Literacy Objectives

	Year 1	Year 2			
	Handwriting and presentation				
•	sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly	form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another			
•	begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place	 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 			
•	form capital letters	• write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another			
•	form digits 0-9	and to lower case letters			
•	understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	 use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. 			
		ading and comprehension			
•	apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words	continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding			
•	respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for	has become embedded and reading is fluent			
	all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes	 read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, 			
•	read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been	especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes			
	taught	 read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above 			
•	read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and	read words containing common suffixes			
	sound and where these occur in the word	• read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and			
•	read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings	sound and where these occur in the word			
•	read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs	• read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have			
•	read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the	been frequently encountered			
	apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)	 read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation 			
•	read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge				
	and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words	 re-read books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading. develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: 			
•	re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.	 listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic 			
•	develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:	poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently			
•	listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level	discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related			
	beyond that at which they can read independently	• becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and			
•	being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences	traditional tales			
•	becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them	 being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways 			
	and considering their particular characteristics	 recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry 			

 recognising and joining in with predictable phrases 	discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
 learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart 	discussing their favourite words and phrases
 discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known 	 continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting
• understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they	some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
listen to by:	• understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that
• drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided	they listen to by:
by the teacher	• drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by
 checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate 	the teacher
reading	• checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 discussing the significance of the title and events 	 making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done 	answering and asking questions
 predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far 	 predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
 participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what 	• participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that
others say	they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say
• symbolic stands, the in undergrading of what is used to them	Evaluin and discuss their understanding of backs many and other material both these that
 explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them 	• Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.
Grammar, punc	tuation and Vocabulary
 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by: 	 Use co-ordination (and, or, but) to write compound sentences.
 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by: leaving spaces between words 	
	 Use co-ordination (and, or, but) to write compound sentences. Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences.
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark 	
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify:
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify:
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 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black spots; the deep, dark wood Some use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs (slow- slowly)
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black spots; the deep, dark wood Some use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs (slow- slowly) Write statements, questions, exclamations and commands appropriately e.g. Grandma has big
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 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black spots; the deep, dark wood Some use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs (slow- slowly) Write statements, questions, exclamations and commands appropriately e.g. Grandma has big
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 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black spots; the deep, dark wood Some use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs (slow- slowly) Write statements, questions, exclamations and commands appropriately e.g. Grandma has big teeth. (S) Does Grandma have big teeth? (Q) What big teeth you have, Grandma! (E) Stop looking at Grandma's big teeth. (C) Use a variety of punctuation with increasing accuracy: Most sentences demarcated accurately with full stops and capital letters (including for
 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 	 Some use of subordination (when, if, that, because) to write complex sentences. Use adjectives and adverbs to describe and specify: Some expanded noun phrases to add description and detail e.g. yellowish fur with black spots; the deep, dark wood Some use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs (slow- slowly) Write statements, questions, exclamations and commands appropriately e.g. Grandma has big teeth. (S) Does Grandma have big teeth? (Q) What big teeth you have, Grandma! (E) Stop looking at Grandma's big teeth. (C) Use a variety of punctuation with increasing accuracy:

	 Some use of exclamation marks for effect (Stop!)
	 Some use of question marks • Some use of commas to separate items in lists (this will
	include within noun phrases e.g. the old, dusty truck)
	 Some apostrophes for simple contracted forms e.g. don't Begin to use apostrophes for
	singular possession in nouns e.g. the dog's tail, John's hat
	 Use past and present tense mostly correctly throughout writing
	- Ose past and present tense mostly correctly throughout withing
	Some use of verbs to mark actions in progress e.g. She is drumming
Writing:	Transcription
Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	 segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many
Pupils should be taught to:	correctly
spell:	learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known,
 words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught 	and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones
 common exception words 	
 the days of the week 	 learning to spell common exception words
 name the letters of the alphabet: 	 learning to spell more words with contracted forms
 naming the letters of the alphabet in order 	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]
 using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound 	- learning the possessive abost opne (singular) [101 example, the girls book]
 add prefixes and suffixes: 	 distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
 using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third 	add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly
person singular marker for verbs	
 using the prefix un- 	
 using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] 	
 apply simple 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 and common exception words taught so far. 	
Writing	: Composition
 write sentences by: 	 Develop a positive attitude and stamina for writing.
 saying out loud what they are going to write about 	
 composing a sentence orally before writing it 	 Plan, draft and orally rehearse writing using key words and new vocabulary

 sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense 	 Write meaningful narratives selecting appropriate vocabulary, phrases and sentences that begin to show an awareness of the reader
 discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	 Write poetry
read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher	 Consider what they are going to write before beginning by planning or saying out loud, writing down ideas/key words including new vocabulary and think about what they want to say sentence by sentence
	 Use conjunctions and pronouns to extend and link sentences (She picked the flower and she gave the flower to her mum.)
	 Re-read writing to check for meaning and tense form
	 Evaluate effective use of word choice, grammar and punctuation in writing (some prompting may be required, including discussion with the teacher)
	 Make appropriate additions, revisions and corrections when proof-reading and editing (some prompting may be required, including discussion with the teacher)
	 Re-read to check writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form
	 Proof read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
	Read work aloud with appropriate intonation
Working at greater depth within the expected standard:	Working at greater depth within the expected standard:
 Purpose of the writing is clear Writing is mostly correctly sequenced with greater control of pronouns to link ideas or events (e.g. I/my/he) Co-ordination is used effectively to link two pieces of information (and) · Beginning to develop a greater range of conjunctions (e.g. because, when, but) Noun phrases give description and detail · Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks are used with greater control Mostly accurate formation of lower case letters, starting and fi nishing in the correct place Mostly accurate use of the prefix un- when required Mostly accurate use of suffixes (-s, -es, -er, -est, -ing, -ed) where no change is needed to the root of the word Growing accuracy when spelling words using taught phonemes (refer to Phase 5 Letters &Sounds) Growing accuracy when spelling common exception words previously taught (refer to Letters & Sounds 100 high-frequency words) 	• Greater awareness of the reader, including more controlled use of noun phrases and adverbs • A level of formality appropriate to the purpose of the writing is evident (e.g. mirroring the language used in traditional tales, appropriate vocabulary and structure for a letter of apology) • The full range of punctuation is used mostly correctly including apostrophes for singular possession in nouns • Accurate use of past and present tense • Subordination (when, if, that, because) and coordination (and, or, but) are well managed and used effectively to extend and link sentences • Spell most common exception words correctly (refer to Letters & Sounds pg. 195 Next 200 common words) • Spell most words with contracted forms (refer to Letters & Sounds pg. 195 Next 200 common words) • Add suffi xes to spell most words correctly in their writing e.gment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly • Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in most writing • Begin to evaluate and edit word choice, grammar and punctuation in writing with some independence