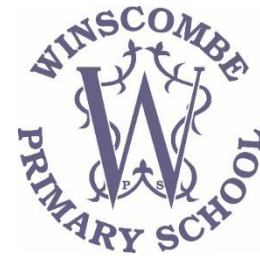


Subject: English – Spelling and Handwriting



Winscombe Primary School

Skills & Knowledge Progression Map

Level Expected at the End of EYFS



We have selected the Early Learning Goals that link most closely to the English National Curriculum

Writing ELG Children at the expected level of development will: • 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.

Level Expected at the End of KS1 and KS2

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations	Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pupils should be taught to: spell by: ♣ segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly ♣ learning 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 ♣ learning to spell common exception words ♣ learning to spell more words with contracted forms ♣ learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] ♣ distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones ♣ add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly 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.• Pupils should be taught to: ♣ form lower-case letters 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.	<p>Pupils should be taught to: ♣ use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them ♣ spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] ♣ continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused ♣ use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 ♣ use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words ♣ use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary ♣ use a thesaurus</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to: ♣ write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: ♣ choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters ♣ choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>

The spelling and handwriting curriculum progression maps comprehensively show the progression of skills and concepts from Reception to Year 6.

Progression of Skills

Spelling	EYFS Reception ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonics and Spelling Rules	<p style="color: #0070C0; text-align: center;">Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s.</p> <p style="color: #0070C0; text-align: center;">Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.</p>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' and exceptions; 	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others.</p> <p>To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/blew, night/knight).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust); <p>the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw);</p>	<p>To spell words with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the /ɔ:/ sound (or) spelt 'a' before 'l' and 'll' (e.g. ball, always); • the /ʌ/ sound spelt 'o' (e.g. other, mother, brother); • the /i:/ sound spelt -ey: the plural forms of these words are made by the addition of -s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys); • the /ɒ/ sound spelt 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' (e.g. want, quantity, squash) • the /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w' (e.g. word, work, worm); • the /ɔ:/ sound spelt 'ar' after 'w' (e.g. warm, towards); <p>the /z/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).</p> <p>To spell words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight,</p>	<p>To spell words with /shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician).</p> <p>To spell words with the</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -cious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/adorably, applicable/applicably, considerable/considerably, tolerable/ tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/ terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>To spell words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think); dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot); the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'ch' and exceptions; the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live); adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs); adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. buzzer, jumping); adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest); spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs: -'ai' and 'oi' (e.g. rain, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /r/ sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written); the /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le (e.g. little, middle) or spelt -el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt -al (e.g. metal, hospital) or spelt -il (e.g. fossil, nostril); the /aɪ/ sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July); adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before the -es (e.g. flies, tries, carries); adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) and exceptions to the rules; adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before (including exceptions); adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after 	<p>neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with 'ture' (e.g. creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure).</p>	<p>/s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</p>		<p>'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wait, train, point, soil 'oy' and 'ay' (e.g. day, toy, enjoy, annoy); - a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune); - 'ar' (e.g. car, park); - 'ee' (e.g. green, week); - 'ea' (e.g. sea, dream); - 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread); - 'er' stressed sound (e.g. her, person); - 'er' unstressed schwa sound (e.g. better, under); - 'ir' (e.g. girl, first, third); - 'ur' (e.g. turn, church); - 'oo' (e.g. food, soon); - 'oo' (e.g. book, good); - 'oa' (e.g. road, coach); - 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes); - 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound); - 'ow' (e.g. brown, down); - 'ow' (e.g. own, show); - 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday); 'ew' (e.g. new, threw); - 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried); - 'ie' (e.g. chief, field); 	<p>a single vowel letter (including</p>				
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

		<p>- 'igh' (e.g. bright, right);</p> <p>- 'or' (e.g. short, morning);</p> <p>- 'ore' (e.g. before, shore);</p> <p>- 'aw' (e.g. yawn, crawl);</p> <p>- 'au' (e.g. author, haunt);</p> <p>- 'air' (e.g. hair, chair);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. beard, near, year);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear);</p> <p>- 'are' (e.g. bare, dare, scared);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family); • spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet, wheel, while); <p>using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit, skin).</p>					
Common Exception Words	To write some irregular common words.	To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly. To spell days of the week correctly.	To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly.	To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.
Prefixes and suffixes		To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly. To use the prefix 'un-' accurately. To successfully add the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and -est to	To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.	To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, bicycle, reapply, defuse).	To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant,	To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate, communicate). To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs	To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant, observance, expectant, hesitant,

