

Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Essential, ongoing, in-school provision and approaches
National Curriculum statements
National Curriculum statements (NAHT KPI)
Hampshire additional guidance

Achieving age-related expectations in Year 1 - Writing

Fluency – Clarity – Accuracy – Coherence

The Aims of the Primary English Programme of Study

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate

Non-Statutory Guidance

Spoken Language

These statements apply to all years. The content should be taught at a level appropriate to the age of the pupils. Pupils should build on the oral language skills that have been taught in preceding years. Pupils should be taught to develop their competence in spoken language and listening to enhance the effectiveness with which they are able to communicate across a range of contexts and to a range of audiences. They should therefore have opportunities to work in groups of different sizes – in pairs, small groups, large groups and as a whole class. Pupils should understand how to take turns and when and how to participate constructively in conversations and debates. Attention should also be paid to increasing pupils' vocabulary, ranging from describing their immediate world and feelings to developing a broader, deeper and richer vocabulary to discuss abstract concepts and a wider range of topics, and to enhancing their knowledge about language as a whole. Pupils should receive constructive feedback on their spoken language and listening, not only to improve their knowledge and skills but also to establish secure foundations for effective spoken language in their studies at primary school, helping them to achieve in secondary education and beyond.

Word Reading

Pupils should revise and consolidate the GPCs and the common exception words taught in Reception. As soon as they can read words comprising the year 1 GPCs accurately and speedily, they should move on to the year 2 programme of study for word reading. The number, order and choice of exception words taught will vary according to the phonics programme being used. Ensuring that pupils are aware of the GPCs they contain, however unusual these are, supports spelling later. Young readers encounter words that they have not seen before much more frequently than experienced readers do, and they may not know the meaning of some of these. Practice at reading such words by sounding and blending can provide opportunities not only for pupils to develop confidence in their decoding skills, but also for teachers to explain the meaning and thus develop pupils' vocabulary. Pupils should be taught how to read words with suffixes by being helped to build on the root words that they can read already. Pupils' reading and re-reading of books that are closely matched to their developing phonic knowledge and knowledge of common exception words supports their fluency, as well as increasing their confidence in their reading skills. Fluent word reading greatly assists comprehension, especially when pupils come to read longer books.

Comprehension

Pupils should have extensive experience of listening to, sharing and discussing a wide range of high-quality books with the teacher, other adults and each other to engender a love of reading at the same time as they are reading independently. Pupils' vocabulary should be developed when they listen to books read aloud and when they discuss what they have heard. Such vocabulary can also feed into their writing. Knowing the meaning of more words increases pupils' chances of understanding when they read by themselves. The meaning of some new words should be introduced to pupils before they start to read on their own, so that these unknown words do not hold up their comprehension. However, once pupils have already decoded words successfully, the meaning of those that are new to them can be discussed with them, so contributing to developing their early skills of inference. By listening frequently to stories, poems and non-fiction that they cannot yet read for themselves, pupils begin to understand how written language can be structured in order, for example, to build surprise in narratives or to present facts in non-fiction. Listening to and discussing information books and other non-fiction establishes the foundations for their learning in other subjects. Pupils should be shown some of the processes for finding out information. Through listening, pupils also start to learn how language sounds and increase their vocabulary and awareness of grammatical structures. In due course, they will be able to draw on such grammar in their own writing. Rules for effective discussions should be agreed with and demonstrated for pupils. They should help to develop and evaluate them, with the expectation that everyone takes part. Pupils should be helped to consider the opinions of others. Role-play can help pupils to identify with and explore characters and to try out the language they have listened to.

Spelling

Reading should be taught alongside spelling, so that pupils understand that they can read back words they have spelt. Pupils should be shown how to segment spoken words into individual phonemes and then how to represent the phonemes by the appropriate grapheme(s). It is important to recognise that phoneme-grapheme correspondences (which underpin spelling) are more variable than grapheme-phoneme correspondences (which underpin reading). For this reason, pupils need to do much more word-specific rehearsal for spelling than for reading. At this stage pupils will be spelling some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrectly. Misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell should be corrected; other misspelt words should be used to teach pupils about alternative ways of representing those sounds. Writing simple dictated sentences that include words taught so far gives pupils opportunities to apply and practise their spelling.

