

### EYFS - Early Learning Goals that are relevant/to be built on in Year I writing

ELG: Speaking	ELG: Fine Motor Skills	ELG: Writing
Children at the expected level of development will:	Children at the expected level of	Children at the expected level of development will:
	development will:	
- Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions,		- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly
offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary	– Hold a pencil effectively in	formed
	preparation for fluent writing	
– Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of		- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and
recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and	- Use the tripod grip in almost all	representing the sounds with a letter or letters
poene when appropriate	cases	
		- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read
- Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full	– Begin to show accuracy and care	by others
sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making	when drawing.	
use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher		



## Year l

Composition and effect	Structure and	Grammar, sentence structure and	Punctuation	Drafting, editing	Handwriting and
	organisation	vocabulary		and proofreading	spellings
Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at
- Meaningful sequences of	- Writing	- Sentence structure is mainly accurate	- Worde are appropriately	- Checks writing	- Most words with already
sentences are written	structured	- Compound sentences are used to join ideas	spaced	makes sense by	taught phonemes and the
- In narrative writing,	appropriately	with the conjunction and	- Capital letters and full	reading aloud	common exception words in
structures from familiar stories	whether narrative	- The use of other conjunctions may be	stops are mostly used	sometimes with	the Year I curriculum are
are evident	or recount	attempted	correctly to demarcate	prompting	spelled accurately
– In non-narrative writing,		- Word choices are relevant to the context	sentences	- Changes made	- Spelling rules and
events are recounted in		and word banke are used to support this	- Some use of other end	following discussion	patterns from Year I are
sequence		- Some use of adjectives to add detail may	marks – exclamation and	or marking	being used with increasing
- Sentences are rehearsed orally	Greater depth	be evident	question marks – may be	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	accuracy.
before writing	- Writing		evident	Greater depth	- Letters are correctly
	demonstrates a	Greater depth	– Capital letters for the	- Checks writing	formed and oriented and
Greater depth	growing	- Sentence structure is consistently accurate	pronoun I and for identified	makes sense	start and finish in the
- In narrative writing,	understanding of	- Simple and compound sentences are used	proper nouns are used	independently	correct
structures and language from	different text types	appropriately	consistently	- Changes made	
familiar stories are used	dependent on their	- Some use of complex sentences may be		following rereading	Greater depth
effectively and accurately	classroom	evident	Greater depth	and reflection	- Uses taught spelling rules
- In non-narrative recounts,	experiences	- Words are carefully chosen and vocabulary	- Sentences are demarcated	·	and patterns independently
events are related with some		from word banks and from stories are	consistently with capital		and accurately
detail and may also include a		included	letters, full stops and		- Letters are correctly
personal comment		- Some use of well-chosen adjectives to add	exclamation and question		formed and oriented and
– Writing may begin show a		detail	marke as appropriate		start and finish in the
voice			- Capital letters for pronoun		correct
- Sentences are rehearsed orally			I and for proper nouns are		
before writing			used consistently		
a d			0		



Composition and effect	Structure and	Grammar, sentence structure and	Punctuation	Drafting, editing	Handwriting and spellings
	organisation	vocabulary		and proofreading	
Composition and effect Working at - write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) Greater depth - write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Punctuation Working at - demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required Greater depth - use the punctuation taught at key stage I mostly correctly		Working at - segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others - spell many common exception words - form 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. Greater depth - spell most common exception words - add suffixes to spell most
					Greater depth - spell most common exception words - add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.gment, -ness, -ful, -less, - ly)
					- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.



