Haddenham St Mary's Writing progression map - EYFS to Year 2

	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>
Phonics Spelling rules	Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them	spell most words containing each of the 40+ phonemes previously taught	segment spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
	 blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences 	spell all year 1 common exception wordsspell the days of the week	learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known,
	 read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them 	 use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same 	and learn some words with each spelling, Including some common homophones
	 read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic 	 know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent 	•learn to spell most year 1 and year 2 common exception words
	 read simple phrases and sentences	 recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent 	distinguish between homophones and near- homophones
	made up of words with known letter- sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words	recognise vowel digraphs and trigraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent	 apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 as per year 2.
	 spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds 	 recognise words with adjacent consonants spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if 	
	with a letter or letters. Early Learning Goal	sometimes incorrect	
	 say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. 	divide words into syllablesapply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix	
	 read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending 	1 as per year 1spell simple compound words.	
	 read aloud simple sentences and 		

Punctuation	 books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop use a capital letter for own name and the personal pronoun 'I' use finger spaces. 	 punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' begin to use a question mark or exclamation mark. 	 learn how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly: including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists use apostrophes to mark contracted forms and the possessive (singular) introduce speech marks to punctuate direct speech.
Word structure Prefixes and suffixes		 use the spelling rule for adding -s or -es to form regular plurals correctly use the prefix un- to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs use suffixes that can be added to verbs: ing, -ed, -er and 	 learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) learn to spell words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly, -er, est, -tion
		-est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.	 use of the prefixes dis, un and mis.

Sentence construction Tense and grammar	 how 'and' can be used to join words and sentences write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. 	 sequence sentences to form short narratives introduce past tense by using irregular verbs joining words and joining clauses using co-ordination using 'and' 'or' 'but' 'because' use adjectives use time adverbials: e.g. first, next, finally. 	 use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form use some features of written Standard English use subordination (using when, if, that, because) use co-ordination (or, and, but) use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify use story language use adverbials of time use technical vocabulary in non-fiction texts.
Grammatical terminology	letter, capital letter, word, sentence, full stop, question mark.	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark.	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma.
Transcription	articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

	Early Learning Goal write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.		
Handwriting	 show a preference for a dominant hand develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed form lower-case and capital letters correctly Early Learning Goal hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing - using the tripod grip in almost all cases. 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form lowercase and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these. 	 form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another join most writing using 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.
Contexts for writing	 write own name scribed stories based on own ideas Non-fiction write simple factual sentences based around a theme write labels, captions, lists, diagrams and messages. 	 use a number of simple features of different text types sequencing sentences to form short narratives write about real events retell stories Non-fiction write factual sentences based around a theme labelled diagrams write instructions. 	 write for different purposes within fiction and non-fiction structures write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) write about real events write poetry write for different purposes imitate/innovate stories

Planning and drafting writing	•learn new vocabulary • develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events • uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.	 understand beginning, middle and end of stories compose a sentence orally before writing it. 	Non-fiction write fact sheets in paragraphs write more detailed instructions use headings and subheadings. plan or say out loud what they are going to write about use story-maps for writing group related ideas / facts into sections writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence.
Editing writing	•re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.	 discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. 	 evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils to make simple additions, revisions and corrections reread to check that their writing makes sense and that the correct tense is used throughout proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.
Performing writing	• join in with reading aloud of scribed Story.	read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.