	Year 1 writing termly progression:							
	Substantive knowledge							
OCHOOL MAN	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6		
	Lost and Found	Nibbles the best book	The Lion Inside	The Curious Case of the Missing Mammoth	Toys in space	Goldilocks and just the one bear		
Genre	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome		
knowledge	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure of <i>Lost</i>	Recount: diary	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure of <i>The</i>	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure of <i>The</i>	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure of <i>Toys in</i>	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure of		
	and Found	To know that a diary should	Lion Inside.	Curious Case of the Missing	Space.	Goldilocks and just the one bear.		
	a.i.a. i 00iia	contain the following features:	2.07.775.46.	Mammoth.	Space	gotanoens anajost the one ocan		
	To know that the information	<ul> <li>Written in the first</li> </ul>	To know that a <b>letter</b> should		Knows that creating a <b>plan</b> helps	Knows that creating a <b>plan</b> helps		
	given from a model can be used	person	contain the following features:	Knows that creating a <b>plan</b> helps	you to remember everything.	you to remember everything.		
	to inform their own writing.	- Uses words "I", "we", "my"	<ul> <li>The sender's address in the right-hand</li> </ul>	you to remember everything.	Knows that sequencing words	Know that narrative writing:		
	Knows that creating a <b>plan</b> helps	- Describes feelings and	corner	Knows that sequencing words	such as first, then, next can be	fiction, has a <b>beginning</b> , <b>middle</b>		
	you to remember everything.	thoughts.	- A greeting to address	such as first, then, next can be	used to put sentences and events	and end.		
	, ,		the letter (Dear)	used to put sentences and events	in order.			
	Know that narrative writing:	Know that sentences need to be	- Put 'From'	in order.				
	fiction, has a <b>beginning, middle</b>	sequenced correctly to make	- A specific purpose, i.e.		Knows that an invite should	Knows that a poem is a piece of		
	and end.	sense.	to complain	Knows that the setting of a story where the story is based.	contain the following features: - What they're invited	writing in which the expression of feelings and ideas.		
	To know that a <b>setting</b> is where		Knows that creating a <b>plan</b> helps		to	Knows that a verse of a poem is a		
	and when a story is set.	To know that a label is a word	you to remember everything.	Knows that a label is a word or	- A time and place	group of lines within a poem.		
	To know that a <b>character</b> is a	that can be used to describe		set of words that can be used to	<ul> <li>An address to reply to.</li> </ul>	Know that writing in the present		
	person in the story.	something.	Know that narrative writing:	describe something.		tense details something that is		
	T- 1	To be combined a Barbara combined 6	fiction, has a beginning, middle		To be seen that a better the sold	happening now.		
	To know that sentences need to be sequenced correctly to make	To know that a <b>list</b> is a number of words written under one another.	and end.	Knows that a <b>poem</b> is a piece of	To know that a letter should contain the following features:	<u>.</u>		
	sense.	(build up to writing instructions)	Know that a beginning introduces	writing in which the expression of	- The sender's address	Knows that non-fiction texts		
			main <b>characters</b> and <b>setting</b> .	feelings and ideas.	in the right-hand	provide factual information.		
	To know that a <mark>label</mark> is a word			Knows that a verse of a poem is a	corner			
	that can be used to describe			group of lines within a poem.	<ul> <li>A greeting to address</li> </ul>			
	something.				the letter (Dear)			
	To know that a <b>caption</b> is a short				<ul><li>Put `From'</li><li>A specific purpose, i.e.</li></ul>			
	sentence that describes a				to complain			
	picture.				- Is from a character's			
	-				viewpoint.			

	Know that <b>factual sentences</b> contain information that is true.				Knows that to write in the <b>third person</b> means to talk about others, using the language 'he', 'she', 'they'.	
(Cross curricular elements)	Hedgehog The Calcur remotite	Magic Profit Ride	Charles the Charles	1/40		
	Know that a non-chronological report includes the following features:  - a topic title that covers the whole subject Information is written in sections with subheadings facts and include factual language include pictures to support the text written in the third person written in the present tense.  Know that a non-chronological report can include a leaflet, poster, fact sheet or non-fiction book. (Non-fiction — class identity)  Narrative writing: Fiction: Know how to write simple sentence writing linked to the class animal. (class animal)  Know how to write simple sentences linked to the school rules. (school rules and colour monster)	Narrative writing: Fiction: story based on the structure on 'The magic train ride'.  Know that narrative writing: fiction, has a beginning, middle and end.  To know that a setting is where and when a story is set. To know that a character is a person in the story.  To know that sentences need to be sequenced correctly to make sense.   Know that a non-chronological report includes the following features:  - a topic title that covers the whole subject Information is written in sections with subheadings facts and include factual language include pictures to support the text written in the third person written in the present tense.	Know that a non-chronological report includes the following features:  - a topic title that covers the whole subject Information is written in sections with subheadings facts and include factual language include pictures to support the text written in the third person written in the present tense.  Know that a non-chronological report can include a leaflet, poster, fact sheet or non-fiction book. (Non-fiction — linked to Geog: leaflet on the focus country) Know there are different types of poem: Rhyming, shape and acrostic. Know that a poem contains the following features: - include a title keep a rhyming pattern - contain interesting verbs and adjectives	Reading focus: Pleasure of reading week – activities to support/promote a love of reading. Reading scavenger hunt, making/writing own mini story books, designing own book covers.  Focus on Sentence Train – building on knowledge so far and improving their sentences.	To know that a letter should contain the following features:  - The sender's address in the right-hand corner  - A greeting to address the letter (Dear)  - Put 'From'  - A specific purpose – to thank.  - Is in the first person (write letters to thank the Drill Hall)   To know that instructions contain the following features: -  - a title explains what the instructions are for give clear simple steps.  - include a list of things needed.  - imperative verbs (bossy verbs) should be used to give instruction, at the start of each instruction.  - the steps should be numbered and the next step should be started on a new line.  - the steps should be in chronological order. (linked to making pizza)	Know there are different types of poem: Rhyming, shape and acrostic. Know that a poem contains the following features: - include a title keep a rhyming pattern - contain interesting verbs and adjectives - contains alliteration. Know that alliteration is words that start with the same sound - interesting vocabulary (writing tree poems using ambitious vocabulary) To know that a recount should contain the following features: - A title that relates to the writing - Chronological order - Description of events - Writer's feelings and thoughts  To know that sequencing words such as first, then, next can be used to put sentences and events in order. (Report/recount of castle trip)

