

Vision

Our **Writing** curriculum ensures that children will have:

- The ability to write fluently and with interesting detail on a number of topics throughout the curriculum.
- A vivid imagination which makes readers engage with and enjoy their writing.
- A highly developed vocabulary and an excellent knowledge of writing techniques to extend details or description.
- Well-organised and structured writing, which includes a variety of sentence structures.
- Excellent transcription skills that ensure their writing is well presented and punctuated, spelled correctly and neat.
- A love of writing and an appreciation of its educational, cultural and entertainment values.

Intent

The curriculum is underpinned by the three drivers: a clear list of the breadth of topics that will be covered; the **'threshold concepts'** pupils should understand; criteria for progression within the threshold concepts and criteria for depth of understanding.

Implementation

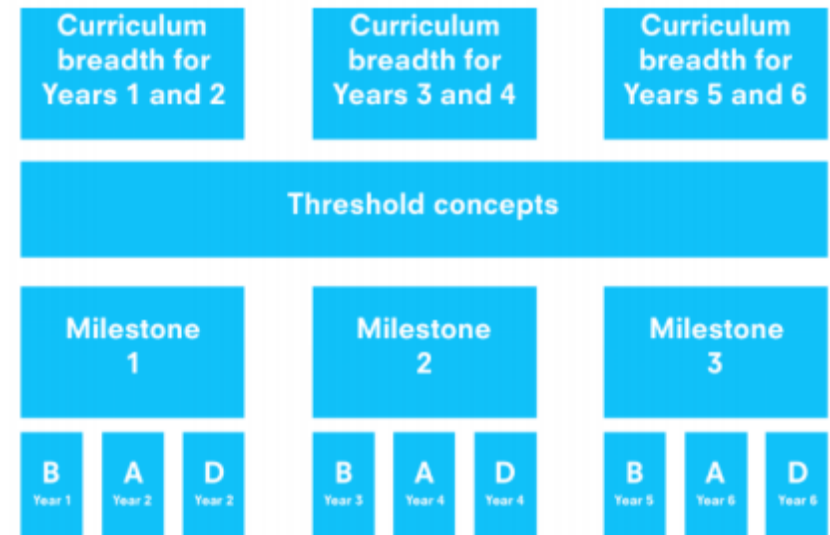
Our **Writing** curriculum design is based on evidence from cognitive science; three main principles underpin it:

- 1) Learning is most effective with spaced repetition.
- 2) Interleaving helps pupils to discriminate between topics and aids long-term retention.
- 3) Retrieval of previously learned content is frequent and regular, which increases both storage and retrieval strength.

In addition to the three principles we also understand that learning is invisible in the short-term and that sustained mastery takes time. Some of our content is subject specific, whilst other content is combined in a cross-curricular approach. Continuous provision, in the form of daily routines, replaces the teaching of some aspects of the curriculum and, in other cases, provides retrieval practise for previously learned content

Impact

At the end of each Milestone, the vast majority of pupils have sustained mastery of the content, that is, they remember it all and are fluent in it; some pupils have a greater depth of understanding.



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Breadth of Study		
	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
Narrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write stories set in places pupils have been. • Write stories with imaginary settings. • Write stories and plays that use the language of fairy tales and traditional tales. • Write stories that mimic significant authors. • Write narrative diaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write stories set in places pupils have been. • Write stories that contain mythical, legendary or historical characters or events. • Write stories of adventure. • Write stories of mystery and suspense. • Write letters. • Write plays. • Write stories, letters, scripts and fictional biographies inspired by reading across the curriculum.
Non-fiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write labels. • Write lists. • Write captions. • Write instructions. • Write recounts. • Write glossaries. • Present information. • Write non-chronological reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write instructions. • Write recounts. • Write persuasively. • Write explanations. • Write non-chronological reports. • Write biographies. • Write in a journalistic style. • Write arguments. • Write formally.
Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write poems that use pattern, rhyme and description. • Write nonsense and humorous poems and limericks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn by heart and perform a significant poem. • Write haiku. • Write cinquain. • Write poems that convey an image (simile, word play, rhyme and metaphor).
Note:	<p>Only the following are statutory at KS1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal experiences • real events • poetry • different purposes. 	<p>Only the following are statutory at KS2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • narratives • non-fiction • poetry • different purposes.
	<p>Look at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lives of significant individuals in Britain's past who have contributed to our nation's achievements - scientists such as Isaac Newton or Michael Faraday, reformers such as Elizabeth Fry or William Wilberforce, medical pioneers such as William Harvey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. • The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain. • Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots. • The Viking and Anglo Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England. • A local history study. • A study of a theme in British history.

