

Writing Key Stage 1

Purpose of Study

English has a pre-eminent place in education and in society. A high-quality education in English will teach pupils to speak and write fluently so that they can communicate their ideas and emotions to others and through their reading and listening, others can communicate with them. Through reading in particular, pupils have a chance to develop culturally, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually. Literature, especially, plays a key role in such development. Reading also enables pupils both to acquire knowledge and to build on what they already know. All the skills of language are essential to participating fully as a member of society; pupils, therefore, who do not learn to speak, read and write fluently and confidently are effectively disenfranchised.

Key Aims

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- Read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- Develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- Acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- Appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- Write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- Use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- Are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate.

Programme of Study Year 2

Writing – Transcription

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

Writing – Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Pupils should be taught to:

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in [English Appendix 2](#) 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.