

	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Genres Writing to entertain Writing to inform Writing to persuade	Simple sentences to include: Captions Speech bubbles Labels Lists Notes Writing to entertain- Story beginnings or endings Descriptions In character/role (in role play area) Writing to inform – Recounts of visits Letters Instructions Invitations	Writing to Entertain Stories Descriptions Writing to inform Recount Letter Instructions	Writing to Entertain Stories (including retelling/recount) Descriptions Poetry (yr2) Rhyming, verses Writing to inform Report Instructions Letter	Writing to entertain Stories Poetry Characters/Settings Writing to inform Explanation Information Letter Recount Writing to persuade Advertising Letter Speech (e.g. debate) Poster	Writing to entertain Stories Poetry Characters/Settings Writing to inform Explanation Biography Newspaper article Writing to persuade Speech (e.g. debate) Poster	Narrative Descriptions Poetry Character/settings Report Recount Biography Newspaper Article Essay Advertising Letter Speech Campaign	
Words and phrases for parts of speech	Noun – a naming word for a person, place or thing Verb – a doing word Preposition – a where word	Secure previous knowledge. <u>New Knowledge</u> Adjective – A describing word for a noun. Conjunction – A joining word	Secure previous knowledge. <u>New Knowledge</u> Adverb - a word that describes how. Preposition – as a where or when word. Adverbial Phrase - where, when or how phrase.	Secure previous knowledge. <u>New Knowledge</u> Adverb – as a word that describes when, where or how a verb is done. Linking adverb – a word that links two sentences or paragraphs. Coordinating conjunctions – a word that joins words, phrases or clauses of equal importance. Subordinating conjunction – a word that joins an adverbial (subordinate) clause to a main clause.	Secure previous knowledge. <u>New Knowledge</u> Pronoun – a word that replaces a noun or noun phrase. Preposition – as a word that describes a position or place of a noun. Determiner – a word that introduces a noun.	Secure previous knowledge. <u>New Knowledge</u> Noun – A naming word for a person, place, thing or idea Adverb – as a word that describes when, where, why or how a verb is done. Relative pronoun- a word that introduces a relative clause and links it to a noun or noun phrase.	Secure all previous knowledge
Punctuation	Full stop – to complete a sentence. Capital letter – to start a sentence - for I Finger spaces – to show the beginning and end of words	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Capital letter -to start a sentence -to start an extended piece of writing -for proper nouns (people) -for the personal pronoun I Full Stop -to complete a sentence -to complete an extended piece of writing Exclamation Mark	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Exclamation mark – an interjection and exclamation sentence. Question marks – for questions. Apostrophe – for omission Comma – in a noun or adjective list.	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Inverted commas – to indicate dialogue. Comma – in a verb list, in after a fronted adverbial, after a fronted subordinate clause. Apostrophe – to mark plural possession and omission.	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Capital letter to begin dialogue and for brands and titles exclamation mark, question mark – to conclude dialogue Comma - between co-ordinated sentences, after a fronted adverbial clause and to conclude dialogue	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Full stop – To conclude dialogue Comma – between coordinated sentences, - to mark clauses, - before question tags Ellipsis – to show incompleteness Semi-colon – between coordinated sentences Brackets – For parenthesis Dash – For parenthesis Bullet point – to demarcate a list	Secure previous knowledge <u>New Knowledge</u> Semi-colon –in a complex list Hyphen – To avoid ambiguity Colon – to introduce information that expands/ illustrates Inverted commas – To indicate dialogue