Composition and	Structure and organisation	Grammar, sentence structure and	Punctuation	Drafting, editing	Handwriting and
effect		vocabulary		and proofreading	spellings
Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at
Purpose and	- Writing is structured	- Simple and compound sentences are used	- Punctuation to mark	– First drafts draw on	- Spelling rules and
audience is clear	appropriately for the context	accurately	enda of sentences is	ideas and models	patterns from Year 3/4
and sustained	- In narrative writing, sections	- Complex sentences are used	mostly accurate	- Writing is proof	are being used with
through the text	are organised to support meaning	- Sentence openings are varied	- Capital letters used	read to check for	increasing accuracy
- In narrative	- Paragraphs may be used to	- Models from reading are evident	accurately for proper	inaccuracies in	- Diagonal and
writing, resolutions	signal a change in setting	- Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions are used	nouns	spelling, grammar and	horizontal strokes are
and endings are	- In non-narrative writing,	to sequence and to express place and cause	- Apostrophes for	punctuation with	used to join letters as
developed	similar information is grouped into	- Present and past tense are used appropriately	contractions are used	developing precision	appropriate
- In non-narrative	sections with some effective	and consistently with use of progressive forms	correctly	- Improvements and	
writing, endings are	paragraphing	– Use of first and third person mostly sustained	- Apostrophes for	changes are made	
related to the	- In non-narratives, simple	- Word choices are adventurous and carefully	possession are used	following discussion	
content	suggested devices including	selected to add detail and to engage the reader	with increasing	or marking	Greater depth
- Relevant detail is	headings and sub-headings guide	- Detail is added by the expansion of noun	accuracy including		- Spelling rules and
used to create a	the reader through the text	phrases before and after the noun	plural possession		patterns from Year 3/1
picture for the			-Inverted commas are	Greater depth	are being used
reader or to clarify	Greater depth	Greater depth	mostly used to	- Planning is	accurately including
information	- Writing is structured	- Simple , compound and complex sentences are	punctuate direct speech	undertaken	exceptions to rules
	appropriately for the context,	used accurately and confidently to add flow to	– Commas used	independently	– Diagonal and
	purpose and audience	writing	sometimes to mark	- Writing is proof	horizontal strokes are
Greater depth	- Different structures may be	- Some evidence of multi-clause sentences	clauses and phrases	read to check for	used to join letters as
- Purpose and	chosen independently to support	- Sentence openings are varied and chosen		inaccuracies in	appropriate
audience are	the purpose and engage the reader	effectively	Greater depth	spelling, grammar and	
established and	- Ideas and material are	- Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions used	- Punctuation already	punctuation with	
sustained	confidently grouped together to	- First and third person and tenses are used	taught is used	consistency	
hroughout the text	form paragraphs Showing more	accurately	accurately and	- Improvements and	
- Some evidence of	confidence in grouping	- Vocabulary is chosen deliberately to create	independently	changes are made	
he writer's	– In non-narratives, simple	effects, including the accurate use of specific	– Commas often used	following discussion	
viewpoint	devices including headings and	worde	to mark phrases and	and refection with	
	subheadings are selected	- Added detail is carefully used to build a picture	clauses	growing confidence	
	independently to guide the reader	for the reader with effective use of adverbials			
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Composition and effect	Structure and	Grammar, sentence structure and vocabulary	Punctuation	Drafting, editing and	Handwriting and
	organisation			proofreading	spellings
Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at
- Narratives include a	- Narrative writing is	- Simple, compound and complex sentences are used	- All sentences are	– Drafting, re–	- The spelling rules and
clear plot, detailed	organised into clear	effectively	correctly demarcated	drafting and editing	patterns from Year 3/4
settings and characters	sequences with more	- Fronted adverbials of place, time and manner are used	– Commas are mostly	process is used	are being used
- Characters are	than a basic	effectively	used for fronted	independently to make	accurately with some
developed through show	beginning, middle and	- Sentences are often opened in different ways	adverbiale	improvements to	exception worde aleo
and not tell techniques	end	- Pronouns are used to avoid repetition	- Inverted commas	writing	spelled correctly
- Endings are developed	- Paragraphs are	- Detail is added with rour phrases which are	and punctuation within	- Process is focused	- Diagonal and
and close the narrative	used to signal a	expanded before and after the noun	them are used correctly	on impact and effect	horizontal strokes are
appropriately relating to	change of event, time	- Details mostly add interest, create effects, engage the	- Comma for the	- Writing is	used to join letters as
the beginning or a	or place	reader	reporting clause is	proofread	appropriate
change in a character	– İn non-narrative	- Verbs are often chosen to describe or to show and not	mostly used correctly	independently for	- Developing fluent,
– Non-narrative has a	texts paragraphs have	tell		accuracy and	joined handwriting
clear purpose and	a topic sentence which	- Words are mostly selected deliberately and carefully,	Greater depth	amendments made	
provides the reader with	introduces the content	including specific and technical vocabulary	– Commas consistently		Greater depth
relevant information	of the paragraph –		used for fronted	Greater depth	- The spelling rules and
-	Structure of the	Greater depth	adverbiale	- Drafting, re-	patterns from Year 3/4
Greater depth	selected non-narrative	- Range of sentence types are used according to the text	- Inverted commas,	drafting and editing	are being used
- Narratives are well	text type is sustained	type, purpose and audience	punctuation within them	process is used	accurately including
developed and well-	throughout the text	- Sentences are mostly well-structured and include	and comma for the	independently to make	confident application of
paced		multiclause sentences	reporting clause are	improvements to	these
- Characters are	Greater depth	- Sentences are opened in different ways to create	used accurately	writing following	- Diagonal and
developed through show	- Narrative structure	effects, including the positioning of clauses and the use		evaluation of impact	horizontal strokes are
and not tell techniques,	is well developed and	of fronted adverbials		- Process is focused	used to join letters as
using their actions, speech	well-paced. –	- Carefully thought-out detail is added with noun		on impact and effect	appropriate
and reactions	Paragraphs are well-	phrases which are expanded before and after the noun		- Writing is	- Developing fluent,
- Non-narrative texts	structured aid	- Details add interest, create effects, engage the reader		proofread	joined handwriting
inform the reader	cohesion and guide	- Verbs are chosen to describe or to show and not tell		independently for	-
effectively, giving	the reader through the	- Words are mostly selected deliberately including		accuracy and	
sufficient relevant	text	specific and technical vocabulary		amendments made	
background information					