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	<p>or Florence Nightingale, or creative geniuses such as Isambard Kingdom Brunel or Christina Rossetti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key events in the past that are significant nationally and globally, particularly those that coincide with festivals or other events that are commemorated throughout the year. • Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Civilizations achievements and an in-depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty. • Ancient Greece. • A non- European society that contrasts with British history chosen from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Islamic Civilization • Mayan Civilization • Benin.
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Threshold Concept		Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Milestone 3
Composition	<p>Write with purpose This concept involves understanding the purpose or purposes of a piece of writing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say first and then write to tell others about ideas. • Write for a variety of purposes. • Plan by talking about ideas and writing notes. • Use some of the characteristic features of the type of writing used. • Write, review and improve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the main features of a type of writing (identified in reading). • Use techniques used by authors to create characters and settings. • Compose and rehearse sentences orally. • Plan, write, edit and improve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the audience for writing. • Choose the appropriate form of writing using the main features identified in reading. • Note, develop and research ideas. • Plan, draft, write, edit and improve.
	<p>Use imaginative description This concept involves developing an appreciation of how best to convey ideas through description.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use well-chosen adjectives to add detail. • Use names of people, places and things. • Use well-chosen adjectives. • Use nouns and pronouns for variety. • Use adverbs for extra detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create characters, settings and plots. • Use alliteration effectively. • Use similes effectively. • Use a range of descriptive phrases including some collective nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the techniques that authors use to create characters, settings and plots. • Create vivid images by using alliteration, similes, metaphors and personification. • Interweave descriptions of characters, settings and atmosphere with dialogue.

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	<p>Organise writing appropriately This concept involves developing an appreciation of how best to convey ideas through description.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-read writing to check it makes sense. • Use the correct tenses. • Organise writing in line with its purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use organisational devices such as headings and sub headings. • Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. • Use connectives that signal time, shift attention, inject suspense and shift the setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide the reader by using a range of organisational devices, including a range of connectives. • Choose effective grammar and punctuation. • Ensure correct use of tenses throughout a piece of writing.
	<p>Use paragraphs This concept involves understanding how to group ideas so as to guide the reader.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write about more than one idea. • Group related information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise paragraphs around a theme. • Sequence paragraphs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write paragraphs that give the reader a sense of clarity. • Write paragraphs that make sense if read alone. • Write cohesively at length.
	<p>Use sentences appropriately This concept involves using different types of sentences appropriately for both clarity and for effect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write so that other people can understand the meaning of sentences. • Sequence sentences to form clear narratives. • Convey ideas sentence by sentence. • Join sentences with conjunctions and connectives. • Vary the way sentences begin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a mixture of simple, compound and complex sentences. • Write sentences that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conjunctions • adverbs • direct speech, punctuated correctly • clauses • adverbial phrases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write sentences that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relative clauses • modal verbs • relative pronouns • brackets • parenthesis • a mixture of active and passive voice • a clear subject and object • hyphens, colons and semi colons

