanding. • I can sequence, develop and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always using complete sentences. • I show that I understand the main point and the details in a discussion. • I adapt what I am saying to the needs of the listener or audience (increasingly). • I show that I know that language choices vary in different contexts. • I can present to an audience using appropriate intonation; controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. • I can justify an answer by giving evidence. • I use Standard English when it is required. • I can perform poems or plays from memory, conveying ideas about characters and situations by adapting expression and tone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can engage the listener by varying my expression and vocabulary. • I adapt my spoken language depending on the audience, the purpose or the context. • I can develop my ideas and opinions, providing relevant detail. • I can express my point of view. • I show that I understand the main points, including implied meanings in a discussion. • I listen carefully in discussions. I make contributions and ask questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views. • I use Standard English in formal situations. • I am beginning to use hypothetical language to consider more than one possible outcome or solution. • I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation and volume so that meaning is clear. • I can perform poems and plays from memory, making careful choices about how I convey ideas. I adapt my expression and tone. • I begin to select the appropriate register according to the context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I talk confidently and fluently in a range of situations, using formal and Standard English, if necessary. • I ask questions to develop ideas and take account of others' views. • I explain ideas and opinions giving reasons and evidence. • I take an active part in discussions and can take on different roles. • I listen to, and consider the opinions of, others in discussions. • I make contributions to discussions, evaluating others' ideas and respond to them. • I can sustain and argue a point of view in a debate, using the formal language of persuasion. • I can express possibilities using hypothetical and speculative language. • I engage listeners through choosing appropriate vocabulary and register that is matched to the context. • I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and expression so that literal and implied meaning is clear. • I can perform poems and plays from memory, making deliberate choices about how to convey ideas about characters, contexts and atmosphere.