	Working at Expected – Y1 Write a group of sentences that makes sense Sequence sentences to form a short narrative							
		36	quence sentences to form a short har			 /peer	Teacher assess	
		Write from memory simple sentences dictated by teacher						
	Re-re	eading wri	ting to chec	k for	sense			
	Sequ	encing se	ntences to f	orm	short narrat	ives		
со	Coor	dination (and)					
	Some use of		Capital letters and full stops and question marks to punctuate sentences					
CL			Capital let	ter f	or names an	d I		
	Spelling:				nowledge to which match			
CE			Some common exception words					
HFW			Phase 5 HFW					
			All days of the week					
	Handwriting:		Sitting at t correctly	able	, holding per	ncil		
			Leave spaces between words					
			Forming m		lower and up	per		
			Forming digits 0-9					
	Writer's To write a group of sentences that make sense							
Phase	5 HFV	V						
don't old			I'm		by	time	hous	se
about	about your		day		made	came	mak	e
here	here saw		very		put	oh	thei	r
people Mr		Mrs		looked	called	aske	ed	
could								

	Working at Expected – Y2 Compose a piece of writing, beginning to group information – beginning, middle, end Develop writing stamina				
		Self/ Peer assess	Teacher assess		
	Coherent narra	atives (real or fiction)			
	Write about re	al events			
PT	Past/present to	ense mostly consistent			
СО	Co-ordination	(and, or, but)			
SUB	Some subordir	nation (when, if, that, because)			
CL	Most capital letters, full stops sentences				
	Some use of question marks				
	Spelling:	Segmenting words into phoneme sand representing with graphemes			
CE		Spell many common exception words			
	Handwriting:	Lower-case, capital letters and digits of correct size, orientation and relationship to each other			
		Correct spacing between words			
	Writer's	Beginning to group information- Beginning, middle and end			
	voice	Can write a group of sentences that make sense			

	Working at greater depth – Year 2	Self/Peer	Teacher
	The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:	assessment	assessment
	Write effectively and coherently for different		
	purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the		
	vocabulary and grammar of their writing		
	Make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing		
	use the punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly		
	correctly:		
	Commas (to separate items in a list)		
	Exclamation marks		
	Apostrophes:		
PA	To show possession		
СТ	Contractions		
CE	Spell <u>most</u> common exception words		
SUF	Add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their		
	writing (e.gment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly)		
	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to		
	join some letters		

	Working at Expected – Y3 Extended writing organized in paragraphs, using modelled strategies to					
	Extended writing organised in paragraphs, using modelled strategies to engage the reader					
	Consolidate writing skills, vocabulary, and grasp of sentence structure					
	CONSON	date writing skins, vocabalary, and grasp or se	Self/peer	Teacher		
			assess	assess		
	Write in a	linked series of sentences to develop an				
	idea					
Р	Organise v	writing in paragraphs around a theme				
		tings, characters, plot , using some				
	expanded	noun phrases				
	Use headi i	ngs and subheadings				
SUB	Range of s	entence structures – simple, compound,				
	complex (complex (using subordinating conjunctions in				
		different places in sentences)				
Т	Select app	ropriate tense				
N/PN	Nouns and	pronouns to avoid repetition (eg he, she,				
	it, they his	, hers, its, their)				
	Wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because,					
	although) adverbs and prepositions					
	Use a and an correctly					
	Use Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)					
СМ	Using mostly	Commas for lists				
IC	correctly	Inverted commas and other punctuation for direct speech				
		Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl)				
		most words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4)				
P/S	Spelling:	Use a wider range of prefixes and suffixes				
н		Further homophones				
	Handwriti	ng: joined up, legible, fluent and speedy				
	Writer's	Use modelled strategies to engage the reader				
	voice	Write a group of sentences that make sense and are grammatically correct				

Working at Expected – Y4 Self/Peer Teacher							
Exten	ded writing organ	Assess	Assess				
	gies to engage the						
	emerging writer's voice, using vocabulary etc for effect						
	Write in a linked series of sentences to develop an						
	idea						
Р	Group writing in paragraphs						
ENP	Create settings	s, characters, plot – expanded noun					
	phrases						
	Use headings a	and subheadings to structure text					
SUB	Range of sente	ence structures – simple, compound,					
	complex (using	g subordinating conjunctions in					
	different place	s in sentences)					
Т		iate tense (including perfect					
		e lived, Have you been?) Past tense					
	for diary						
FA	Use fronted ad						
N/P	Nouns and pro						
N	she, it, they his						
CJ	Range of appro						
AV	•	en, because, although), adverbs					
PP	and prepositions						
	Use a and an c						
	done)	E nglish verb inflections (I did vs I					
		Capital letters, full stops, question					
		Capital letters, full stops, question					
		Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted					
	done) Using mostly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE					
IC	done)	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech:					
IC	done) Using mostly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after					
IC	done) Using mostly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation					
	done) Using mostly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas					
IC PA	done) Using mostly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation					
	Using mostly correctly	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl)					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl) words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4) oined up, legible, fluent and speedy					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most Handwriting: jo	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl) words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4) oined up, legible, fluent and speedy E Emerging writer's voice-choosing					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most Handwriting: ja-BOTTOM LIN	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl) words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4) poined up, legible, fluent and speedy E					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most Handwriting: ja-BOTTOM LIN	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl) words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4) oined up, legible, fluent and speedy E Emerging writer's voice-choosing strategies and vocab for effect Write groups of sentences that are					
	Using mostly correctly Spelling: most Handwriting: ja-BOTTOM LIN	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks - BOTTOM LINE Commas for lists and fronted adverbials Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl) words spelled correctly* (Yr3/4) poined up, legible, fluent and speedy E Emerging writer's voice-choosing strategies and vocab for effect					