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<p>Transcription</p>	<p>Present neatly This concept involves developing an understanding of handwriting and clear presentation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sit correctly and hold a pencil correctly. • Begin to form lower-case letters correctly. • Form capital letters. • Form digits 0-9. • Understand letters that are formed in similar ways. • Form lower-case letters of a consistent size. • Begin to join some letters. • Write capital letters and digits of consistent size. • Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join letters, deciding which letters are best left un-joined. • Make handwriting legible by ensuring downstrokes of letters are parallel and letters are spaced appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bullet points. • Write fluently and legibly with a personal style.
	<p>Spell correctly This concept involves understanding the need for accuracy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell words containing 40+ learned phonemes. • Spell common exception words (the, said, one, two and the days of the week). • Name letters of the alphabet in order. • Use letter names to describe spellings of words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. • Spell homophones correctly. • Spell correctly often misspelt words. • Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals (for example, girls', boys') and in words with irregular plurals (for example, children's). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use prefixes appropriately. • Spell some words with silent letters (knight, psalm and solemn). • Distinguish between homophones and other words that are often confused. • Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add prefixes and suffixes, learning the rule for adding s and es as a plural marker for nouns, and the third person singular marker for verbs (I drink - he drinks). • Use the prefix un. • Use suffixes where no change to the spelling of the root word is needed: helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest. • Use spelling rules. • Write simple sentences dictated by the teacher. • Spell by segmenting words into phonemes and represent them with the correct graphemes. • Learn some new ways to represent phonemes. • Spell common exception words correctly. • Spell contraction words correctly (can't, don't). • Add suffixes to spell longer words (-ment, -ness, -ful and -less). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 	<p>some words need to be learned specifically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dictionaries to check spelling and meaning of words. • Use the first three or four letters of a word to look up the meaning or spelling of words in a dictionary. • Use a thesaurus. • Spell the vast majority of words correctly.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the possessive apostrophe. (singular) (for example, the girl's book) • Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones. 		
	<p>Punctuate accurately This concept involves understanding that punctuation adds clarity to writing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave spaces between words. • Use the word 'and' to join words and sentences. • Begin to punctuate using a capital letter for the name of people, places, the days of the week and I. • Use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms. • Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation and command. • Use extended noun phrases to describe and specify (e.g. the blue butterfly). • Use subordination (when, if, that or because). • Use coordination (or, and, but). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop understanding of writing concepts by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although. • Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. • Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. • Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. • Using fronted adverbials. • Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using commas after fronted adverbials. • Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. • Using and punctuating direct speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop understanding of writing concepts by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms. • Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. • Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. • Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. • Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility. • Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use some features of standard written English. • Use the present and past tenses correctly, including the progressive form. 		<p>with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. • Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity. • Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. • Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. • Using a colon to introduce a list. • Punctuating bullet points consistently.
<p>Analysis and presentation</p>	<p>Analyse writing This concept involves understanding how grammatical choices give effect and meaning to writing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss writing with the teacher and other pupils. • Use and understand grammatical terminology in discussing writing: <p>Year 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and understand grammatical terminology when discussing writing and reading: <p>Year 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted commas (or 'speech marks'), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and understand grammatical terminology when discussing writing and reading: <p>Year 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word, sentence, letter, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark. <p>Year 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and understand grammatical terminology in discussing writing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb, tense (past, present), adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma. 	<p>prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, subordinate clause.</p> <p>Year 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial. 	<p>bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity.</p> <p>Year 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, synonym, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.
<p>Present writing This concept involves learning to reflect upon writing and reading it aloud to others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read aloud writing clearly enough to be heard by peers and the teacher. • Read aloud writing with some intonation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read aloud writing to a group or whole class, using appropriate intonation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform compositions, using appropriate intonation and volume.
<p>Use imaginative description This concept involves developing an appreciation of how best to convey ideas through description.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use well-chosen adjectives to add detail. • Use names of people, places and things. • Use well-chosen adjectives. • Use nouns and pronouns for variety. • Use adverbs for extra detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create characters, settings and plots. • Use alliteration effectively. • Use similes effectively. • Use a range of descriptive phrases including some collective nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the techniques that authors use to create characters, settings and plots. • Create vivid images by using alliteration, similes, metaphors and personification. • Interweave descriptions of characters, settings and atmosphere with dialogue.