		<p>-to indicate an exclamation</p> <p>Question Mark -to complete a question</p> <p>Apostrophe -for omission</p>				Colon – To introduce a list.	
Handwriting	<p>FS1 Developing fine and gross motor control. Developing pattern making.</p> <p>FS2 Pattern making. Letter formation. Tall and short letters.</p>	<p>Tall and short letters Finger spaces to show the beginning and end of words.</p> <p>Letter formation and lower case and capital letters.</p> <p>Begin to join.</p>	<p>Further develop joins by learning specific graphemes linked to commonly used phonemes.</p>	<p>Continue to learn joining skills or commonly used phonemes.</p> <p>Introduce ‘break letters’ : e.g. g, b, f, p, x, z</p> <p>Revise and consolidate joining skills.</p>	<p>Continue to consolidate and secure joins.</p> <p>Joining from specific ‘break letters’.</p> <p>Consistency in size.</p> <p>Relative size of capitals. Speed and fluency.</p>	<p>Introducing sloped writing.</p> <p>Practising slopes for specific letter joins.</p> <p>Develop speed and fluency.</p> <p>Writing styles for different purposes.</p>	<p>Style for speed.</p> <p>Improvement and refinement of handwriting.</p> <p>Handwriting for different purposes.</p>
Sentences		<p>Simple Subject predicate stop The silver moon shone in the sky.</p> <p>Using fronted adverbials (time and place) Fronted adverbial subject predicate stop One night the moon shone. In the sky the moon shone.</p> <p>Coordination Using coordinating conjunction: and, but Subject predicate² stop The boy pushed the gate but couldn’t open it.</p> <p>Subject² predicate stop The boy and his dog entered the old house.</p>	<p>Simple: (building on year 1) Subject, predicate, stop The round, silver moon shone in the dark sky. Using fronted –ly adverbs (manner) Fronted adverbial subject predicate stop. Silently the bat flew across the sky.</p> <p>Coordination: Using coordinating conjunctions or, so Subject, predicate, subject predicate stop The grey clouds covered the silver moon so the night turned black.</p> <p>Subordination: Using subordinating conjunctions: because, if, when Subject, predicate, adverbial clause, stop Soft light covered everything when the pale moon shone brightly.</p>	<p>Simple – subject, predicate, stop. Using fronted adverbials (time, place & manner) Fronted adverbial, subject, predicate, stop. Linking adverbials – linking adverb, subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Coordination Building on Y2 Subject, predicate, subject, predicate, stop. Coordination – using coordinating conjunction ‘and’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Subject, predicate x3, stop.Subject x3, predicate, stop. <p>Subordination - Building on Y2 Subject, predicate, adverbial clause, stop. Adverbial clause, subject, predicate, stop. Dialogue – “Speech” subject predicate stop. “It’s dark tonight” James said.</p>	<p>Simple Subject predicate stop</p> <p>Fronted adverbialsubject predicate stop</p> <p>Fronted adverbial³ subject predicate stop</p> <p>Linking adverb subject predicate stop</p> <p>Coordination Using coordinating conjunctions and, but, or, so and yet Subject predicate³ stop</p> <p>Subject predicate, subject predicate stop</p> <p>Subject predicate, subject predicate, subject predicate stop</p> <p>Subordination Using subordinating conjunctions as soon as, by the time, even though, just as, so that</p> <p>Subject predicate adverbial clause stop</p>	<p>Simple – Subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Using fronted adverbials (manner)</p> <p>Using linking adverbs</p> <p>Coordination – Subject, predicate; subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Subordination – Use the subordinating conjunctions: as, now that, unless, until, whenever, wherever</p> <p>Adverbial clause, subject, predicate, stop. Subject, predicate, adverbial clause, stop.</p> <p>Non-finite verb, subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Following nouns or noun phrases and using the relative pronouns: that, where, which, who, whose Subject, relative clause, predicate, stop Subject, predicate, relative clause, stop.</p>	<p>Simple – Subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Using fronted adverbials (manner)</p> <p>Using linking adverbs</p> <p>Coordination – Subject, predicate; subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Subordination – Use the subordinating conjunctions: as, now that, unless, until, whenever, wherever</p> <p>Adverbial clause, subject, predicate, stop. Subject, predicate, adverbial clause, stop.</p> <p>Non-finite verb, subject, predicate, stop.</p> <p>Following nouns or noun phrases and using the relative pronouns: that, where, which, who, whose Subject, relative clause, predicate, stop Subject, predicate, relative clause, stop.</p>

					<p>Adverbial clause subject predicate stop</p> <p>Non-finite clause (-ing) subject predicate stop</p> <p>Dialogue Speech subject predicate stop</p>	Dialogue – Speech, subject, predicate, stop.	Dialogue – Speech , subject , predicate , stop .
Linking Adverbials	First Then Next After that Finally	Time words First Then Next After Later The next day	Time words: First Firstly Next After that Later The next day Finally Then	<div> <div>Soon</div> <div>First</div> <div>Next</div> <div>Now (JW)</div> <div>Then (JW)</div> </div> <div>Year 3</div> <div> <div>Meanwhile</div> <div>Also</div> <div>Finally</div> <div>However</div> </div> <div>Year 4</div> <div> In addition On the other hand In conclusion Therefore </div>	Next Now Soon Then Also Finally However Meanwhile In addition On the other hand In conclusion Therefore	Besides For example In fact Similarly Still Therefore	Consequently Furthermore Instead Nonetheless Overall Subsequently
Conjunctions	And But	And But Because	and so but when if because	<div> <div>And</div> <div>But</div> <div>So</div> <div>Or</div> </div> <div>FS2,Y1,Y2 (JW)</div> <div> <div>Because</div> <div>If</div> </div> <div>Year 2</div> <div> <div>When</div> <div>While</div> <div>As</div> <div>After</div> <div>Although</div> <div>Before</div> </div> <div>Year 3</div> <div> Until (JW -Y5?) Whenever (JW - Y5?) Even though (JW Y5?) Unless (JW Y5?) Once (JW - Y6?) </div>	And But Or So Because If When As After Although Before While As soon as By the time Just as So that Even though Even if Until Once Whenever Unless	As Even though Now that Unless Until Whenever Wherever	In case Once Provided that Since Whereas