Composition and effect	Structure and organisation	Grammar, sentence	Punctuation	Drafting, editing	Handwriting and
		structure and vocabulary		and proofreading	spellings
Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at
- Writing for a range of audiences is evident	- Structure and organisation	- Simple, compound and	- All sentences are	- Drafting, re-	- The spelling rules and
and the purpose made clear	linked to audience/purpose	complex sentences used	demarcated correctly	drafting and	patterns from Year 5/6
- Reader often directly addressed	- Paragraphs to mark charges	- Expanded phrases and	- Commas used to	editing process is	are being used
- In narrative writing, the plot is	of time, setting, event in	clauses are used to add	separate clauses and	used independently	accurately with some
welldeveloped, paced and sequenced	narrative	information or detail.	phrases and clarify	- Process is	exception words also
- Characters are developed with description,	- Shifts in time and place are	- Direct and reported speech	meaning	focused on impact	spelled correctly
dialogue and actions	managed effectively	used correctly.	– Commas sometimes	and effect	- Handwriting is legible
- Settings are used to create atmosphere and	- Fronted adverbials often used	- Relative clauses used to	used to avoid ambiguity	- Writing is proof	and fluent, including
to indicate change	to link ideas across paragraphs	add information	- Colon used to	read independently	appropriate choice of
– In non–narrative writing, content is	- Within paragraphs, ideas are	- Modal verbs used to	introduce a list	for accuracy	letter shape and
welldeveloped and logically linked	developed and linked	indicate certainty or	- Inverted commas and	, ,	whether or not to join
- Writer's, narrator's or character's viewpoint	- In non-narrative, appropriate	possibility	other punctuation to	Greater depth	letters.
is consistent	organisational devices are used	- May use adverbs to	indicate direct speech	- Drafting, re-	• Fluent legible style
- Models from reading may be used or	-	indicate degrees of possibility	used accurately	drafting and	developing
integrated into writing	Greater depth	- Word choices are selected	- Some use of brackets,	editing process is	
	- Writing shows deliberate	for deliberate effect	dashes or commas to	used independently	Greater depth
Greater depth	adaptation of the features of the		indicate parenthesis	to make	- The spelling rules and
- Writing for a range of audiences is evident	chosen structure for the purpose	Greater depth		improvements to	patterns from Year 5/6
and the purpose made clear – to inform,	or audience for the writing	- Direct and reported speech	Greater depth	writing following	are being used
entertain, persuade etc. These may be	- Paragraphs are well-	used accurately and	– Commas used	evaluation of	accurately including
manipulated to create impact and to engage	controlled	effectively	accurately to clarify	impact	confident application of
the reader	- Within paragraphs, ideas are	- Words are carefully and	meaning and avoid		these
– Dialogue between characters develops	developed and well sequenced.	deliberately selected and	ambiguity		– Fluent legible style
reader understanding of characters	- A range of layout conventions	used precisely to clarify	- May use colon or		developing
- Settings are used to indicate a mood	and	meaning , enhance effect,	semi-colon to link		
change	presentational devices are used	increase/slow pace and	separate clauses		
- Viewpoint is usually well controlled and		create mood	- Brackets, dashes or		
convincing and may be the writer's, narrator's			commas used to		
or a character's			indicate parenthesis		
- Models from reading may be manipulated					
or inserted into writing for specific reasons					



