



Intent

At Holly Lodge, we believe that the skills covered in English are vital for enabling children to access every area of the school curriculum, preparing them for their future. Emphasis is shared between the development of spoken and written English, as well as the teaching of reading and encouraging 'reading for pleasure'. The school's aim is to encourage the development of an enthusiastic, well-rounded learner who is able to approach both spoken and written forms of communication confidently.

Implementation

Mark making begins as soon as the children start in our Reception classes. This is encouraged on a large scale, through purposeful play, both inside the classroom and in an outdoor learning environment. The children are expected to use their phonetic knowledge in their writing. In all age ranges, children have frequent exposure to write for a variety of purposes and audiences, in a cross-curricular approach. We use a wide range of rich texts as the starting point for the children's work and place great importance on composition and effect. Before writing begins, children are given time to talk, share ideas and rehearse orally. The modelling of writing is taught in lessons, through a range of genres, allowing children to write independently and in groups. Regular opportunities for extended composition builds children's stamina for writing. Following the National Curriculum, they learn the drafting process, spelling patterns and grammatical terms to use in their own writing, which are carefully and systematically embedded across the school. Consistent and constructive feedback is given to children throughout the writing process. This enables them to learn how to edit and improve their writing. We expect the children to take pride in their presentation and handwriting skills are encouraged, practiced and valued throughout the school.

Impact

Children leave Holly Lodge:

- with an enthusiastic attitude towards writing;
- with an appreciation for the rich and varied vocabulary of the English language;
- able to understand and use grammar and linguistic conventions;
- able to articulate their thoughts, ideas and imagination orally and through the written word;
- able to use discussion effectively so they can clearly communicate their understanding and ideas;
- competent in the art of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, and participating in debates with skill and poise.





Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar							
Rec	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.	Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught. Spell common	Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. Spell further	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. Spell further	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them.	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them.	
	exception words.	correctly. Learn new ways of	homophones. Spell words that are	homophones. Spell words that are	Spell some words with silent letters.	Distinguish between homophones and other words which	
	Spell the days of the week.	spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already	often misspelt. Use the first two or	often misspelt. Use the first two or	Continue to distinguish between homophones and	are often confused. Use knowledge of	
	Name the letters of the alphabet in order and use letter names to distinguish between alternative	known, learn some words with each spelling inc a few common homophones.	three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	other words which are often confused. Use dictionaries to check the spelling	morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that some spellings need to be learnt	
	spellings of the same sound.	Spell common exception words.	Write from memory simple sentences that include words and	Write from memory simple sentences that include words and	and meaning of words and use a thesaurus.	specifically. Use dictionaries to	
	Use the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker	Spell more words with contracted	punctuation taught so far.	punctuation taught so far.	Use the first three or four letters of a word to check	check the spelling and meaning of words.	
	for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs.	forms and the possessive apostrophe (singular).	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by	spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.	Use a thesaurus.	
	Use the prefix un-	Distinguish between homophones and near homophones.	using a wider range of conjunctions e.g. when, if, because, although.	using a wider range of conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.	Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time	Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and	
	-ed, -er and - est where no change is needed in the	Add suffixes to spell longer words e.g	Use the perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.	Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for	and cause. Use expanded noun phrases to convey	writing, including subjunctive forms	



spelling of root words.

Apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Stage 1.

Write from memory simple dictated sentences inc the words taught so far.

Joining words and clauses using and.

Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question or exclamation mark.

Use capital letters for names of people, places, days of the week, personal pronoun 'I'.

Learn how to use Y1 Grammar.

Use the grammatical terminology for Stage 1 in discussing their writing.

ment, -ness, -ful, less, -ly.

Apply spelling rules and guidelines for Stage 2.

Write from memory simple dictated sentences including the words and punctuation taught so far.

Learn how to use correctly: full stops, capital letters, exclamation/question marks, commas for lists, apostrophe for contracted forms/possessive (singular).

Learn how to use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Learn how to use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify.

Learn how to use the present and past tenses correctly and

Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Y3 Grammar: formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, use of a/an, word families.