		<p>root words where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).</p>		<p>To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering).</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- en/- ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).</p>	<p>substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense).</p> <p>To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).</p> <p>To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).</p>	<p>using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).</p> <p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).</p>
<p>Further spelling conventions</p>		<p>To spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football).</p> <p>To read words that they have spelt.</p> <p>To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those phonemes.</p>	<p>To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll.</p> <p>To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g. the girl's book).</p> <p>To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</p> <p>To segment spoken words into phonemes</p>	<p>To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/male.</p> <p>To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).</p> <p>To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.</p>	<p>To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery.</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>	<p>To spell homophones and near homophones that include nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy (e.g. practice/practise, licence/license, advice/advise).</p> <p>To spell words that contain hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own).</p> <p>To use a knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling</p>

			and to then represent all of the phonemes using graphemes in the right order for both for single- syllable and multi-syllabic words. To self-correct misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell (this may require support to recognise misspellings).				and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically. To use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the spelling and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.
Handwriting	EYFS Reception ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Letter, formation, placement and positioning.	Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. Form lower case and capital letters correctly. Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the	To write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. To form digits 0-9. To understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	To write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters. To form lower case letters of the correct size, relative to one another. To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed. To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.	To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]. To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing to increase fluency.	To increase the speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say. To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version. To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.	To write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: -choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters; - choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task. To recognise when to use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).

	tripod grip in almost all cases. Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Impact

The impact of using the full range of resources, including display materials, will be seen across the school with an increase in the profile of writing. The learning environment across the school will be more consistent with technical vocabulary displayed, spoken and used by all learners. Whole-school and parental engagement will be improved through the use of English -specific home learning tasks and opportunities suggested in lessons and overviews for wider learning. We want to ensure that writing is loved by teachers and pupils across school, therefore encouraging them to want to continue building on this wealth of knowledge and understanding, now and in the future. Impact can also be measured through key questioning skills built into lessons, child-led assessment such as success criteria grids, final pieces of writing, writing across the curriculum and summative assessments aimed at targeting next steps in learning.



Coverage of Knowledge - EYFS – KS2

Each unit of work focuses on key spelling skills, as well as teaching the knowledge needed to develop an increasingly secure understanding of spelling across the ages. Units are sequenced in a way to help develop and build upon prior learning.

Please see attached documents on following pages

Year 3 PlanIt Spelling Objective Overview

This overview shows the statutory requirements for Year 3/4 in **pink**. The black objectives either practice a statutory spelling rule, revise spelling rules from previous year groups or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 2014.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Term 1a	Words with the long /ei/ sound spelt with 'ei'	Words with the long /ei/ sound spelt with 'ey'	Words with the long /ei/ sound spelt with 'ai'	Words with /ur / sound spelt with 'ear'	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Review Week
Term 1b	Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly (no change to root word)	Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly (root word ends in 'y' with more than one syllable)	Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly (root word ends in 'le')	Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly (root word ends in 'ic' or 'al')	Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly (exceptions to the rules)	Statutory spelling challenge words	Review Week
Term 2a	Words with short /i/ sound spelt with 'y'	Adding suffixes beginning with a vowel (er/ed/ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable - DO NOT double the final consonant)	Adding suffixes beginning with a vowel (er/ed/en/ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable – double the final syllable consonant)	Creating negative meanings using prefix mis-	Creating negative meanings using prefix dis-	Words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch'	Review Week
Term 2b	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Adding the prefix bi- (meaning 'two' or 'twice') and Adding the prefix re- (meaning 'again' or 'back')	Words ending in the /g/ sound spelt '-gue' and the /k/ sound spelt '-que'	Words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch'	Statutory spellings challenge words	Review Week
Term 3a	Words ending in -ary	Words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'o'	Words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou'	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Review Week
Term 3b	Words ending in the suffix -al	Words ending with an /zhuh/ sound spelt with 'sure'	Words ending with a /chuh/ sound spelt with 'ture'	Words ending with a /chuh/ sound spelt as 'ture'	Silent letters revision	Silent letters revision	Review Week

