



The Sonar Writer

Develop competence in composition and transcription in order to communicate ideas and emotions to others

Text Structure & Features

Grammar & Punctuation

Transcription

Plan, Draft, Edit & Evaluate

Language & Vocabulary

Teacher Guidance

Grammar & punctuation

Children should understand and use the correct grammatical terminology when discussing their work. This content should be revisited and consolidated throughout KS1 and KS2. Statutory terminology for pupils has been highlighted in bold.

For more detail, see English Appendix 2 of The National Curriculum 2014.

Transcription

Please refer to English Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum 2014 for more details about statutory spelling words and lists across KS1 and KS2.

Teacher Assessment Framework

Please refer to the STA Teacher Assessment Framework for further guidance on end of key stage assessment criteria.



Year 1 & Year 2

- Become familiar with and retell key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
- Recognise and join in predictable phrases and use these in their writing
- Sequence sentences to form short narratives
- Draw on a wide range of stories, poems, plays and information books and understand their features
- Become increasingly familiar with and retell a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
- Recognise simple, recurring language and discuss favourite words and phrases
- Understand the structure of non-fiction books
- Write for different purposes including narratives about personal experiences (real and fictional)
- Write about real events
- Write poetry
- Structure and sequence ideas orally and (where appropriate) through drama and role-play

Year 3 & Year 4

- Build on KS1 wide range of stories, poetry, plays, myths, legends, non-fiction and reference books
- Retell stories orally
- Recognise themes eg good over evil, use of magical devices
- Be exposed to books that are structured in different ways
- Identify how language, structure, vocabulary, grammar and presentation contribute to meaning
- Build cohesion within a paragraph, choosing appropriate pronouns and nouns to avoid repetition
- Write for a range of purposes
- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or by varying tense
- Locate information using contents, index and glossaries
- Use simple organisational devices eg headings, sub-headings

Year 5 & Year 6

- Summarise and present familiar stories in their own words
- Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph using evidence
- Use knowledge of language and structure gained from stories, plays, poetry and non-fiction in their writing
- Reflect understanding of audience and purpose through choice of grammar, vocabulary and structure
- In fiction, consider how authors develop character and setting
- Be exposed to wide range of books including myths, legends, fairy stories, modern fiction, fiction from literary heritage and books from other cultures
- Evaluate how authors use language and consider effect on the reader
- Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- Use further organisational and presentational devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text



Year 1 & Year 2

- Leave spaces between words
- Use punctuation for sentences including capital letters, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark
- Use “and” to join words and clauses
- Use capital letter for proper nouns such as names of people, places, days of the week and pronoun I

- Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required
- Use commas in lists
- Use apostrophes for the contracted form
- Use apostrophes for singular possession
- Use sentences with different forms: statements, commands, questions and exclamations
- Use expanded noun phrases
- Use present/past tense correctly and consistently, including progressive forms of verbs
- Use subordination (when, if, that, because)
- Use co-ordination (or, and, but)
- Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English appendix in discussing their writing

Year 3 & Year 4

- Use wider range of subordinating conjunctions (before, after, while, when, if, because, although)
- Use present perfect verb tense (I have seen)
- Express time, place and cause using conjunctions (when, before, after, while, because)
- Express time, place and cause using adverbs (then, next, soon, therefore)
- Express time, place and cause using prepositions (before, after, during, in, because of)
- Punctuate direct speech with inverted commas
- Use the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel

- Choose nouns/pronouns accurately for clarity and cohesion
- Use fronted adverbials (adverbs, phrases and subordinate clauses)
- Use commas after fronted adverbials
- Use apostrophe for plural possession
- Punctuate direct speech using inverted commas and other punctuation (for example, a comma after the reporting clause)
- Know the difference between Standard/non-Standard English

Year 5 & Year 6

- Use relative clauses with relative pronouns who, which, where, whose, that, when
- Indicate possibility using adverbs (maybe, possibly, perhaps, definitely) and modal verbs (shall, may, might, must, could etc)
- Build cohesion within a paragraph
- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or by varying tense
- Indicate parenthesis using brackets, dashes and commas
- Use commas to clarify meaning/avoid ambiguity
- Use expanded noun phrases for accuracy
- Use active/passive voice for effect
- Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- Use perfect form to indicate time/cause
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- Use colons to introduce a list and mark boundaries between clauses
- Use the semi-colon, colon and dash when writing lists or as the boundary between independent clauses
- Punctuate bullet points consistently
- Use wider range of cohesive devices (repetition of word/phrase, adverbials and ellipsis)
- Identify formal/informal structures eg question tags, subjunctive form
- Know and understanding the differences between spoken and written language



Transcription

Please refer to English Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum 2014 for more details about statutory spelling words and lists across KS1 and KS2.