	Working at Expected – Y5					
	Extended writing organised into paragraphs, using independent strategies to engage the reader.					
	More confident writer's voice - increasing confidence in using strategies and voc across a variety of genres, with some suppport					
		across a variety of genres, with some s	Self/peer assess	Teacher assess		
	Writing in logically	sequenced paragraphs				
ENP	Describe settings,					
	expanded noun ph					
	Integrated dialoguaction					
	columns, bullet po					
	Range of sentence complex	structures – simple, compound,				
	Consistent and acc	curate use of tense including present				
		she had lived, she has lived)				
	Correct subject/ve	erb agreement for singular and plural				
	Nouns and pronouthey his, hers, its, it	uns to avoid repetition (eg he, she, it, :heir)				
CJ AV PP	Wide range of app prepositions	ropriate conjunctions, adverbs and				
RC	Relative clauses (v	who, which, where, when, whose, that)				
MV	Modal verbs (wou	ld, should, could, might, will, must etc)				
FA	Devices to build cohesion including adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) manner (firstly)					
	Confident writer's voice - deliberate vocabulary choices for effect/specialist vocabulary					
		Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks				
	Using mostly	Commas for lists and fronted adverbials				
IC	correctly	Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas, commas after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas				
PA	Some correct	Apostrophes for possession (sing/pl)				
		Brackets, dashes, commas for parenthesis				
	use of	Commas to clarify meaning				
	Spelling: most wor					
	Handwriting: joine	ed - legible, fluent and speedy				
		Use strategies independently to engage the reader				
	Writer's voice	Write sentences that are grammatically correct				

	Working at Expected – KS2						
	Fluent writing; conscious control of sentence structure						
	Awareness of audience and purpose of writing displayed by selection of appropriate grammar						
	and vocabulary Nuanced and age-appropriate vocabulary choice						
			Self/peer	Teacher			
			assess	assess			
	=	of settings, characters and atmosphere in					
	narratives						
	_	ialogue used to convey character and advance					
	action						
	-	and grammatical structures selected to reflect level					
		, including subjunctive in very formal writing (if I					
	were)						
Т		nd correct use of tense throughout a piece of					
	_	ding perfect present and past to mark relationships					
		cause (he had seen her before; she has gone home;					
	he had had e						
	_	ect/verb agreement for singular and plural					
FA	_	gically sequenced paragraphs, with a range of					
	cohesive dev	vices, within and across sentences and paragraphs –					
		n of word/phrase, adverbials eg on the other hand,					
	as a consequ	ience, ellipsis.					
	Passive voice	e (the window was broken by me)					
MV	Modal verbs	(would, should, could, might, will , must)					
	Wide range	of clause structures used, sometimes in various					
	positions in s	sentences					
RC	Relative clau	uses (who, which, where, when, whose, that)					
AV	0 d	on a siti a mall minus a sa / a uma mala di ma uma minus a sa a di					
PP	Adverbs/prepositional phrases/ expanded noun phrases used well for detail, qualification and precision						
ENP	well for detail, qualification and precision						
	Layout devices to structure text (headings, subheadings,						
	-	llet points, tables)					
		Punctuating direct speech: inverted commas,					
		commas after reporting clause, end punctuation					
	Using	within inverted commas					
	mostly	commas for clarity					
	correctly	•					
		punctuation for parenthesis: bracket, dashes and					
		commas					
		Semi-colon, semi-colon and dash to demarcate					
		clauses					
	6	Colons to introduce lists and semi-colons within					
	Some .	lists					
	correct	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity					
	use of						
		Bullet points to list information					
	Spelling: mo	st words spelled correctly* (Yr5/6)					
	Handwriting: joined – legible, fluent, speedy						
	Tallattising. Joined Teglore, Haciti, Speedy						
		Produce a lively piece of writing, clearly organised					
		in paragraphs and using strategies to engage the					
	Writer's	reader independently					
	voice	Write a groups of sentences that are					
		grammatically correct					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1			