Begin to identify main and subordinate clauses.

Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns and regular plurals.

Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

Use and understand the grammatical terminology for Stage 3. clarity & cohesion & to avoid repetition e.g. Harry (the noun) is appropriately replaced by the pronoun 'he', 'him', 'his' etc).

Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Y4 Grammar: plural and possessive -s, verb inflections.

Use fronted adverbials followed by commas.

Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns.

Use and punctuate direct speech using inverted commas and other punctuation: a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas.

Use and understand the grammatical

complicated information concisely.

Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.

Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.

Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.

Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.

Learn the grammar for St 5. Use & understand the St 5 grammatical terminology. Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.

Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.

Use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses and a colon to introduce a list.

Punctuating bullet points consistently.

Use ellipses.

Learn the grammar and grammatical terminology for Stage 6: formal and informal speech and writing, synonyms and antonyms.





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		consistently including		terminology for		3 _{iina} v
		in the progressive		Stage 4.		
		form.				
		Learn how to use				
		subordination using				
		when, if, that,				
		because and co-				
		ordination using or,				
		and, but.				
		Learn how to use Y2				
		Grammar: using				
		suffixes to form				
		nouns (-ness, -er);				
		adjectives (-ful, -				
		less) and adverbs (-				
		ly).				
		Use and understand				
		the grammatical				
		terminology for				
		Stage 2.				
Key Vocab	Key Vocab	Key Vocab	Key Vocab	Key Vocab	Key Vocab	Key Vocab
letter, word,	phoneme, common	segment, grapheme,	dictionary,	pronouns, repetition,	silent letters,	formal speech,
sentence, sound,	exception words,	homophones,	subordinating	fronted adverbials,	thesaurus, perfect	informal speech,
full stop	alphabet, plural, noun,	contracted forms,	conjunctions,	reporting clause	form of verbs,	subjunctive form,
·	verb, prefix, suffix,	apostrophe, commas,	coordinating	, ,	expanded noun	passive verbs,
	root word, capital	statement, question,	conjunctions,		phrases, modal verbs,	hyphens, colons,
	letter, question mark,	exclamation,	adverbs, prepositions,		degrees of	semi-colons, bullet
	exclamation mark,	command, noun	time and cause,		possibility, relative	points, ellipsis,
	and, clauses	phrase, past tense,	possessive		clauses, omitted,	synonyms, antonyms
		present tense,	apostrophe, inverted		relative pronoun,	
		conjunction	commas, direct		brackets, dashes,	
			speech		parenthesis	
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Handwriting and Presentation

Handwriting and Presentation						
Rec	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Rec Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	Sit correctly at a table, hold 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 and digits 0 - 9. Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. formed in similar ways). Leave spaces between words.	Form lower-case letters to 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	Year 3 Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters. Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant).	Year 4 Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (lines of writing are spaced so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch).	Year 5 Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters. Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.	Year 6 Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

The Kize Academy						HOILY LO
First Paris	Progression of Sk	kills - ENGLISH	I - WRITITNG	PUNCTUATIO	N AND GRAM	MAR (
Key Vocab	<u>Key Vocab</u>	<u>Key Vocab</u>	<u>Key Vocab</u>	<u>Key Vocab</u>	<u>Key Vocab</u>	Key Vocab
pencil grip, mark	pencil, lowercase	diagonal stokes,	Legible, consistent,	Legible, consistent,	fluently, increasing	fluently, increasing
making, form	letters, finger space,	horizontal strokes,	quality	quality	speed, writing	speed, writing
	capital letter,	join, unjoin, size,			implement	implement
	handwriting families,					
	ascenders,					
	descenders					