Year 1

- Spell words containing the 40+ phonemes, common exception words and days of the week
- Name letters of the alphabet in order
- Add suffix –s and –es to create plural nouns/3rd person singular for verbs
- Use prefix un-
- Use –ing, –ed, –er and –est where root word remains unchanged
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far
- Sit correctly at table holding pencil correctly
- Begin to form correctly-oriented lower-case letters, capital letters and digits 0-9
- Understand which letters belong to which handwriting families
- Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound

Year 2

- Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
 - Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known
 - Spell common exception words and those with contractions
 - Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones
 - Use the possessive apostrophe (singular)
 - Add suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
 - Form lower-case letters of correct size/proportion
 - Start using diagonal/horizontal strokes to join letters and know which letters are best left unjoined
 - Write capital letters of the right size, orientation and proportion
 - Use correct spacing between letters and words
 - Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far

Year 3

- Use a wider range of prefixes (e.g. –un, –dis, –mis, –in) and suffixes (e.g. –ation, –ly)
- Spell wide range of homophones
- Spell words that are often misspelt
- Use possessive apostrophe for plurals
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher
- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters
- Know which letters are best left unjoined
- Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting



Transcription

Please refer to English Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum 2014 for more details about statutory spelling words and lists across KS1 and KS2.

Year 4

- Use a range of prefixes and be able to form nouns using some of them e.g. super-, auto
- Use a range of suffixes to change an adjective to an adverb and add suffixes beginning with a vowel letter to words of more than one syllable
- Spell wide range of homophones
- Spell words that are often misspelt
- Use possessive apostrophe for plurals and understand the difference between plural and possessive -s
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher
- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters
- Know which letters are best left unjoined
- Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting

Year 5

- Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes eg -ate; -ise; -ify
- Understand verb prefixes eg dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-
- Spell some words with silent letters
- Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words that are often confused
- Use knowledge of morphology and etymology as a strategy for spelling
- Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- Use a thesaurus to look for suitable synonyms
- 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
- Choose the writing implement best suited to the task

Year 6

- Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes eg -ate; -ise; -ify
- Understand verb prefixes eg dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-
- Spell some words with silent letters
- Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words that are often confused
- Use knowledge of morphology and etymology as a strategy for spelling
- Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- Use a thesaurus to look for suitable synonyms
- Choose the writing implement best suited to the task
- 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



Year 1 & Year 2

- Say out loud what they are going to write about
- Compose sentences orally before writing
- Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense
- Discuss what they have written with teacher/pupils
- Plan/say aloud what they are going to write, sentence by sentence
- Write down key ideas/words/vocabulary
- Evaluate own writing with teacher/other pupils
- Re-read for sense and check that verbs that indicate time are used correctly, including verbs in the continuous form
- Proof-read for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation and make corrections
- Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear

Year 3 & Year 4

- Draw on examples of writing (structure, vocabulary and grammar) when planning their own work
- Discuss and record ideas
- Compose and practise sentences orally using an increasingly wide range of vocabulary and sentence structure
- Organise paragraphs around a theme: Use paragraphs/sections help to organise content.
- Assess own and others' writing, suggesting improvements
- Suggest changes to grammar and vocabulary
- Proof-read work for spelling and punctuation errors
- Read aloud their own writing using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear

Year 5 & Year 6

- Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- Identify audience and purpose of writing
- Note and develop initial ideas drawing on reading
- Select appropriate grammar and punctuation and understand how these can change/enhance meaning
- Use a wide range of cohesive devices within sentences and between ideas/paragraphs
- Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text
- Assess effectiveness of own and others' writing
- Propose changes to grammar, punctuation and vocabulary to enhance meaning/effectiveness
- Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- Précis longer passages
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing



Year 1 & Year 2

- Use vocabulary from stories (eg fairy tales) to increase vocabulary in their own writing
- Understand how language can be used in narrative and non-fiction (eg to build surprise/present facts)
- Change meaning of adjectives/verbs using prefix -un
- Recognise and use simple recurring literary language in stories and poems
- Discuss and clarify meanings of new words, making links to known vocabulary
- Use drama and role-play to identify with and explore characters
- Use suffixes -ful, -less, -ness, -ly, -er and -est to form and modify nouns, adjectives and adverbs

Year 3 & Year 4

- Use similar writing to identify and understand vocabulary and language (“magpie” words and phrases to use in own writing)
- Create characters, setting and plot
- Use varied and rich vocabulary including: adjectives, expanded noun phrases, adverbs, preposition phrases, collective nouns, similes and alliteration
- Vary sentence openers for effect eg adverbs, preposition phrases and subordinate clauses
- Discuss words and features of texts that capture the reader’s interest
- Understand the following terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks)
- Broaden range of figurative language to include metaphors, personification and repetition
- Begin to interweave character, setting, plot and dialogue
- Understand the following terminology: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbials

Year 5 & Year 6

- Use knowledge of language from stories, plays and poetry to enhance the effectiveness of their writing
- Select appropriate language and vocabulary to reflect their understanding of audience and purpose
- Become familiar with the language of writing eg figurative language, imagery, style and effect
- Develop characters, settings and atmosphere using language and vocabulary from reading/books
- Integrate dialogue to advance action and convey character
- Use dictionaries (and thesauruses) to check meaning of new words/language
- Understand the following terminology: modal verb, relative pronoun; relative clause; parenthesis, bracket, dash; and cohesion, ambiguity
- Understand the following terminology: Subject, object; active, passive; synonym, antonym; and ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points