Mudeford Community Infants School



LONG TERM SUBJECT MAP — WRITING

Aims of a Writer leaving our school

- Have confidence in their ability to express themselves using the written word
- Have a wide vocabulary to be able to convey ideas effectively
- Apply age appropriate spelling, punctuation and grammar rules
- Be able to write for a range of purposes and audiences
- Present handwriting with accurately formed letters of an appropriate size in relation to one another

The National Curriculum says:

EYFS:

Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others

KS1:

The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.

The programmes of study consist of 2 dimensions: transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech and writing). It is essential that teaching develops pupils' competence in these 2 dimensions. In addition, pupils should be taught how to plan, revise and evaluate their writing.

Writing down ideas fluently depends on effective transcription: that is, on spelling quickly and accurately through knowing the relationship between sounds and letters (phonics) and understanding the morphology (word structure) and orthography (spelling structure) of words. Effective composition involves articulating and communicating ideas, and then organising them coherently for a reader. This requires clarity, awareness of the audience, purpose and context, and an increasingly wide knowledge of vocabulary and grammar. Writing also depends on fluent, legible and, eventually, speedy handwriting.

How writing is taught:

- Read Write Inc synthetic phonics program including handwriting, spelling and composition
- Talk for writing to support progression from imitation through innovation to invention
- Reading as a writer during whole class storytime
- Discrete English lessons that include handwriting, spelling, grammar and punctuation

Themes	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
	Key learning	Key learning	Key learning
		Prior learning	Prior learning
Transcription Spelling	Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. Spell year R red words	 Spell: words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught, common exception words (red words) days of the week. Name the letters of the alphabet: naming the letters of the alphabet in order, Use 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, Use the prefix un–, Use –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]. Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1, Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	 Spell: segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learn 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 learn to spell common exception words learn to spell more words with contracted forms learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguish between homophones and near-homophones, add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly use knowledge of compound words to support spelling Apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.
Transcription Handwriting	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 <i>letters</i> in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place Form capital letters Form digits 0-9 Understand which <i>letters</i> belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these 	 Form lower-case <i>letters</i> 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.

read by others. 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 discussing what they have written with the teacher or other pupils reading aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives writing pararatives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) writing about real events 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 nervocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to the 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	Composition Write simple phras	·	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
	sentences that can	 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 discussing what they have written with the teacher or other pupils reading aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by 	 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 the 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
			·

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Children begin to apply capital letters and full stops when writing sentences	 Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses 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 'I' Learn the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing. 	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
			 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 – adjective, adverb, tense (past, present) comma

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
EYFS	Me and My	Celebrations	Medieval Mayhem	Around the World	Animal Adventures	Time for a Story	
	Community Community						
Transcription	Segment to apply set 1 and 2 sounds for spelling						
Spelling	Learn sequence of Reception red words for common exception word spelling						
	Learn sequence of Reco	eption rea words for con-	imon exception word spe	anng			
	Write letters in	Orally segment the	Spell words by	Use developing	Use knowledge of		
	response to hearing	sounds in a CVC	identifying sounds in	phonic knowledge to	sounds and the spell		
	sound.	word.	them and	sound out longer	red words accurately		
			representing the	words for spelling (eg			
			sounds with a letter	ccvc and cvcc words)			
			or letters (CVC words)				
Transcription	Identify preferred	Develop control in		Begin to understand	Form letters		
Handwriting	dominant hand and	mark making		letter sizes in relation	accurately, starting		
	begin to form letters	activities.		to one another	and finishing in the		
	as part of mark				right place and with		
	making activities.	Write recognisable			the correct		
		letters, most of which are correctly formed.			orientation		
		are correctly formed.					
Composition			Write simple phrases	Write simple phrases	Re read writing to		
			and sentences that	and sentences that	make sure that it		
			can be read by others (Hold a sentence)	can be read by others (Build a sentence)	makes sense		
			(Hold a Selltelice)	(Build a Selfterice)			
Vocabulary, grammar				Children begin to	Children begin to	Understand the	
and punctuation				understand how to	apply capital letters	meaning of:	
				use capital letters and	and full stops	Sound, letter, word,	
				full stops when		red word, finger	
				writing sentences		space	
						and be able to use	
						this to talk about	
						their writing	

Storymaker	Silly Soup	Firework poem	Story maker – Castle	Penguin storymap	– Story maker	
			facts "In the Castle"		Information text on	
	I have ten little	Christmas – Can I		At the farm I met a	animals (Farm based)	
	fingers	have a				
			Story-maker –		What am I?	
			fictional fairy tale –			
			innovated			
Superhero writing	Sept – All about me	Nov - Firework	Jan – In the Castle	March –Fred the	April – I went to the	<u>June</u> – Little Red
	(name writing and	writing		penguin	farm and I met a	Riding Hood
	known sounds –		Feb – Fairytale story			
	baseline assessment)	<u>Dec</u> – To Santa	map	CVCC / CCVC writing	May –Guess the	<u>July</u> – Guess my
		Can I have a		frames – can chn	Minibeast – What am	fairytale character
	Oct – pictures of CVC			compose their own	1?	,
	words to assess initial			sentence about a		
	sounds					
	Journa					

