

Years 1-6	SPOKEN LANGUAGE
Spoken	Pupils should be taught to:
Language	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
Language	 ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and build vocabulary and knowledge
	 articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
	 give well-structured descriptions and explanations
	 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 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.
Year Group	
Y1	READING
	Word reading
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 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, e.g. I'm, I'll, we'll, and under-stand 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.
READING
Comprehension
Pupils should be taught to:
 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
 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.
WRITING
Transcription
Spelling (see Appendix 1)
Pupils should be taught to:
spell:
 words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught common execution words
 common exception words the days of the week
 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 (e.g. helping, helped,
helper, eating, quicker, quickest)
 apply simple spelling rules and guidelines, as listed in Appendix 1
 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words taught so far.
Handwriting
Pupils should be taught to:
 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
 begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
 form capital letters
 form digits 0-9
•understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to
practise these.
Composition
Pupils should be taught to:
 write sentences by:
 saying out loud what they are going to write about
 composing a sentence orally before writing it
 sequencing sentences to form short narratives
 re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
 discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
Pupils should be taught to:
 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 by:

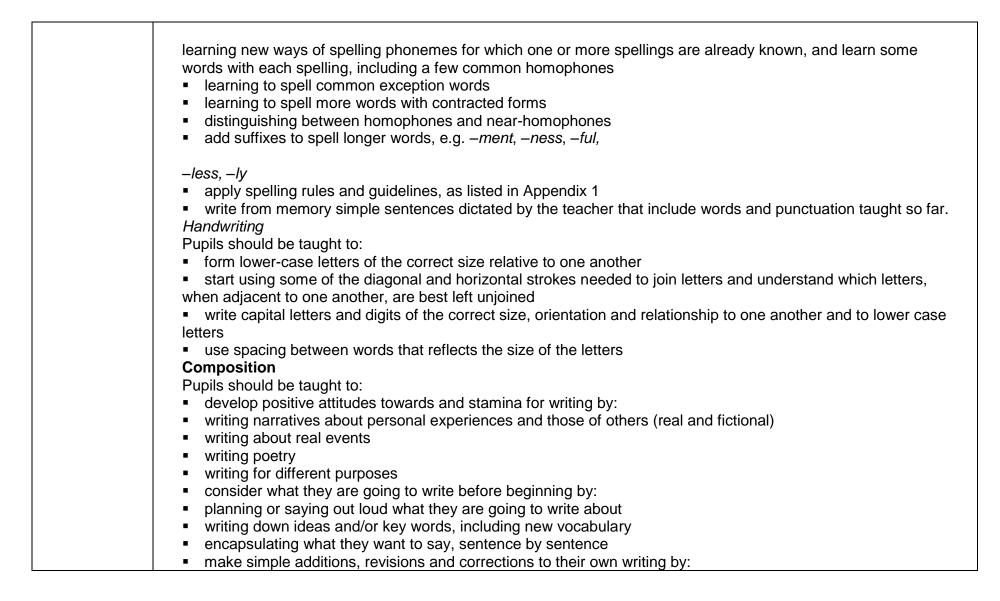


	 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining sentences using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l' learning the grammar in column 1 in year 1 in Appendix 2 use the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.
	- use the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.
Y2	READING Word reading
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 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 GPCs as above
	 read words containing common suffixes
	 read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound and where
	these occur in the word
	 read most words quickly and accurately when they have been frequently encountered without overt sounding and blending
	 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.
READING
Comprehension
Pupils should be taught to:
develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of poetry (including contemporary and
classic), 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 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:
and istand both the books that they ban already read abourately and these 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 asy.
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
WRITING
Transcription
Spelling (see Appendix 1)
Pupils should be taught to:
■ spell by:
 segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly







 evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (e.g. ends of sentences punctuated correctly) read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear. <i>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 by: learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms learning how to use: sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. <i>the blue butterfly</i> the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including tor, <i>and</i>, or <i>but</i>} learning the grammar in column 1 of year 2 in Appendix 2 using some features of written Standard English use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.
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Y3and 4	
Lower KS2	READING
	Word reading
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in
	Appendix 1, 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.
	READING
	Comprehension
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 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 reason of health, including fairs staries, with and learned, and retailing
	 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 (e.g. 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. WRITING
Transcription
Spelling (see Appendix 1)
Pupils should be taught to:
 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1)
 spell further homophones
 spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
 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
Pupils should be taught to:
 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, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are append sufficiently as that the appenders and
letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
Composition
Pupils should be taught to:
 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)
	 organising paragraphs around a theme
	 in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
	 in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as 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, e.g. 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.
	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 by:
	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g.
	when, if, because, although
	 using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
	 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 in column 1 of year 3 and 4 in Appendix 2
	 indicate grammatical and other features by:
	 using commas after fronted adverbials
	 indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns
	 using and punctuating direct speech
	 use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when
	discussing their writing and reading.
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Y5 and 6	READING Word reading Pupils should be taught to:
Upper KS2	 apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet. READING



Comprehension
Pupils should be taught to:
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.
WRITING
Transcription
Spelling (see Appendix 1)
Pupils should be taught to:
 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them anell some words with 'ailant' letters, a guideline solar sola
 spell some words with 'silent' letters, e.g. 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 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 and presentation
Pupils should be taught to:
 write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding, as part of their personal style, whether or
not to join specific letters
 choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task (e.g. quick notes, letters).
Composition
Pupils should be taught to:
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 they have read,
listened to or seen performed
 draft and write by:
 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
 précising 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 (e.g. 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
chounny context cubject and verb agreement when deing eingalar and platar, deangalering between the language
of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
 proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors preform their sum compositions, using expressions interaction, volume, and movement as that meaning is clear.
 perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
Pupils should be taught to:
 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 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 expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
 using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
• using relative clauses beginning with <i>who</i> , <i>which</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>that</i> or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative
pronoun
 learning the grammar in column 1 of year 1 in 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 main clauses
 using a colon to introduce a list
 punctuating bullet points consistently



 use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.
Attach Appendix 1 and 2