

Writing @ Chacewater School

Intent

Our Writing curriculum is designed to enable children to:

- express their thoughts and ideas clearly and creatively through the written word;
- produce writers who can re-read, edit and improve their own writing; confidently use the essential skills of grammar, punctuation and spelling;
- take pride in their work and have a fluent, cursive handwriting style.

This is developed through a text-based approach, which has been carefully planned and sequenced to ensure coverage of the National Curriculum and a progression of skills. We are committed to providing children with opportunities to explore, investigate and enquire about a range of authors and genres; both classic and modern.

Implementation

In EYFS and the beginning of Year, writing is taught through *Read Write Inc* (RWInc) where reading and writing activities are intertwined.

The Chacewater writing curriculum has been sequenced so that each term a broad range of quality texts is studied, from Year 1 to Year 6. Each teaching sequence is based around a core text and follows a three-part structure.

Learning about the text: The purpose of this stage is to capture the children's interest and help them get to know the text really well. This is through both 'reading as a reader' - exploring and sharing personal responses to what they read - and through 'reading as a writer' - recognising and investigating the features the writer uses to engage and manipulate the reader. It often will involve some form of learning and remembering of trickier or interesting sections to be used as an initial model for writing. Each sequence will contain some or all of these:

- a hook into the text
- reading and responding to the text
- comprehension activities
- retelling the text
- talking about the text
- in role in the text/drama
- vocabulary work pull out speedy green words tricky red words
- analysing the text
- grammar in context
- identifying the structure of the text

Practise writing: During this stage, children try out the elements of writing they are less sure of so that they can use this experience when writing independently. This means they need opportunities to play around with the language and structures

they've been learning about and will be supported by their teacher(s). In teaching sequences, this section tends to include many of the following:

- generating ideas to write about and one idea chosen
- a shared activity to generate content for the chosen content
- recording key ideas alongside the structure of the text
- telling and talk to generate the text
- story mapping the text where necessary
- modelling / shared writing
- editing writing
- proof-reading writing.

Independent Writing: Children choose their own content to write about and collect ideas. These can then be recorded on the text structure chart as one method of planning, but individual sequences may suggest a number of alternative ways to plan and organise a piece of writing. Children write their text using proof-reading and editing to improve it.

Word Level: is taught discretely using Spelling Shed

Spelling: is taught discretely using Spelling Shed, see appendix for coverage

Handwriting: is taught discretely using Penpals

Impact

Each sequence has a clear outcome. Age-related learning outcomes in the form of detailed criteria support teachers to make judgements about the writing. There are statements for 'Expected' and 'Greater Depth'. The use of an elicitation task can be used to identify starting points for the text type. This is a writing task that is completed before the children start the sequence so that their writing can be analysed and the sequence adapted in light of the children's needs. Independent writing is then compared with the elicitation task to identify where progress has been made so that it is clear to the child.

The impact of the teaching of writing can be seen by formative assessments including half termly independent writing assessments using Babcock writing assessment Grids. It is also measured by EYFSP, KS1 SATS, Y3/4/5 termly summative assessments and at the end of KS2 - SATS.

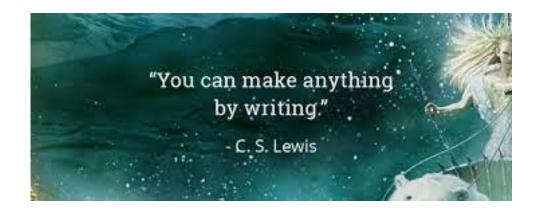
'L E A P' Into Writing at Chacewater

<u>L</u>ocal - We provide children opportunities to write for a range of opportunities including: submitting articles for the school newsletter and website; Chacewater News; letters to the Parish Council; posters advertising events.

<u>E</u>ngaging - We want all of our children to be passionate about writing. Every class is given opportunities to write across a range of genres and for different audiences. Children are given opportunities to write throughout the day, providing access to writing materials at break and lunchtimes. We provide a range of opportunities including visits from: authors; publishers; journalists.

<u>A</u>spiring & Ambitious - We make writing challenging and exciting by using a wide range of high-quality texts across a variety of genres as a stimulus for writing. We ensure that there is diversity within our writing curriculum through careful selection of texts.

Powerful & purposeful: write for a range of audiences and purposes.