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year One	The Troll	Shake, Rattle and	Dinosaur Rumpus	Destination	Operation Planet	The Mudeford Bake
	Autumn and Harvest	Roll		Unknown	Protectors	Off
Turneralistica	Commont to annih cost 2 a	Winter Wonderland		Easter		Judaism
Transcription Spelling	(from yellow group)	and 3 sounds for spelling d	lrawing attention to altern	nate spelling patterns whe	n appropriate (eg ow and	oa) using letter names
	Learn sequence of year	one red words for commo	n exception word spelling			
		Name the <i>letters</i> of	Use suffixes -s and -es	Use prefix un-	Spell days of the week	Use suffixes -ing, -ed,
		the alphabet	for plural nouns (eg			–er and –est where no
			cats and boxes) and			change is needed in
			third person verbs (eg			the spelling of root
			he jumps and he			words
Tuonacuintion	Sit correctly at a table	Form capital letters	passes) Understand which			
Transcription	Sit correctly at a table holding pencil	accurately	letters belong to which			
Handwriting	comfortably and	accurately	handwriting families			
	correctly		and being to form			
	Form all lower case		letters of a correct size			
	<i>letters</i> correctly		in relation to one			
	starting and finishing		another			
	in the right place					
Composition	Think it, say it, write it,	Sequence <i>sentences</i> to	Re-read writing to	Discuss writing with	Read aloud writing	
	read it	form short narrative	make sure that it	teachers and peers	clearly enough to be	
			makes sense		heard by peers and	
	Say sentence out loud				teachers	
Vocabulary grammar	before writing it	Punctuate <i>sentences</i>	Punctuate sentences	Join words and clauses	Using a capital letter	Understand the
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Use appropriately sized <i>finger spaces</i>	with capital letters	with question marks	using conjunction and	for names of people,	meaning of:
and punctuation	between words	and full stops	and exclamation	using conjunction and	places, the days of the	letter, capital letter,
	between words	and rail stops	marks		week, and the	word, singular, plural,
					personal pronoun 'I'	sentence,
						punctuation, full stop,
						question mark,
						exclamation mark
						and be able to use this
						to talk about their
						writing

Storymaker						
Superhero writing	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Going on a hunt-(F)	Clink the robot (F)	Letter to Mr Pope (NF)	Factsheet about transport (NF)	Fact sheet about plants (NF)	Supertato (F)
		Brown Bear (poetry) (segmenting for spelling assessment focus)	Harry and his bucket of toys (F)	Whatever Next! (F)	Jack and the Beanstalk (F)	Instruction writing for pancakes (NF)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year Two	Creepy Christchurch	Pirate Island Christmas	Food Glorious Food	Brilliant Britain Easter	Art Beat	Islam Caring for Our Coast
Transcription Spelling	yellow group) Apply sounds from the Learn sequence of year	and 3 sounds for spelling year 2 spelling appendix two red words for comm	-	ng	eg ow, oa and o-e) using l	etter names (from
	Highlight alternate spelling patterns to support learning of homophones	Learn to spell words with contracted forms		Add <i>suffixes</i> to spell longer words including –ment, – ness, –ful, –less, –ly Learn to use the possessive apostrophe		
Transcription Handwriting	Form all upper and lower case <i>letters</i> correctly and with accurate relative sizing	Use spacing between words of an appropriate size	Start using some diagonal and horizontal joins			
Composition	Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) Say out loud what they are going to write about using storymaker	Plan by writing/drawing key ideas/words including new vocab Proof read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	Encapsulate ideas sentence by sentence ReRead to check that writing makes sense and tenses are correct and consistent	Write about real events Evaluate writing with teacher and peers	Write for a range of purposes Read aloud writing with appropriate intonation	

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Learn about sentences in different forms: statements, questions, exclamations and commands. Learn how to use full stops, question marks and exclamation marks accurately	Learn how to use apostrophes for contracted forms Learn to use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co- ordination (using or, and, or but)	Learn how to use commas in a list Learn how to use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]	Learn how to use apostrophes for possession Learn how to use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently, including the progressive form		Understand the meaning of: noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma Use this terminology when discussing writing
Storymaker	Battle of Mudeford Christchurch Leaflet	Pirate Day recount Pirate Battle story	Revolting Recipes Instruction Writing George's Marvellous Medicine	St George and the dragon Gunpowder plot factsheet	Non-fiction invented animal fact sheet Billy Goats Gruff Mixed up fairytales	Magic box poem The Magic Paintbrush
Superhero writing	Autumn 1 Battle of Mudeford Christchurch Leaflet Autumn Poetry	Autumn 2 Pirate Day recount Pirate Battle story Letter to Santa Snowman story	Spring 1 Revolting Recipes Instruction Writing George's Marvellous Medicine	Spring 2 St George and the dragon Gunpowder plot factsheet	Summer 1 Emily and the Egg Mini Marathon recount Hosting a street party Non-fiction invented animal fact sheet Billy Goats Gruff Mixed up fairytales Jack and the beanstalk	Summer 2 Plant growing science investigation Sound collector poem The magic paintbrush Little Red Riding Hood Day the crayons quit Magic box poem