Year 4 Plant Spelling Objective Overview

This overview shows the statutory requirements for Year 3/4 in **pink**. The black objectives either practice a statutory spelling rule, revise spelling rules from previous year groups or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 2014.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Term 1a	Words with /aw/ spelt with 'augh' and 'au'	Adding the prefix in- (meaning 'not' or 'into')	Adding the prefix im- (before a root word starting with 'm' or 'p')	Adding the prefix il- (before a root word starting with 'l') and the prefix ir- (before a root word starting with 'r')	Homophones and near homophones	Words with /shun/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd')	Review Week
Term 1b	Words with a /shuhn/ sound, spelt with 'sion' (if root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd')	Words with a /shuhn/ sound, spelt with 'ssion' (if root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit')	Words with a /shuhn/ sound, spelt with 'tion' (if root word ends in 'te' or 't' / or has no definite root)	Words with a /shuhn/ sound, spelt with 'cian' (if root word ends in 'c' or 'cs')	Words with 'ough' to make a long /o/, /oo/ or /or/ sound	Statutory spellings challenge words	Review Week
Term 2a	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Nouns ending in the suffix -ation	Nouns ending in the suffix -ation	Adding the prefix sub- (meaning 'under') and adding the prefix super- (meaning 'above')	Plural possessive apostrophes with plural words	Review Week
Term 2b	Words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ce'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ci'	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Statutory spellings challenge words	Review Week
Term 3a	Adding the prefix inter- (meaning 'between' or 'among')	Adding the prefix anti- (meaning 'against')	Adding the prefix auto- (meaning 'self' or 'own')	Adding the prefix ex- (meaning 'out')	Adding the prefix non- (meaning 'not')	Words ending in -ar/-er	Review Week
Term 3b	Adding the suffix -ous (No change to root word)	Adding the suffix -ous (No definitive root word)	Adding the suffix -ous (Words ending in 'y' become 'i' and words ending in 'our' become 'or')	Adding the suffix -ous (Words ending in 'y' become 'i' and words ending in 'our' become 'or')	Adverbials of frequency and possibility	Adverbials of manner	Review Week

Year 5 PlanIt Spelling Objective Overview

This overview shows the statutory requirements for Year 5/6 in **pink**. The black objectives either practice a statutory spelling rule, revise spelling rules from previous year groups or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 2014.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Term 1a	Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-cious'	Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-tious' or '-ious'	Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelt with 'y'	Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelt with 'y'	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Review Week
Term 1b	Words with 'silent' letters	Words with 'silent' letters	Modal verbs	Words ending in 'ment'	Adverbs of possibility and frequency	Statutor spelling challenge words	Review Week
Term 2a	Creating nouns using -ity suffix	Creating nouns using -ness suffix	Creating nouns using -ship suffix	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Review Week
Term 2b	Words with an /or/ sound spelt 'or'	Words with /or/ sound spelt 'au'	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en	Review Week
Term 3a	Words containing the letter string 'ough'	Words containing the letter string 'ough'	Adverbials of time	Adverbials of place	Words with an /ear/ sound spelt 'ere'	Statutory spelling challenge words	Review Week
Term 3b	Unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words	Adding verb prefixes de and re-	Adding verb prefix over-	Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using the suffix -ful	Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using the suffix -ive	Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using the suffix -al	Review Week

Year 6 Spelling Objective Overview – based on PlanIt

This overview shows the statutory requirements for Year 5/6 in **pink**. The black objectives either practice a statutory spelling rule, revise spelling rules from previous year groups or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 2014.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Term 1a	Irregular plurals	Words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after c (and exceptions)	Silent b/kn	Silent g,l,t,w	Hyphens: To join a prefix ending in a vowel to a root word beginning with a vowel	Hyphens: To join compound adjectives to avoid ambiguity	Review Week
Term 1b	Words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel, commonly spelt '-cial' and after a consonant letter, commonly spelt 'tial'	Short vowel double consonant revision	Words with a long /o/ sound spelt 'ou' or 'ow'	cious/tious	Words ending in -able	Words ending in -able Words ending in -ably	Review Week
Term 2a	Words ending in -ible Words ending in -ibly	Adjectives ending in -ant into nouns ending in -ance/-ancy	Adjectives ending in -ant into nouns ending in -ance/-ancy	Adjectives ending in -ent into nouns ending in -ence/-ency	Adjectives ending in -ent into nouns ending in -ence/-ency	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	Review Week
Term 2b	Words from foreign language	Words from foreign language	Homophones and near homophones: Nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy	Homophones and near homophones: Nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy	Words with a 'soft c' spelt /ce/	Creating diminutives using prefixes micro-or mini-	Review Week
Term 3a	Revision	→					Review Week
Term 3b	Topic words	→					

NB - Statutory spelling challenge words x5 are given each week in addition to spelling rule.