Drafting, Writing and Editing						
Rec	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	Write sentences: say out loud what they are about to write & compose a sentence orally before writing. Write sentences: sequencing sentences to form short narratives. Write sentences: rereading 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.	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: writing narratives about personal experiences (real and fiction); real events; poetry and writing for different purposes. Consider what they are going to write by: planning/saying what they are going to write about; writing down ideas/key words/new vocab; encapsulating ideas sentence by sentence. Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their writing by: evaluating writing with others; rereading to check that it makes sense; proof-reading spelling, grammar, punctuation.	Plan writing by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write to learn from its structure, vocab and grammar. Draft & write by composing & rehearsing sentences orally, progressively building a varied & rich vocabulary & an increasing range of sentence structures. Organise paragraphs around a theme. In narratives, create 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'	Plan writing by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write to learn from its structure, vocab and grammar. Draft & write by composing & rehearsing sentences orally, progressively building a varied & rich vocabulary & an increasing range of sentence structures. Organise paragraphs around a theme. In narratives, create 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'	Plan their writing by: identifying the audience for & purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form & using other similar writing as models. Plan their writing by: noting and developing initial ideas drawing on reading and research where necessary. Draft and write by: selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary. Draft and write by: using a range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs. Draft and write by: using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader.	Plan writing by: identifying the audience & purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form & using other similar writing as models for their own. Plan their writing by: noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Plan their writing by: in narratives considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read, listened to or seen performed. Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.



<u>Progression of S</u>	<u> Skills - ENGLISH</u>	I - WRITITNG	PUNCTUATIO	N AND GRAM	
	Read aloud what they	writing and	writing and	Evaluate and edit by:	Draft and write by
	have written with	suggesting	suggesting	assessing the	narratives, describing
	appropriate	improvements.	improvements.	effectiveness of	settings, characters
	intonation to make			their own writing.	and atmosphere and
	the meaning clear.	Evaluate and edit by	Evaluate and edit by		integrating dialogue
		proposing changes to	proposing changes to	Evaluate and edit by:	to convey character
	Learn how to use	grammar and	grammar and	proposing changes to	and advance the
	some features of	vocabulary to improve	vocabulary to improve	vocabulary, grammar	action.
	written Standard	consistency, including	consistency, including	and punctuation to	
	English.	the accurate use of	the accurate use of	enhance effects.	Draft and write by:
		pronouns in	pronouns in		précising longer
		sentences.	sentences.	Evaluate and edit by: ensuring the	passages.
		Proof-read for	Proof-read for	consistent and	Draft and write by:
		spelling and	spelling and	correct use of tense	using a wide range of
		punctuation errors.	punctuation errors.	throughout a piece of	devices to build
				writing.	cohesion within and
		Read aloud own	Read aloud own		across paragraphs.
		writing to a group or	writing to a group or	Evaluate & edit by:	
		whole class, using	whole class, using	ensuring correct	Evaluate and edit by:
		appropriate	appropriate	subject-verb	assessing the
		intonation and	intonation and	agreement when using	effectiveness of
		controlling tone and	controlling tone and	singular & plural,	their own and others'
		volume so that the	volume so that the	distinguish between	writing.
		meaning is clear.	meaning is clear.	the language of	
				speech & writing.	Evaluate and edit by:
				Proof-read for	proposing changes to
				spelling and	vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to
				punctuation errors.	enhance effects and
				punctuation errors.	clarify meaning.
					ciai ii y meaning.
					Evaluate & edit by:
					ensuring correct
					subject-verb
					agreement when using
					singular & plural,
					distinguish between
					the language of
					speech & writing.

	The the Adopting Investment Inves	ogression of Sk	kills - ENGLISH	I - WRITITNG	PUNCTUATIO		
1							Perform their own compositions using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.
	<u>Key Vocab</u> write, read, story	<u>Key Vocab</u> rehearse, narratives, reread, read aloud,	Key Vocab plan, rehearse, perform, poetry, edit, corrections	Key Vocab plan, rehearse, perform, paragraphs, vocabulary, non- narrative, evaluate, edit, pronouns	Key Vocab plan, rehearse, perform, paragraphs, vocabulary, non- narrative, evaluate, edit, pronouns	Key Vocab audience, purpose, research, initial ideas, cohesion, propose changes, subject-verb agreement	Key Vocab Choices, change and enhance meaning, dialogue, convey character, action, précis, compositions