EYFS and Key Stage 1 Expeditions WRITING Progression

Pre-Veg	a Vega	Polaris	Betelgeuse
Perform actions alongside simple stories/rhymes j with repetitive performance. Speak using full sentences. Make marks with write some legible e.g. words that he meaning to the cas 'm' for mumm family members. Hear and for words phonics phase). Sound out words spell e.g. holding of the sun says sell e.g. holding of the sun says shopping list in the play area that he marks/letters e.g. apple.	 Consistently sounds out words orally to mater picture e.g. t a p, p a t. Spells CVC words using phase 2 sounds (matched to current phoneme being tauge to label. Can write dictated captions containing be CVC and Phase 2 tricky words e.g. the document into the hut. Sometimes uses finger spaces. Perform actions alongside stories/rhymes joining in with repetitive parts. Speak in full sentences and hold a sentence memory e.g. repeating back a sentence sp by an adult. Hold a simple caption in memory and wredown. Write CVC words using phase 2 and 3 sout (matched to current phoneme being tauge to label or list. Can write simple captions, labels and lists using phonics knowledge to date (Phase 2 	 Write words containing many of the 40+graphemes in writing. Perform actions alongside stories, joining in with lots of the story/poem/rhyme. Compose a sentence orally before writing it. Compose a sentence dictated to by an adult, linked to the phonics phase. Write a series of simple sentences to suit the genre being taught. Some of the sentences will be punctuated. Use finger spaces consistently and of an appropriate size Use a capital letter and full stop to form sentences (mostly uses). Adjective and adjective sentences e.g. The frog was pale and yellow. Use 'and' to join two clauses. Use a question mark to write a relevant question e.g. Do all spiders have eight legs? Writes many words in sentences containing the 40+graphemes taught. Enhance a simple sentence using adjectives. Compose a sentence orally before writing it, using ambitious vocabulary gleaned from a FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE. Writes a series of sentences relevant to the genre being taught. Use new words in writing to describe (adjectives). For example 'It was a dismal day'. Join words and phrases uses 'and' in sentences. Punctuates most sentences with a capital letter and full stop. Sentence Starter: Choose words for effect e.g. Crash! Bang! Wallop! 	 Perform actions alongside stories and poems. Perform before writing. Write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) Uses interesting adjectives to describe nouns gleaned from FHE. Use expanded noun phrases in writing. Uses co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) to join clauses. When writing, make phonically-plausible attempts at many words. Punctuates most sentences with a capital letter and full stop. Use commas in a list. Uses capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. Exclamation starters e.g. 'How wonderful! The train was on time!'; 'What a beautiful day! Sentence starter: Element of surprise e.g. Just then; Without warning; In a flash, In a second. Sentence starter: Questions, questions. Sequence sentences in writing, writing after the margin and to the end Writes simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) using a wide range of genres. Use ambitious vocabulary gleaned through first-hand experiences. Uses present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently Uses subordination e.g. when / if / that / because to join clauses (as well as coordination). Punctuate sentences with a capital letter, full stop question mark or exclamation mark when required. Adverb starters e.g. Suddenly; Soon; Meanwhile; Firstly Simile starter e.g. As quick as a whippet; Like a juggernaut; As as; like a Sound effect starter e.g. Whoosh! The water extinguished the fire and Sentence Starter: Choose words for effect e.g. Crash! Bang! Wallop! Read back writing to check that it makes sense.

	Pre-Vega	Vega	Polaris	Betelgeuse
Grammar and Punctuation			 Capital letter and full stops. Question marks Exclamation marks Use a capital letter for proper nouns and for the personal pronoun '1' Exclamation marks –strong emotion. Prefix –un to change the meaning of words. Add s / es to make plurals /third person verbs e.g. spends, cats, catches, buses. Add ing, er ed, est to root words. 	 Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. Comma's in a list. Exclamation marks for sentences starting with 'What' or 'How' Apostrophes Contractions for omission e.g. didn't Contractions for possession e.g. Natasha's Suffixes -ness, ful, less, ly, ment .Add 'es' to nouns and verbs ending in y e.g. fly flies. Add ed/ing/er/est to a root word ending in y with a consonant before it e.g. happy happier. Add ing/ed/er/est/y by doubling the consonant to shorten the vowel e.g. saddest
SPAG Terminology	• Number • Letter	 Number Letter Word Sentence 	 Identify digraphs and trigraphs within a word. Personal pronoun '1' Identify the difference between a letter, capital letter (lower-case/upper-case) and word. Words combine to form a sentence. When using 'and' we join two clauses. Know terms singular and plural and give examples. Plural noun suffixes. Sentence punctuation: Identify and write full stops, question marks, and exclamation marks. Identify nouns, verbs and adjectives. Suffix and prefix. 	 Identify nouns, verbs, adjectives and noun phrases. Identify whether a sentence is a statement, question, exclamation or command. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting] Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but) Sentence punctuation: Identify and write full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas and apostrophes. Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, less Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman] Compound word. Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs.

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Spellina	Write first name.	 Can spell their first name using a capital letter. Can spell CVC words using phase 2 sounds (matched to current phoneme/grapheme being taught). Can spell Phase 2 tricky words. Spell their forename and surname using a capital letter for each. Spells Phase 2 and most of Phase 3 tricky words. Spells CVC words using Phase 2 and 3 graphemes e.g. jog. Spells some words containing 3 sounds from Phase 3 e.g. shop. 	 Phase 3 grapheme spellings. Phase 4 grapheme spellings. Phase 4 tricky words. Phase 5 grapheme spellings. Phase 5 tricky words. Days of the week. Phase 5 less Common part 1 spellings. Suffixes s and es. Remaining Year 1 Common exception words. Spelling words with suffixes ing, er, ed, est 	 Phase 5 Less Common Part 1 spellings. Year 2 Common Exception. Words (some). Phase 5 Less Common Part 2 spellings (see spelling appendix) Spell many words correctly and make phonetically-plausible attempts at others. Year 2 Common Exception. Words (all). Suffixes -ing, ed, ness, ful, less, ly, ment, er,est, y Contractions didn't haven't won't I'll we'll couldn't shouldn't etc Homophones: there /their/ they're here/hear, sea/see, sun /son, to/ too/ two, be/ bee blue/blew, knight/ night. Possessive apostrophe spellings e.g. Phil's Spellings when adding ing, ed,er, est and y to words ending in e e.g. hike hiking hiker Add es to nouns and verbs ending in y e.g. fly flies.

Handwriting /Letter Formation/FMC
Handwriting /Letter