	To know that a <b>caption</b> is a short	Know that a non-	<ul> <li>contains alliteration.</li> </ul>			
	sentence that describes a	chronological report can include	Know that alliteration			
	picture.	a leaflet, poster, fact sheet or	is words that start			
	<u></u>	non-fiction book.	with the same sound			
	Know there are different types of	(simple information poster/fact	<ul> <li>interesting vocabulary</li> </ul>			
	poem: Rhyming, shape and	file linked to the History theme).	- repetition as this helps			
	acrostic.	line mined to the riistory theme,	us remember.			
	Know that a poem contains the		(Animal poems/riddles)			
	following features:	To know that a <b>letter</b> should	(Animal poems/nadies)			
	- include a title.	contain the following features:				
	- keep a rhyming	- The sender's address	Narrative writing: Fiction:			
	' '	in the right-hand	descriptive sentences based on			
	pattern	_	'The Mixed-up Chameleon'.			
	<ul> <li>contain interesting verbs and adjectives</li> </ul>	corner - A greeting to address	The Mixed-op Chameleon.			
	- contains alliteration.	the letter (Dear)				
		` '				
	Know that alliteration is words that start	- Put 'From'		X J		
		- A specific purpose – to				
	with the same sound	complain.				
	- interesting vocabulary	- Is in the first person				
	- repetition as this	(write letters to Santa about elves				
	helps us <b>remember</b> .	behaviour)				
	(Harvest/Autumn poems)					
Spoken	Know that a <b>prediction</b> is making	Know that a <b>prediction</b> is making		Know that to be able to <b>share</b>	Know that a <b>prediction</b> is making	Knows that role play helps make
language	a guess about something, using	a guess about something, using		their ideas, they need to speak	a guess about something, using	sense of their world, acting out
knowledge	their existing knowledge.	their existing knowledge.		clearly and coherently.	their existing knowledge.	experiences, ideas or stories.
_	1					
	Knows a range of developing	Knows a range of developing		Know that to <b>speculate</b> means to	Know that to infer means to use	
	vocabulary <mark>:</mark>	vocabulary <mark>:</mark>		think about something and make	the information they have been	Know that a discussion means
				a guess.	given to conclude.	listening to others and relevant
	Know that a <b>discussion</b> means	Know that a <b>discussion</b> means				information and offering your
	listening to others and relevant	listening to others and relevant		Know that <b>imagining</b> means to	Knows a range of developing	views.
	information and offering your	information and offering your		form a mental image.	vocabulary <mark>:</mark>	
	views.	views.				
				Knows that to ask a question, it	Know that a <b>discussion</b> means	Knows a range of developing
	Knows that composing a	Knows that composing a		needs to start with 'why', 'what',	listening to others and relevant	vocabulary <mark>:</mark>
	sentence orally will help them to	sentence orally will help them to		'when' or 'who'.	information and offering your	
	organize their ideas.	organize their ideas.			views.	
					l	
		Knows that <b>inferring</b> is to			Know that to <b>explain</b> means to	
		conclude based on what is being			give reasons for an argument or	
		said or done.		Know that re-reading their own	statement.	
				work will help to check it makes		Know that re-reading their own
		Know that re-reading their own		sense.	Know that re-reading their own	work will help to check it makes
		work will help to check it makes			work will help to check it makes	sense.
		sense.			sense.	
		1	l .	j		l .

