



**English-Writing Intent:** At Aston and Cote CE Primary we are passionate about developing children who are confident, capable writers who are able to communicate their thoughts, feelings and ideas with precision, imagination, flair and skill. In order to do this, it is essential that children learn both dimensions of writing: transcription (spelling and handwriting) as well as composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech and writing). Grammar and punctuation is an integral part of becoming a confident writer.

**Substantive Concept/ Strand- Phonics and Spelling Rules**

	<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>National Curriculum Objective</b>	<p>To Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s.</p> <p>To Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.</p>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words</p>	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others.</p> <p>To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/blew, night/knight).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p>	<p>To spell words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt</p>	<p>To spell words with /shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -cious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/ adorably, applicable/ applicably, considerable/ considerably, tolerable/ tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/ terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>To spell words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize).</p>

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		<p>in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <p>the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' and exceptions;</p> <p>the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think);</p> <p>dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot);</p> <p>the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions;</p> <p>the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live);</p> <p>adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust);</li> </ul> <p>the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw);</p> <p>the /r/ sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written);</p> <p>the /l/ or /ə/ sound spelt -le (e.g. little, middle) or spelt -el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt -al (e.g. metal, hospital) or spelt -il (e.g. fossil, nostril);</p> <p>the /aɪ/ sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July);</p> <p>adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before the -es (e.g.</p>	<p>'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a / sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with 'ture' (e.g. creature, furniture,</p>	<p>To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs',</p> <p>e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician)</p> <p>To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</p>	<p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>
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		<p>adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. buzzer, jumping);</p> <p>adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest);</p> <p>spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs:</p> <p>- 'ai' and 'oi' (e.g. rain, wait, train, point, soil);</p> <p>- 'oy' and 'ay' (e.g. day, toy, enjoy, annoy);</p> <p>- a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune);</p> <p>- 'ar' (e.g. car, park);</p> <p>- 'ee' (e.g. green, week);</p> <p>- 'ea' (e.g. sea,</p>	<p>flies, tries, carries);</p> <p>adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) and exceptions to the rules;</p> <p>adding the endings -ing, -ed, - er, -est and - y to words ending in -e with a consonant before (including exceptions) ;</p> <p>adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter (including exceptions)</p> <p>the /ɔ:/ sound (or) spelt 'a' before 'l' and 'll' (e.g. ball, always);</p> <p>the /ʌ/ sound spelt 'o' (e.g. other, mother, brother);</p> <p>the /i:/ sound spelt -ey: the plural</p>	<p>picture, nature, adventure).</p>			
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		<p>dream);</p> <p>- 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread);</p> <p>- 'er' stressed sound (e.g. her, person);</p> <p>- 'er' unstressed schwa sound (e.g. better, under);</p> <p>- 'ir' (e.g. girl, first, third);</p> <p>- 'ur' (e.g. turn, church);</p> <p>- 'oo' (e.g. food, soon);</p> <p>- 'oo' (e.g. book, good);</p> <p>- 'oa' (e.g. road, coach);</p> <p>- 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes);</p> <p>- 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound);</p> <p>- 'ow' (e.g. brown, down);</p> <p>- 'ow' (e.g. own, show);</p>	<p>forms of these words are made by the addition of -s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys);</p> <p>the /ɒ/ sound spelt 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' (e.g. want, quantity, squash)</p> <p>the /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w' (e.g. word, work, worm);</p> <p>the /ɔ:/ sound spelt 'ar' after 'w' (e.g. warm, towards);</p> <p>the /z/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).</p>				
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		<p>- 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday);</p> <p>'ew' (e.g. new, threw);</p> <p>- 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried);</p> <p>- 'ie' (e.g. chief, field);</p> <p>- 'igh' (e.g. bright, right);</p> <p>- 'or' (e.g. short, morning);</p> <p>;</p> <p>- 'ore' (e.g. before, shore);</p> <p>- 'aw' (e.g. yawn, crawl);</p> <p>- 'au' (e.g. author, haunt);</p> <p>- 'air' (e.g. hair, chair);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. beard, near, year);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear);</p> <p>- 'are' (e.g.</p>					
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		bare, dare, scared);  spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family);  spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet, wheel, while); using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit, skin).					
Substantive Concept/ strand-common exception words							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>National Curriculum Objective</b>	To write some irregular common words.	-To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly.* -To spell days of the week correctly. -To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly. -To use the prefix 'un-' accurately. -To successfully add the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and -est to root words where no change is	-To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly. -To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.	-To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly. -To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, bicycle, reapply, defuse).	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly. -To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial,	To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly. -To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate communicate). -To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise). -To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify,	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly. -To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant, observance, expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).

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		needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).		<p>-To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end in 'le','al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>-To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering).</p> <p>-To spell words with added</p>	<p>intercity, exchange, nonsense).</p> <p>-To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).</p> <p>-To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).</p>	<p>glorify).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>-To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>-To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).</p>
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				<p>suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).</p>			
Substantive Concept/ Strand- Prefixes and suffixes							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>National Curriculum Objective</b>		<p>-To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly.</p> <p>-To use the prefix 'un-' accurately.</p> <p>-To successfully add the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and -est to root words where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).</p>	<p>-To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.</p>	<p>-To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, bicycle, reapply, defuse).</p> <p>-To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end</p>	<p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate communicate).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g.</p>	<p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate communicate).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs</p>	<p>-To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant, observance, expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).</p> <p>-To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency</p>

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				<p>in 'le','al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>-To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering).</p> <p>-To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/- en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).</p>	<p>signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>-To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>(e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>-To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).</p>
<b>Substantive concept/strand-further spelling conventions</b>							
	<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>

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<p><b>vocabulary</b></p>		<p>-To spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football).</p> <p>-To read words that they have spelt.</p> <p>-To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those phonemes</p>	<p>-To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll.</p> <p>-To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g. the girl's book).</p> <p>-To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</p> <p>-To segment spoken words into phonemes and to then represent all of the phonemes using graphemes in the right order for both for single- syllable</p>	<p>-To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/male.</p> <p>-To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>-To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).</p> <p>-To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.</p>	<p>-To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery.</p> <p>-To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>	<p>-To spell homophones and near homophones that include nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy (e.g. practice/practise, licence/license, advice/advise).</p> <p>-To spell words that contain hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own).</p> <p>-To use a knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.</p> <p>-To use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the spelling</p>
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			<p>and multi-syllabic words.</p> <p>-To self-correct misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell (this may require support to recognise misspellings).</p>				<p>and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.</p>
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