		Chacewater	School Wri	ting Theme M	ap								
	EYFS												
	Au	tumn		Spring	Sum	mer							
<u>RWI</u>	 write some lette use some of the write some or al form lower-case spell words by ic spell common ex memorise and w make up their ox re-read what the read aloud and c Spell words by ic Form lowercase 	ir print and letter knowledged of their name eletters correctly as they lead dentifying sounds and represented when the short sentences using whose write short sentences and say them ey have written to check it rediscuss what they have written to capital letters correctly and capital letters correctly	e in early writing. For earn the sounds for then senting them with letter words with known sour aloud before writing the makes sense ten with the teacher are nen writing the sounds of.	er/s nd-letter correspondences hem down nd other children		ull stops.							
<u>EYFS</u>	What makes me a me?	Festivals and Celebrations	Superheroes	Amazing Animals	Come Outside	At the Beach							

		Chacewater	School Wri	ting Theme	Мар	
			Year 1			
	Aut	tumn	Sp	ring	Su	mmer
RWI Autumn 1	 form lower-of spell words it spell common memorise are use capital le make up the re-read what 	oy identifying sounds and on exception words and write short sentences atters, full stops and que ir own sentences and satthey have written to cl	they learn the sounds for d representing them with susing words with known estion marks correctly by them aloud before with	th letter/s on sound-letter corresponiting them down	ndences	
Word Level Discrete	noun Suffixes that can be a	added to verbs where n	o change is needed in th	wishes], including the ended in the end of root words end of root words end of root words end of the words are sample, un	(e.g. helping, helped,	helper)
<u>Text</u>	Oi FROGI Oi Frog by Kes Grey Fiction: Rhyme	Snow in my Garden by Shirley Hughes Poetry	Stella and the Seagull by Georgina Stevens and Izzy Burton Non-fiction	Daisy Doodles by Michelle Robinson Fiction	Dragon Jackie Morris Poetry	My day at the Zoo by Jay Dale Non-fiction
Outcome	To write rhyming sentences based	To write a list poem	To write a letter	To write own story using real and imaginary characters	Write a description	To write a recount about a school trip or event

	on the pattern of the text					
<u>Grammar</u> <u>Coverage</u>	Securing understanding of sentences Rhyme	Rhyme, alliteration and the passage of time	Sequence sentences to maintain cohesion Capital letters for names and the pronoun I sentences using 'and'	Joining words and clauses with 'and' Alliteration with adjectives	Expanded noun phrases	Co-ordination using 'and' Capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks Capital letter for pronoun 'I' Past simple tense

	<u>Chacew</u>	ater Sch	ool Writing	Theme Ma	p Year 2	2	
	Autumn		Spri	ng		Summer	
Word Level Discrete	Formation of nouns using Formation of adjectives under the suffixes —er, — the use of —ly in Standard	ising suffixes suc est in adjectives	ch as –ful, –less		nple, whiteboa	ird, superman]	
<u>Text</u>	I Love Bugs by Emma Dodd Poetry The Book of Car and Trucks by Neil Clark Non-Fiction	How to Carch Santa How to Catch Santa by Jean Reagan and Lee Wildish Fiction	Hidden World: Ocean by Libby Walden and Stephanie Fizer Non-Fiction	Little Red Riding Hood Nosy Crow and Ed Bryan Fiction	My Pet Goldfish by Catherine Rayner Non-Fiction	First Book Of The Sea by Nicola Davies and Emily Sutton Poetry	Traction Man is Here! by Mini Grey Fiction

<u>Outcome</u>	To write a descriptive poem	to write an information page	to write a story about catching something related to Christmas	to write a non- chronological report	to rewrite the story of Little Red Riding Hood, changing some key details	to write a recount about a pet: to include separate factual information about the animal	to write a poem / description	to write a traction-man style story based on a toy
Grammar Coverage	Joining words and phrases using and Expanded noun phrase	Present simple tense Coordination: and, but Subordinatio n: if, when, because Sentence types: statements and questions Sentence punctuation	Sentence types: questions, statements and commands Punctuating sentences using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks Expanded noun phrases Subordinating conjunctions	Expanded noun phrases Using 'and' to link single clause sentences (coordination) Subordination, using 'so' Simple adverbials of 'where'	Sentence types: statements, commands, questions, exclamations Expanded noun phrases Choosing verbs to add precise details for the reader Past tense	Exclamations/ exclamation marks Punctuation in statements Past and present tense Subordination using when, if, because. Simple cohesion in a series of sentences	Adjectives and expanded noun phrases Exclamation marks Alliteration Rhyme and rhythm Refrains and repeating pattern Similes	Progressive verb form: present progressive Expanded noun phrases: adjectives Punctuating sentences using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks

	(Chacewa	ater Sch	ool Wr	iting Th	eme Ma	p Year 3		
		Autumn			Spring			Summer	
Word Level Discrete	Use of the fo open box] Word familie	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super—, anti—, auto—] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box] Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution solver, dissolve, insoluble]							·
<u>Text</u>	Meerkat Mail by Emily Gravett Fiction	The Beasties by Jenny Nimmo Fiction	Outdoor Wonderland by Josie Jeffery Non-Fiction	Penguins by Penelope Arlon Non- Fiction	Lord of the Forest by Caroline Pitcher Fiction	Dare to Care: Pet Dragon by M Roberstson Fiction	PAINT ME A POEM POEM PROMISE PAINT ME A POEM by Grace Nichols Poetry	Beatrice's Dream by K Williams Non-Fiction	Gregory Cool by C Binch Fiction
Outcome	take a different animal on a trip and create their mail	write own story using the story sequence	write a set of instructions	create an informatio n text about a different group of animals	write another story based on the patterns in the text	create a page of advice on looking after an imagined creature	Write a poem based on a painting	write an account of a day in the life of another real or imagined person	write a different story based on the story structure
Grammar Coverage	Revision of Y2 subordination and coordination	Adverbials, fronted adverbials	Layout of pages Contractions Conjunctions	Multi-clause sentences with subordinatin	Speech Identification of verbs and verb choice	Multi-clause sentences with subordinating	Similes Expanded noun phrases revised	Adverbials, fronted adverbials Multi-clause	Multi clause sentences with subordinating

	and punctuation	(with commas) Complex sentences, main and subordinate clauses including use of commas Noun phrases	Prepositional phrases	g conjunction s	Noun phrases and prepositional phrases	conjunctions Expressing time, place and cause with conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions Heading and sub-headings possessive apostrophes	Prepositional phrases	sentences with subordinating conjunctions	conjunctions Sentence length and pattern Fronted adverbials Using and punctuating direct speech
	<u>(</u>	Chacewa	ater Sch	<u>ool Wr</u>	iting The	<u>eme Ma</u>	p Year 4	_	
		Autumn			Spring			Summer	
Word Level Discrete	_	glish forms for	e between plur verb inflection	-		rms [for examp	ole, we were in	stead of we w	as, or I did
<u>Text</u>	Book of Bones by G Balkan Non- fiction	Little Evie in the Wild Wood by J Morris Fiction	The Colours of History by C Gifford Non-Fiction	The Paper Bag Princess by C Thompson Fiction	Until I Met Ducley Until I met Dudley by R McGough Fiction & Non- Fiction	The Beachcomber by G Brown Poetry	The Most Wonderful Thing in the World by A Barrett Non-Fiction	Everest by S Francis Non- Fiction	I don't believe it Archie! By A Norris
Outcome	create a riddle / factual report	write own story based on the film	write a non- chronological report	write a setting description	create a new explanation	to mimic structure to describe a set of objects	write own story in a 'traditional' style	write a non- chronological report	'write a chapter based on a series of events

	about a British animal	'The Girl and The Fox'							
Grammar	Conjunctions	Adverbials,	Expanded	Adverbials,	Multi-clause	Expanded	Noun phrases	Expanded	Multi-clause
<u>Coverage</u>	and clauses	fronted	noun phrases	fronted	sentences	noun phrases	Dialogue	noun phrases	sentences
	Use of	adverbials	Adverbials,	adverbials	with	(including	Conjunctions	Prepositional	with a
	pronouns	Multi-clause	including	Noun	subordinating	prepositional	Contractions	phrases (as	range of
		sentences	fronted	phrases	conjunctions	phrases)		part of noun	conjunctions
		with a range	adverbials	Sentences	Wider range	Commas in		phrase)	Adverbials
		of	Prepositional	with more	of	lists Poetic		Present	(when)
		conjunctions	phrases	than one	punctuation	devices:		perfect verb	Perfect verb
		(as) Sentence	Commas after	clause Lots	(brackets and	listing,		form	form
		length and	fronted	of examples	exclamation	sibilance and		Nouns and	Using and
		patterns	adverbials	of the	marks)	alliteration		pronouns for	punctuating
		Paragraphs:	Headings and	perfect form				clarity and	direct
		group ideas	subheadings;	in this text.				cohesion	speech
		around a	presentation						(opportunity
		theme/relate	and layout						to revise)
		d material.	Paragraphs						
		Creating	around a						
		atmosphere	theme						

	Autumn	Spring	
Word Level	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs	susing suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –if	y]
Discrete	Identifying and using verb prefixes	- 15	
	SIONEY WORLD	GEO RAPHICS	

