Writing ~ Learning Continuum – Key Stage One

	Year 1	Year 2
	SPELLING	SPELLING
TRANSCRIPTION (SPELLING AND HANDWRITNG)	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to
	Write from memory, simple dictated sentences containing the GPCs and words taught so far.	Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar words and GPCs.
	Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught so far. Most words can be deciphered.	Spell common decodable two and three syllable words which include familiar graphemes.
	• Spell words using the prefix un- e.g. unhappy, unfair; the suffixes –ing, -ed, -er and –est where no change is made	Accurately spell words with suffixes—ment, -ness, - ful, -less, -ly, including those requiring a change to the root
	to the root word.	word.
	Spell most common exception words in the YR 1 spelling appendix.	Spell most common exception words from Y2 spelling appendix e.g. because, every, children, father, would, old.
	Recognise and spell a set of simple compound words.	Spell most common homophones in YR 2 spelling appendix e.g. to, too, two; hear, here; see, sea; blue, blew.
	• Understand the difference between singular and plural. Add suffixes s and es to words e.g. cats, witches, catches.	Spell many common contractions accurately e.g. it's, can't, didn't; or to mark singular possession e.g. Mark's
	Name the letters of the alphabet in order.	football.
	HANDWRITING	HANDWRITING
	Most letters are correctly formed and orientated, including lower case, capital letters and digits; there may be	Holds pencil correctly.
	some inconsistency in size.	Writing is legible.
	Capital letters formed correctly for some names of people, places and the days of the week.	All letters and digits are consistently formed and of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another.
	Some spaces are left between words, although inconsistent.	Spacing is appropriate to the size of letters.
	Most letters sit on the line correctly.	Some letters are joined correctly, according to the school's handwriting approach.
COMPOSITION	STRUCTURE AND PURPOSE	STRUCTURE AND PURPOSE
	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to
	Apply phonic knowledge to decode words.	 Compose sentences orally. Use the drafting process to gather and write down ideas and key words. Write appropriate narratives about personal experiences or those of others, whether real or imagined, maintaining
	Respond with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including alternative sounds.	narrative form.
	Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs taught.	Write about real events, maintaining form and purpose.
	Read a range of simple common exception words e.g. the, said, they, once, she, friend, school.	Compose orally and write poetry in a variety of forms.
	Read words with the endings -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est.	Re-read and check own writing. Proof read for errors. Evaluate word choice, grammar and punctuation; make
	Read words of more than one syllable which contain GPCs known.	revisions.
	Read contractions e.g. I'm, can't, we'll. Know that apostrophes represent omitted letters.	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION
	Read some phonically-decodable books, closely matched to phonic knowledge.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to
	Read pseudo (alien) words with accuracy, including vowel digraphs and trigraphs	 Write a range of sentence types which are grammatically accurate e.g. commands, questions and statements. Co-ordinate sentences using and, or, but.
	VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION	Sometimes use subordination e.g. when, if, because.
	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Use sentence demarcation with increasing accuracy, including capital letters, full stops, question marks and
	Write sentences or sentence-like structures which can be clearly understood.	exclamation marks; commas to separate items in lists.
	Often use 'and' to join words and clauses.	Use some varied vocabulary to create detail and interest, including adjectives to make noun phrases; adverbs and
	Sometimes use a capital letter and full stop to show sentence boundaries; sometimes use question mark or such as a line and sight all a second sec	 verbs. Identify word classes: noun, adjective, verb and adverb.
	exclamation mark in the right place.	 Identify word classes: noon, adjective, verb and adverb. Choose the past or present tense appropriately.
	• Sometimes use a capital letter for names of people and places, days of the week, and for the personal pronoun 'l'.	Experiment with the progressive form e.g. she was swimming.
	Sometimes include adjectives for description.	Use appropriate features of Standard English.
	Begin to use some features of Standard English e.g. I did.	

Websites, Apps and Resources



Fine motor support
OT input
Sloped writing boards
Adapted writing tools
Clicker 7





Forest School

Sensory mark-making
List writing
large scale mark making