Writing Long Term Planning Year 1-2

	Year 1 Objectives	Year 2 Objectives
COMPOSITION		COMPOSITION
-Write S	entences by:	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
۲	saying out loud what they are going to write about	writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
	composing a sentence orally before writing it	writing about real events
۲	sequencing sentences to form short narratives	writing poetry
>	re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	writing for different purposes
-Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils		-Consider what they are going to write before beginning by:
-Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher		planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
SPELLING		encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
*	Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
۲	Spell common exception words	-Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:
۲	Spell the days of the week	evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils
۲	Naming the letters of the alphabet in order	> re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are use
*	Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	continuous form
۲	Add prefixes and suffixes using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person	> proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (e.g. ends of sent
	singular marker for verbs	-Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
	Add prefixes and suffixes using the prefix un-	SPELLING
>	Add prefixes and suffixes using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words: e.g. helping,	Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling
	helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest	Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known.
>	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception	few common homophones
	words taught so far	Learning to spell common exception words
HANDWRITING		distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
۲	Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly	Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular): e.g. the girl's book
۲	Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with the correct relative size	Learning to spell more words with contracted forms
۲	Form capital letters	Add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly
۲	Form digits 0–9	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the teacher that teacher the teacher that teacher the teacher t
۲	Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise	taught so far
	these	HANDWRITING
۲	Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent	Consistently Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another
	to one another, are best left unjoined	Secure the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which I
VOCABULARY		unjoined
۲	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: leaving spaces between words	Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one and
GRAMMAR		Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters
Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: joining words and joining clauses using and		VOCABULARY
PUNCTUATION		Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify: e.g. the blue butterfly
Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences		GRAMMAR
		Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or l
		Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
		Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
		Use some features of written Standard English
		PUNCTUATION
		Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate ser
		Commas to concrete itoms in a list

- Commas to separate items in a list
- > Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession

sed correctly and consistently, including verbs in the
ntences punctuated correctly)
ng many correctly
nown, and learn some words with each spelling, including a
the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation
n letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left
nother and to lower-case letters
r but)
,
rm
entences
ion in nouns (e.g. the girl's name).