<u>Text</u>

Black and White by D Macaulay



Incredible Edibles by S Gates Non-Fiction



Christmas Tales by J Matthews Fiction



Earth Verse by S Walker Poetry



Volcanoes by L Howell Non-Fiction



Hidden Figures by M Shetterly



Kensuke's Kingdom



Summer

101 Things to do to



The Lost Words by M MacfFarlane

	Fiction					Non-Fiction	by M Morpurgo Fiction	become a Super Hero By R Horne Fiction	Poetry
Outcome	write a narrative based on a story from the text	invent a revolting recipe, disgusting decoration or hideous headdress	create a Christmas story for a younger age group in the school	write haiku poetry about a natural event including technical vocabulary and poetic imagery	write a non- chronological report	write a biography	write an extended story based on Chapter 4	create their own pages for a manual about how to become a Superhero / Evil genius	write a poem about something from the natural world
Grammar Coverage	Revise: Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (Y3/4). Use fronted adverbials (Y3/4). Use commas after fronted adverbials (Y3/4)	Synonyms Brackets, dashes, commas Revision of sentences Choice about audience and presentation	Parenthesis using brackets, dashes, commas Relative clauses Dialogue to advance the action and to develop character	Noun phrases (including hyphenated adjectives), Precise verb choices	Relative clauses, relative pronouns Links between paragraphs	relative clauses, complex sentences, expanded noun phrases, fronted adverbials, parenthesis using brackets, dashes or commas	Paragraphs: cohesion within and between (range of cohesive devices) Degrees of possibility using adverbs and modals Parenthesis: brackets, dashes Colons before a list	Multi-clause sentences (subordination) Writing with formality Degrees of possibility using modal verbs Punctuation: dashes, and hyphens Layout and organisation	Expanded noun phrases Hyphens Vocabulary choice Punctuation to avoid ambiguity Poetic devices: onomatopoei a, alliteration, sibilance, assonance

	<u>(</u>	Chacewa	ater Sch	ool Wri	ting The	me Ma	p Year 6	<u></u>	
		Autumn			Spring			Summer	
Word Level Discrete	example, find	d out – discove	cabulary typica er; ask for – rec meaning as syn	μest; go in – e	nter]		•	nal speech and	writing [for
<u>Text</u>	Anatomy By H Druvert Non-Fiction	Beowulf by K Crossley- Holland Fiction	BETHLEHEM Carol Ann Duffy Bethlehem by C Duffy Poetry	Titanium Film Study	An Atlas of Imagined Islands by H Lewis-Jones Fiction	Our Planet by M Whyman Non-Fiction	The Day the Crayons Quit by Oliver Jeffers Fiction	Weslandi by P Fleischman Fiction	
Outcome	to write a page of an information text, complete with diagrams, lift-up flaps and considered font choices	to write a story about overcoming a monster	to write a poem describing a special place and events	to write a narrative / diary	to invent own island and write about its discovery, features and island life	to write an information text about a global biome or local habitat using at least two distinct levels of formality.	to write three letters from other everyday objects with contrasting formality	to write a short story about a character's time in an invented civilisation	
Grammar Coverage	expanded noun phrases relative clauses	semi-colons to mark boundaries	adverbials (revision Y4). semi-colons, colons or	expanded noun phrases use of: - and; commas to	Range of register Passive voice and formal	Paragraphs: cohesion within and between	Structures typical of informal speech	Verbs: variation in tense and form	

devices to build cohesion within ideas across paragraphs using wider cohesive devices layout devices	clauses m hyphens to b avoid b	dashes to mark coundaries cetween main clauses	avoid ambiguity, parenthesis, synonyms/an tonyms, non- finite clauses speech punctuation verb choice	language Multi-clause sentences to provide detail concisely Poetic language	Expanded noun phrases including relative clauses and to convey complex information Writing with formality Verbs: variation in tense and form including revision of modals Parenthesis using dashes Dashes to add additional information Colons before a list	Writing with formality Degrees of possibility using adverbs Wider range of punctuation (brackets, commas, exclamation marks, question marks, underlining, apostrophes) Paragraphs: cohesion within and between (range of cohesive devices	(including option to revise perfect) Passive voice Expanded noun phrases to convey complex information Commas for clarity	
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Chacewater School Writing Assessment Map

Whole School	Autumn		Spring	Summer	
	Report This is Me	Description Winter Scene	Story		Recount My Year as a
EYFS					
Y1					
Y2				SATs	
Y3		NFER - SPAG	NFER - SPAG		NFER - SPAG
Y4		NFER - SPAG	NFER - SPAG		NFER - SPAG
Y5		NFER - SPAG	NFER - SPAG		NFER - SPAG
Y6				SATs	