Composition and effect	Structure and organisation	Grammar, sentence	Punctuation	Drafting, editing	Handwriting and
		structure and vocabulary		and proofreading	spellings
Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at	Working at
– write effectively for a range of purposes and	– use a range of devices to	– select vocabulary and	– use the range of	– Drafting, re–	- spell correctly most
audiences, selecting language that shows good	build cohesion (e.g.	grammatical structures that	punctuation taught at key	drafting and	words from the year 5 /
awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first	conjunctions, adverbials of	reflect what the writing	stage 2 mostly correctly	editing process is	year 6 spelling list,
person in a diary; direct address in instructions	time and place, pronouns,	requires, doing this mostly	– punctuation for direct	used	– use a dictionary to
and persuasive writing)	synonyme) within and across	appropriately (e.g. using	speech	independently to	check the spelling of
– in narratives, describe settings, characters and	paragraphe	contracted forms in	– ; and : to mark	make	uncommon or more
atmosphere		dialogues in narrative; using	boundaries	improvements to	ambitious vocabulary
– integrate dialogue in narratives to convey		passive verbs to affect how	– : to start a list	writing following	– maintain legibility in
character and advance the action		information is presented;	– Brackets, dashes and	evaluation of	joined handwriting
		using modal verbs to	commas used to indicate	impact	when writing at speed.
Greater depth		suggest degrees of	parenthesis	- Synonyme are	
- write effectively for a range of purposes and		possibility)	- use ? and !	used to improve	
audiences, selecting the appropriate form and		– use verb tenses	appropriately	writing and	
drawing independently on what they have read		consistently and correctly	- use hyphens for	provide a more	
as models for their own writing (e.g. literary		throughout their writing	compound adjectives and	precise/appropriate	
language, characterisation, structure)			nouns and when starting a	choice	
– distinguish between the language of speech		Greater depth	new line		
and writing and choose the appropriate register		- exercise an assured and			
- Pupils should recognise that certain features		conacioua control over levela	Greater depth		
of spoken language (e.g. contracted verb forms,		of formality, particularly	- use the range of		
other grammatical informality, colloquial		through manipulating	punctuation taught at key		
expressions, long coordinated sentences) are less		grammar and vocabulary to	stage 2 correctly (e.g.		
likely in writing and be able to select alternative		achieve this	semi-colons, dashes,		
vocabulary and grammar.			colons, hyphens) and, when		
			necessary, use such		
			punctuation precisely to		
			enhance meaning and		
			avoid ambiguity.		