	EYFS Key Performance Indicators
	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
	Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.
EYFS	Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others
2110	Year 1 Key Performance Indicators
	Begins to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.
	Writes sentences by:
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
	Re-reading what has been written to check that it makes sense.
	Spells words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught.
	Names the letters of the alphabet in order.
	Writes from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.
	Introduces capital letters, full tops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.
Year 1	
	Year 2 Key Performance Indicators
	Writes capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.
	Develops positive attitudes towards, and stamina for, writing, by writing for different purposes.
	Considers what is going to be written before beginning by encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence.
	Makes simple additions, revisions and corrections to writing by:
	Proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing thee 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.
	Use the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs.
	Constructs subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but).
	Uses the correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout a written piece.
	Uses capital letters and full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.
	Use commas to separate items in a list.

	Year 3 Key Performance Indicators
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Organises paragraphs around a theme.
	In narratives, creates settings, characters and plot. Narrative Ideas for the PYP
	Proof-reads for spelling and punctuation errors.
	Uses the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel; e.g. a rock / an open box.
	Expresses time, place and cause using conjunctions.
	Introduces inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
	Uses headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.
	Uses the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past; e.g. 'He has gone out to play' in contrast to 'He went out to play.'
	Texts we like in Year 3
Year 3	
	Year 4 Key Performance Indicators
	Organises paragraphs around a theme.
	In narratives, creates settings, characters and plot.
	Proof-reads for spelling and punctuation errors.
	Writes from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
	Uses standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms.
	Uses fronted adverbials
	Can choose an appropriate pronoun of noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.
	Uses inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.
Year 4	

	Voor E. Koy Borformanoo Indicatora	
	Year 5 Key Performance Indicators	
	Composition	
	Identifies the audience for, and purpose of, the writing.	
	Selects the appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models for their own.	
	Proof-reads for spelling and punctuation errors.	
	Ensures the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	
	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).	
	Describes settings, characters and atmosphere.	
	GPaS	
	Converts nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.gate, -ise, -ify)	
	Indicates degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must).	
	Uses devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly).	
	Uses commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.	
Year 5	Very C. May Pontamenta Indicators	
	Year 6 Key Performance Indicators	
	Composition	
	Identifies the audience for, and purpose of, the writing.	
	Selects the appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models for their own.	
	Proof-reads for spelling and punctuation errors.	
	Ensures the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	
	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).	
	Describes settings, characters and atmosphere.	
	GPaS	
	Uses dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.	
Year 6	Can understand and apply the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing e.g. Find out - discover; ask for - request; go in - enter).	