Scope and sequence

Units introducing new letters or joins are flagged with coloured dots

Foundation 1/3-5 years

Developing gross motor skills

- 1 Whole-body responses to the language of movement
- 2 Large movements with equipment
- 3 Large movements with malleable materials
- 4 Body responses to music

Developing fine motor skills

- 5 Hand and finger play
- 6 Making and modelling
- 7 Messy play
- 8 Links to art
- 9 Using one-handed tools and equipment
- 10 Hand responses to music

Developing patterns

- 11 Pattern-making
- 12 Investigating dots
- 13 Investigating straight lines and crosses
- 14 Investigating circles
- 15 Investigating curves, loops and waves
- 16 Investigating joined straight lines and angled patterns
- 17 Investigating eights and spirals

Foundation 2/Primary 1

Term 1

- 1 Dots
- 2 Straight lines and crosses
- 3 Circles
- 4 Waves
- 5 Loops and bridges
- 6 Joined straight lines
- 7 Angled patterns
- 8 Eights
- 9 Spirals
- 10 Left-to-right orientation
- 11 Mix of patterns
- 12 Review of patterns

Term 2

- 13 Introducing long-legged giraffe letters: *l*
- 14 Practising long-legged giraffe letters: *l, i*
- 15 Practising long-legged giraffe letters: *u, t*
- 16 Practising long-legged giraffe letters: *j, y*
- 17 Practising all the long-legged giraffe letters: *l, i, t, u, j, y*
- 18 Introducing one-armed robot letters: *r*
- 19 Practising one-armed robot letters: *b, n*
- 20 Practising one-armed robot letters: *h, m*
- 21 Practising one-armed robot letters: *k, p*
- 22 Practising all the one-armed robot letters: *r, b, n, h, m, k, p*

Pen Pals Handwriting

- 23 Practising all the long-legged giraffe and one-armed robot letters
- 24 Reviewing all the long-legged giraffe and one-armed robot letters

Term 3

- 25 Introducing curly caterpillar letters: *c*
- 26 Practising curly caterpillar letters: *a, d*
- 27 Practising curly caterpillar letters: *o, s*
- 28 Practising curly caterpillar letters: *g, q*
- 29 Practising curly caterpillar letters: *e, f*
- 30 Practising all the curly caterpillar letters: *c, a, d, o, s, g, q, e, f*
- 31 Practising all the curly caterpillar, long-legged giraffe and one-armed robot letters
- 32 Introducing zig-zag monster letters: *z*
- 33 Practising zig-zag monster letters: *v, w, x*
- 34 Practising all the zig-zag monster letters: *z, v, w, x*
- 35 Practising all the curly caterpillar and zig-zag monster letters
- 36 Reviewing all the curly caterpillar and zig-zag monster letters

Year 1/Primary 2

Term 1

- 1 Practising long-legged giraffe letters
- 2 Writing words with *ll*
- 3 Introducing capitals for long-legged giraffe letters
- 4 Practising one-armed robot letters
- 5 Practising long-legged giraffe letters and one-armed robot letters
- 6 Introducing capitals for one-armed robot letters
- 7 Practising curly caterpillar letters
- 8 Writing words with double *ff*
- 9 Writing words with double *ss*
- 10 Introducing capitals for curly caterpillar letters

Term 2

- 11 Practising long-legged giraffe letters, one-armed robot letters and curly caterpillar letters
- 12 Practising zig-zag monster letters
- 13 Writing words with double *zz*
- 14 Mixing all the letter families
- 15 Practising all the capital letters
- 16 Practising all the numbers 0-9
- 17 Writing words with *ck* and *qu*
- 18 Practising long vowel phonemes: *ai, igh, oo*
- 19 Practising vowels with adjacent consonants: *ee, oa, oo*
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Numbers 10-20: spacing
- 22 Practising *ch* unjoined
- 23 Introducing diagonal join to ascender: *ch*
- 24 Practising *ai* unjoined
- 25 Introducing diagonal join, no ascender: *ai*
- 26 Practising *wh* unjoined
- 27 Introducing horizontal join to ascender: *wh*
- 28 Practising *ow* unjoined
- 29 Introducing horizontal join, no ascender: *ow*
- 30 Assessment