Handwriting

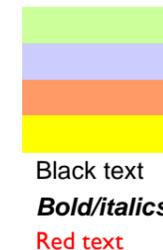
Handwriting requires frequent and discrete, direct teaching. Pupils should be able to form letters correctly and confidently. The size of the writing implement (pencil, pen) should not be too large for a young pupil's hand. Whatever is being used should allow the pupil to hold it easily and correctly so that bad habits are avoided. Left-handed pupils should receive specific teaching to meet their needs.

Composition

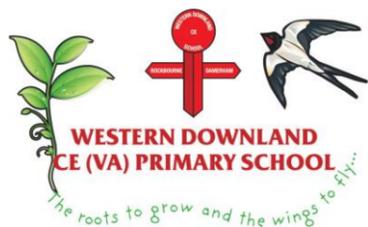
At the beginning of year 1, not all pupils will have the spelling and handwriting skills they need to write down everything that they can compose out loud. Pupils should understand, through demonstration, the skills and processes essential to writing: that is, thinking aloud as they collect ideas, drafting, and re-reading to check their meaning is clear.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Pupils should be taught to recognise sentence boundaries in spoken sentences and to use the vocabulary listed in English Appendix 2_ ('Terminology for pupils') when their writing is discussed. Pupils should begin to use some of the distinctive features of Standard English in their writing. 'Standard English' is defined in the Glossary.

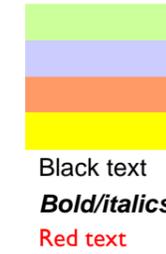


Year 1	WRITING					Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
	Transcription	Handwriting	Composition: Composition and Effect	Composition: Text Structure and Organisation	Composition: Sentence Structure	
Ongoing, in-school provision and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spells words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught Correctly spells HFW at L&S Phase 5 or equivalent Spells common exception words taught in this phase Spells all the days of the week (correctly) Names the letters of the alphabet in order Uses letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound Adds prefixes and suffixes as listed in English Appendix 1 Uses the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs Applies simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Yr 1 Hampshire Spelling Guidance Autumn Term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly Begins to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place Correctly forms capital letters Correctly forms digits 0-9 Understands which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and practises these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selects basic ideas and content usually linked to the purpose of a task, e.g. a formulaic opening/ending for a story, a phrase or sentence of information to label a picture, simple commands to give instructions Uses simple word choice that helps to convey information and ideas, e.g. story or topic related vocabulary Re-reads what they have written to check that it makes sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequences sentences to form short narratives using a simple opening or closing phrase (often formulaic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about Recognises sentence boundaries in spoken sentences Uses simple words, phrases and clauses in sentence-like structures to communicate meaning Writes a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun Writes a simple sentence with straight forward subject/verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaves spaces between words Begins to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop Uses capital letter for names Uses capital letter for days of the week Uses capital letter for 'I' Develops sufficient understanding of the concepts set out in the attached Hampshire Additional Guidance VGP Phase 1



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WRITING						
Year 1	Transcription	Handwriting	Composition: Composition and Effect	Composition: Text Structure and Organisation	Composition: Sentence Structure	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses -ing, -er and -ed, where no change is needed in the spelling of root words Applies simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Yr 1 Hampshire Spelling Guidance Spring Term 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has an awareness that ideas/events may be put into an appropriate order, e.g. use of simple time related words, numbers, ordering of pictures/captions Links ideas and events with connecting vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes a simple sentence starting with a personal pronoun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to punctuate sentences using an exclamation mark Writes a compound sentence using the coordinating conjunction 'and' Develops sufficient understanding of the concepts set out in the attached Hampshire Additional Guidance VGP Phase 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can add the prefix un- Can add prefixes and suffixes using -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words Applies simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Yr 1 Hampshire Spelling Guidance Summer Term 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes reliably formed simple and compound sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to punctuate sentences using an exclamation mark Develops sufficient understanding of the concepts set out in the attached Hampshire Additional Guidance VGP Phase 3



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Year 1		Hampshire Additional Guidance – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation					
Phase 1	To orally use simple co-ordinating conjunctions and but	Use determiners the, a, an, my your, his, her	Orally devise alliteration ...a cool cat... ...a sneaky snake...	Prepositions up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, under, inside, outside, above			
	Use noun phrases adjective + noun	Use a regular simple-past-tense verb in a sentence He walked to school.	First person (I and we), second person (you) and third person (he, she)	Write a sentence that includes an adjective	Use connectives of sequence first, second, then	Similes ...as big as an elephant...	
	Move from generic to specific nouns 'dog' to 'terrier'	Subject-verb agreement with 'to do, 'to be' and 'to have'					