Sentence knowledge	Know that when words are put together, they make a sentence. Know that finger spaces separate words in sentences.  Know that sentences should be punctuated with a capital letter and a full stop.  To know that capital letters are used for names of people.  To know how to use a capital letter for the pronoun 'I'.	Know that when words are put together, they make a sentence. Know that finger spaces separate words in sentences.  Know that sentences should be punctuated with a capital letter and a full stop.  To know that capital letters are used for names of people.	Know that a question sentence is a sentence that requires an answer. It is punctuated with a question mark.  Know that an exclamation sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotion. It is punctuated with an exclamation mark.	Know that a question sentence is a sentence that requires an answer. It is punctuated with a question mark.  Know that an exclamation sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotion. It is punctuated with an exclamation mark.  Knows that full stops should be used to punctuate statements.	Know that a <b>question</b> sentence is a sentence that requires an answer. It is punctuated with a question mark.  Knows that <b>full stops</b> should be used to punctuate statements.	Know that capital letters are used for names of people. Know how to use a capital letter for the pronoun 'I'.  Know that a question sentence is a sentence that requires an answer. It is punctuated with a question mark.  Know that an exclamation sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotion. It is punctuated with an exclamation mark.  Knows that full stops should be used to punctuate statements.
Adjectives	Know that an <b>adjective</b> is a describing word.  Know simple adjectives to describe a noun, i.e. Sunny Spain i.e. Sad monster. (adjective, noun)	Know that an <b>adjective</b> is a describing word.  Know simple adjectives to use in a sentence. E.g. The hairy spider.	Know that an <b>adjective</b> is a describing word.  Know that adjectives can be used to describe a setting.  Know simple adjectives families and (synonyms). Eg. Other words for bighuge/ large.	Know that an <b>adjective</b> is a describing word.  Know comparative adjectives. Eg. Larger, faster, smaller.	Know that an <b>adjective</b> is a describing word.  Know more descriptive adjectives such as attractive, precious and fragile.	Knows that an <b>expanded noun phrase</b> adds detail and description to the noun with one or more <b>adjectives</b> .  Know adverbs such as friendly, loudly, quickly to describe.
Nouns	Know that a noun is an object or a thing.	Know that a noun is an object or a thing.	Know that a noun is an object or a thing.	Knows that a noun is an object or a thing.	Know that a noun is an object or a thing.	As above
Verbs	Know that a verb is a doing word – introduce on sentence train.	Knows that a verb is a doing word.  Knows that we can add -ed on the end of words to make them past tense.  Know that the past tense refers to something that has already happened.	Knows that we can add -ed on the end of words to make them past tense.  Know that the past tense refers to something that has already happened.	Knows that we can add -ed on the end of words to make them past tense.  Know that the past tense refers to something that has already happened.	Knows that present tense verbs are actions that are happening in the moment.  -ing is added when no change to the word is needed.  Knows that past tense verbs are actions that happened in the pasted is added when no change to the word is needed.	Knows that present tense verbs are actions that are happening in the moment.  -ing is added when no change to the word is needed.  Knows that past tense verbs are actions that happened in the pasted is added when no change to the word is needed.
Spelling	(see phonic and spelling progression grid)	See grid	See grid	See grid	See grid	See grid

		Knows that a plural is when there is more than one.  Know that the suffixes -s and -es are added to nouns.	Knows that a plural is when there is more than one.			
Suffixes and prefixes			Know that the suffix -er are added to verbs to make a comparison.  Know that when the prefix -un is added, the meaning of verbs and adjectives are changed.	Knows that the suffix -ed can be added to a verb to make it past tense. (where no change is needed)  Knows that the suffix -ing is added to a verb to change it to present tense.  Know the suffix -er is added to a root word to make a comparison.  Know the suffix -est is added to a root word to make a comparison.	Know the suffix -er is added to a root word to make a comparison.  Know the suffix -est is added to a root word to make a comparison.  Know that when the prefix -un is added, the meaning of verbs and adjectives are changed.	Knows that a plural is when there is more than one.  Know that the suffixes -s and -es are added to nouns.  Knows that the suffix -ed can be added to a verb to make it past tense. (where no change is needed)  Knows that the suffix -ing is added to a verb to change it to present tense.  Know the suffix -er is added to a root word to make a comparison.  Know the suffix -est is added to a root word to make a comparison.  Know that when the prefix -un is added, the meaning of verbs and adjectives are changed.
Conjunctions	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the <b>conjunction 'and'</b> provides more information to the reader.	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the conjunction 'and' provides more information to the reader.  Know that the conjunction 'because' gives an explanation.	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the conjunction 'and' provides more information to the reader.  Know that the conjunction 'because' gives an explanation.  Knows that the conjunction but is used to give contrast.	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the conjunction 'and' provides more information to the reader.  Know that the conjunction 'because' gives an explanation.  Knows that the conjunction but is used to give contrast.	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the conjunction 'and' provides more information to the reader.  Know that the conjunction 'because' gives an explanation.  Knows that the conjunction but is used to give contrast.  Know that the conjunction 'or' is used to give an alternative.	Knows that conjunctions connect sentences together.  Know that the conjunction 'and' provides more information to the reader.  Know that the conjunction 'because' gives an explanation.  Knows that the conjunction but is used to give contrast.  Know that the conjunction 'or' is used to give an alternative.

All information needs to be added to the pathway planning to expand children's knowledge and ensure greater coverage.