Year 2/Primary 3

Term 1

- 1 Practising diagonal join to ascender: *th, ch*
- 2 Practising diagonal join, no ascender: *ai, ay*
- 3 Practising diagonal join, no ascender: *ir, er*
- 4 Practising horizontal join to ascender: *wh, oh*
- 5 Practising horizontal join, no ascender: *ow, ou*
- 6 Introducing diagonal join to e: *ie, ue*
- 7 Introducing horizontal join to e: *oe, ve*
- 8 Introducing *ee*
- 9 Practising diagonal join, no ascender: *le*
- 10 Writing numbers 1-100

Term 2

- 11 Introducing diagonal join to anticlockwise letters: *ea*
- 12 Practising diagonal join to anticlockwise letters: *igh*
- 13 Practising diagonal join to anticlockwise letters: *dg, ng*
- 14 Introducing horizontal join to anticlockwise letters: *oo, oa*
- 15 Practising horizontal join to anticlockwise letters: *wa, wo*
- 16 Introducing mixed joins for three letters: *air, ear*
- 17 Practising mixed joins for three letters: *oor, our*
- 18 Practising mixed joins for three letters: *ing*
- 19 Size and spacing
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Building on diagonal join to ascender: *ck, al, el, at, il, ill*
- 22 Building on diagonal join, no ascender: *ui, ey, aw, ur, an, ip*
- 23 Building on horizontal join to ascender: *ok, ot, ob, ol*
- 24 Building on horizontal join, no ascender: *oi, oy, on, op, ov*
- 25 Building on diagonal join to anticlockwise letters: *ed, cc, eg, ic, ad, ug, dd, ag*
- 26 Building on horizontal join to anticlockwise letters: *oc, og, od, va, vo*
- 27 Introducing joins to s: *as, es, is, os, ws, ns, ds, ls, ts, ks*
- 28 Practising joining *ed* and *ing*
- 29 Assessment
- 30 Capitals

Year 3/Primary 4

Term 1

- 1 Practising joining through a word in stages: no ascenders or descenders
- 2 Practising joining through a word in stages: parallel ascenders
- 3 Introducing joining from s to ascender: *sh, sl, st, sk*
- 4 Introducing joining from s, no ascender: *sw, si, se, sm, sn, sp, su*
- 5 Introducing joining from s to an anticlockwise letter: *sa, sc, sd, sg, so, sq*
- 6 Introducing joining from r to an ascender: *rb, rh, rk, rl, rt*
- 7 Introducing joining from r, no ascender: *ri, ru, m, rp*
- 8 Introducing joining from r to an anticlockwise letter: *ra, rd, rg, ro*
- 9 Introducing joining from r to e: *are, ere, ure, ore, ire*
- 10 Introducing break letters: *g, j, y, f, b, p, x, z*

Term 2

- 11 Introducing joining to f: *if, ef, af, of*
- 12 Introducing joining from f to an ascender: *fi, ft*
- 13 Introducing joining from f, no ascender: *fe, fi, fu, fr, fy*
- 14 Introducing joining from f to an anticlockwise letter: *fo, fa*
- 15 Introducing *ff*
- 16 Introducing *rr*
- 17 Introducing *ss*
- 18 Introducing *qu*
- 19 Revising parallel ascenders and descenders
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Revising joins: letter spacing
- 22 Revising joins: spacing between words
- 23 Revising joins: consistency of size
- 24 Revising joins: fluency
- 25 Revising joins: parallel ascenders
- 26 Revising joins: parallel ascenders and descenders
- 27 Revising horizontal join from r to an anticlockwise letter: *rs*
- 28 Revising break letters
- 29 Assessment
- 30 Revising capital letters

Year 4/Primary 5

Term 1

- 1 Introducing diagonal join from p and b to ascender: *ph, pl, bl*
- 2 Introducing diagonal join from p and b, no ascender: *bu, bi, be, pu, pi, pe*
- 3 Introducing diagonal join from p and b to an anticlockwise letter: *pa, po, ps, ba, bo, bs*
- 4 Revising parallel ascenders and descenders: *bb, pp*
- 5 Break letters: *x, z*
- 6 Spacing in common exception words
- 7 Consistent size of letters
- 8 Relative size of capitals
- 9 Speed and fluency
- 10 End-of-term check

