National Curriculum 2014 Literacy Objectives Spoken language

Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:								
□ listen and respond appro	priately to adults and their pe	eers							
□ ask relevant questions to	extend their understanding	and knowledge							
□ use relevant strategies to	build their vocabulary								
□ articulate and justify ans	wers, arguments and opinion	s							
☐ give well-structured desc	riptions, explanations and na	rratives for different purpose	es, including for expressing fe	elings					
□ maintain attention and pa	articipate actively in collabora	tive conversations, staying c	on topic and initiating and res	ponding to comments					
□ use spoken language to	develop understanding throu	gh speculating, hypothesisin	g, imagining and exploring id	eas					
□ speak audibly and fluent	□ speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English								
□ participate in discussions	□ participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates								
□ gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)									
consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others									
select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.									

Reading – word reading

Pupils should be taught to: apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) 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 these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.	Pupils should be taught to: continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above read words containing common suffixes read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.	Pupils should be taught apply their growing kr prefixes and suffixes (et morphology) as listed in both to read aloud and t meaning of new words t read further exception	to: nowledge of root words, ymology and English Appendix 1, o understand the hey meet n words, noting the es between spelling and	Pupils should be taught to: □ apply their growing knowle and suffixes (morphology an English Appendix 1, both to understand the meaning of r	edge of root words, prefixes d etymology), as listed in read aloud and to

Reading - comprehension

Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:		Pupils should be taught to:	
develop pleasure in reading, motivation to	☐ develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:	☐ develop positive attitudes to read what they read by:	ding and understanding of	□ maintain positive attitude by:	es to reading and understanding of what they read
read, vocabulary and understanding by: - listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently - being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences - becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics - recognising and joining in with predictable	- listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways - recognising simple recurring literary language	- listening to and discussing a wide plays, non-fiction and reference bo reading books that are structured reading for a range of purposes - using dictionaries to check the methave read - increasing their familiarity with a vincluding fairy stories, myths and lessome of these orally - identifying themes and convention books - preparing poems and play scripts	oks or textbooks in different ways and eaning of words that they wide range of books, egends, and retelling the in a wide range of	plays, non-fiction and refering reading books that are stroof purposes - increasing their familiarity legends and traditional stoum heritage, and books from orecommending books that their choices	with a wide range of books, including myths, ries, modern fiction, fiction from our literary ther cultures and traditions t they have read to their peers, giving reasons for themes and conventions in and across a wide
- recognising and joining in with predictable phrases - learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart - discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known understand both the books they can	in stories and poetry - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary - discussing their favourite words and phrases - continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting	- preparing perins and play scripts perform, showing understanding th volume and action - discussing words and phrases the interest and imagination - recognising some different forms free verse, narrative poetry]	rough intonation, tone, at capture the reader's	 learning a wider range of preparing poems and play 	poetry by heart ys to read aloud and to perform, showing nation, tone and volume so that the meaning is
already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:	some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	☐ understand what they read, in bo independently, by:	ooks they can read		akes sense to them, discussing their ng the meaning of words in context we their understanding
drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher	understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:	checking that the text makes sensitheir understanding and explaining context	the meaning of words in	 drawing inferences such a motives from their actions, predicting what might hap 	as inferring characters feelings, thoughts and and justifying inferences with evidence pen from details stated and implied
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading - discussing the significance of the title and	- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher	 asking questions to improve their drawing inferences such as inferr thoughts and motives from their ac inferences with evidence 	ing characters feelings,	identifying key details that s	eas drawn from more than one paragraph, support the main ideas structure and presentation contribute to meaning
events - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done	- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading - making inferences on the basis of what is being	predicting what might happen froi implied identifying main ideas drawn from		☐ discuss and evaluate hor language, considering the i	w authors use language, including figurative mpact on the reader
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	said and done - answering and asking questions - predicting what might happen on the basis of	paragraph and summarising these - identifying how language, structul contribute to meaning		 ☐ distinguish between state ☐ retrieve, record and pres 	ements of fact and opinion ent information from non-fiction
 participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say 	what has been read so far participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those	□ retrieve and record information f □ participate in discussion about b			s about books that are read to them and those es, building on their own and others' ideas and isly
 explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them. 	that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	them and those they can read for t and listening to what others say.		 explain and discuss their through formal presentation 	r understanding of what they have read, including as and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic
	 explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves. 			and using notes where nec ☐ provide reasoned justific	•

ational Curriculum 2014 Literacy Objectives						

Writing - transcription (spelling)

Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	Spelling (see English Appendia	<u>(1</u>)
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:		Pupils should be taught to:	
□ spell by: -words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught - common exception words - the days of the week □ name the letters of the alphabet: -naming the letters of the alphabet in order - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound □ add prefixes and suffixes: -using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third 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.	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 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.	use further prefixes and suffixe them (English Appendix 1) spell further homophones spell words that are often miss place the possessive apostrop regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] plurals [for example, children's] use the first two or three letters in a dictionary write from memory simple sen teacher, that include words and present the sent teacher.	pelt (English Appendix 1) he accurately in words with and in words with irregular s of a word to check its spelling tences, dictated by the	adding them spell some words with 'silen solemn] continue to distinguish betwee which are often confused use knowledge of morphologunderstand that the spelling of specifically, as listed in English use dictionaries to check the	espelling and meaning of words ers of a word to check spelling,

Writing - transcription (handwriting)

Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting and presentation
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
□ sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly □ begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place □ form capital letters □ form digits 0-9 □ understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	☐ 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.	□ use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined □ increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, 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].	 □ 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.

Writing - composition

□ write sentences by: - saying out loud what they are going to write about - composing a sentence orally before writing it - sequencing sentences to form short narratives - re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense □ discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils □ read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	Pupils should be taught to: develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) - writing about real events - writing poetry - writing for different purposes consider what they are going to write before beginning by: - planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about - writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary - encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: - evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils - re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form - proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]	order to understand and learn fr grammar - discussing and recording ideas draft and write by: composing and rehearsing ser progressively building a varied a increasing range of sentence str organising paragraphs around in narratives, creating settings, in non-narrative material, using example, headings and sub-head evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of suggesting improvements proposing changes to gramma consistency, including the accur	ntences orally (including dialogue), and rich vocabulary and an ructures (English Appendix 2) a theme , characters and plot g simple organisational devices [for adings] their own and others' writing and ar and vocabulary to improve rate use of pronouns in sentences	the appropriate form and their own - noting and developing ir research where necessar - in writing narratives, cor characters and settings ir performed draft and write by: - selecting appropriate grands how such choices can characters and setting integrating dialogue to coprecising longer passag - using a wide range of deparagraphs - using further organisation text and to guide the read underlining] evaluate and edit by: - assessing the effectiven proposing changes to we enhance effects and clarities ensuring the consistent piece of writing - ensuring correct subject and plural, distinguishing writing and choosing the appropriate grands and choosing the appropriate gr	for and purpose of the writing, selecting using other similar writing as models for nitial ideas, drawing on reading and y isidering how authors have developed a what pupils have read, listened to or seen ammar and vocabulary, understanding ange and enhance meaning settings, characters and atmosphere and invey character and advance the action es evices to build cohesion within and across anal and presentational devices to structure ler [for example, headings, bullet points, heas of their own and others' writing pocabulary, grammar and punctuation to five meaning and correct use of tense throughout a seand verb agreement when using singular between the language of speech and appropriate register and punctuation errors

	☐ read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.				
Writing – vocabulary, g	rammar and punctuation	<u>n</u>			
Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: 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 'l' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) learn how to use: sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 some features of written Standard English use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in	Appendix 2 by: - extending the rangusing a wider range although - using the present present present of tense - choosing nouns or and to avoid repetititions cause - using fronted adverage indicate grammature using commas afterationing indicating possessing plural nouns - using and punctuations and understating and understating use and understating using and punctuations.	derstanding of the concepts set out in English ge of sentences with more than one clause by the of conjunctions, including when, if, because, perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past of pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion ion to a cohesion on the contrast and prepositions to express time and the critical and other features by: for fronted adverbials for by using the possessive apostrophe with the direct speech and the grammatical terminology in English fely and appropriately when discussing their	Appendix 2 by: - recognising vocabulary formal speech and writing - using passive verbs to a sentence - using the perfect form or cause - using expanded noun proconcisely - using modal verbs or accusing relative clauses be whose, that or with an iminal earning the grammar formal indicate grammatical areasing commas to clarify using hyphens to avoid using brackets, dashes using semi-colons, coloindependent clauses - using a colon to introduction in use and understand the	and structures that are appropriate for g, including subjunctive forms affect the presentation of information in a of verbs to mark relationships of time and thrases to convey complicated information diverbs to indicate degrees of possibility eginning with who, which, where, when, plied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun or years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 and other features by: In meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing ambiguity or commas to indicate parenthesis ans or dashes to mark boundaries between ce a list