Term 2

- 11 Revising parallel ascenders
- 12 Revising parallel ascenders and break letters
- 13 Relative sizes of letters
- 14 Proportion of letters
- 15 Spacing between letters
- 16 Spacing between words
- 17 Writing at speed
- 18 Improving fluency
- 19 Speed and fluency
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Consistency of size
- 22 Proportion
- 23 Spacing between letters and words
- 24 Size, proportion and spacing
- 25 Fluency: writing longer words
- 26 Speed and fluency
- 27 Revising break letters
- 28 Print alphabet: presentation
- 29 Assessment
- 30 Capital letters: presentation

Year 5/Primary 6

Term 1

- 1 Introducing sloped writing in letter families
- 2 Practising sloped writing: diagonal join to ascender: *th, sh, nb, nd, ht, st*
- 3 Practising sloped writing: diagonal join, no ascender: *ai, ay, kn, er, ie, en*
- 4 Practising sloped writing: diagonal join to an anticlockwise letter: *ac, sc, bo, da, ea, ho*
- 5 Practising sloped writing: horizontal join to ascender: *wh, wl, oh, ol, of, ob*
- 6 Practising sloped writing: horizontal join, no ascender: *oi, oy, ou, op, ve*
- 7 Practising sloped writing: horizontal join to an anticlockwise letter: *oo, oa, wa, wo, va, vo*
- 8 Practising sloped writing: joining from r: *ra, re, ri, ro, ru*
- 9 Practising sloped writing: joining from s: *sh, su, sc, sl, sw, sp*
- 10 End-of-term check

Term 2

- 11 Practising sloped writing: proportion – joining from f to ascender: *fl, ft*
- 12 Practising sloped writing: size – joining from f, no ascender: *fa, fe, fi, fo, fu*
- 13 Different styles for different purposes: writing a paragraph
- 14 Practising sloped writing: speed: *ff*
- 15 Practising sloped writing: speed and legibility: *rr*
- 16 Practising sloped writing: size, proportion and spacing: *ss*
- 17 Practising sloped writing: building speed: *qu*
- 18 Different styles for different purposes: decorative alphabets
- 19 Different styles for different purposes
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Sloped writing: proportion, joining p and b to ascenders: *ph, pl, bl*
- 22 Handwriting for different purposes: joining from p and b, no ascender: *bu, bi, pe, pu, pi, pr*
- 23 Practising sloped writing: parallel downstrokes: *pp, bb*
- 24 Practising sloped writing: all double letters
- 25 Practising sloped writing for speed: *tial, cial*
- 26 Practising sloped writing for fluency
- 27 Personal style
- 28 Handwriting for different purposes: print alphabet
- 29 Assessment
- 30 Capitals

Year 6/Primary 7

Term 1

- 1 Style for speed: crossbar join from t: *th, ti, tr, ta, tt*
- 2 Style for speed: looping from g: *gl, gi, gr, ga, gg*
- 3 Style for speed: looping from j and y: *je, jo, ye, yr, yo*
- 4 Style for speed: looping from f
- 5 Style for speed: different joins to s
- 6 Style for speed: looping from b
- 7 Style for speed: joining from v, w, x and z
- 8 Handwriting for different purposes: abbreviations
- 9 Spacing between words
- 10 End-of-term check

Term 2

- 11 Improving handwriting: the importance of consistent sizing
- 12 Improving handwriting: the importance of proportion
- 13 Improving handwriting: the importance of spacing
- 14 Improving handwriting: the importance of consistent sizing of parallel ascenders and descenders
- 15 Improving handwriting: the importance of closed and open letters
- 16 Improving handwriting: pen breaks in longer words
- 17 Handwriting for different purposes: annotations
- 18 Handwriting for different purposes
- 19 Choice of handwriting tools
- 20 End-of-term check

Term 3

- 21 Handwriting for different purposes: fast-joined and print letters
- 22 Handwriting for different purposes: note making
- 23 Handwriting for different purposes: neat writing
- 24 Handwriting for different purposes: print letters for personal details
- 25 Different styles of writing
- 26 Handwriting for different purposes: presentation
- 27 Handwriting for different purposes: decorated capitals
- 28 Handwriting for different purposes: layout
- 29 Assessment
- 30 Handwriting for different purposes: handwriting patterns

