

I can segment spoken words into phonemes and then represent them as graphemes, spelling many correctly.

I can spell some common homophones/near homophones, e.g. their/ there/they're.

I can spell most of the common exception (tricky) words.

I can use apostrophes to show possession for a person, e.g. the girl's book.

I can add the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly to root words.

I can use the spelling rule for adding -s or -es for plurals. I understand the change in meaning.

I can form lower case

letters of the correct size, relative to one another.

I can use spacing between words that reflects the

I can form capital and lower case letters of

orientation, relative to

I understand which let-

ters need to be joined in

the correct size and

one another.

my writing.

size of the letters.

I can use expanded noun phrases for description or to be specific, e.g. a blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the

moon.

for (audience).

I know who my writing is

**Standards** 2c, 2b, 2a

Year 2 National

I can join clauses using 'when', 'if', 'that', 'because, as well as 'or' and 'but'.

I can punctuate sentenc-

es, using capital letters,

full stops, question marks and exclamation

marks.

I can use commas to separate items in lists.

I can use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling.

My tenses are usually appropriate to the task.

I can think about the different styles needed for different types of writing.

I can plan what I am

going to write by saying

my sentences out loud

writing down my ideas

including new vocabu-

one at a time, and

lary.

I can show evidence of using simple similes, e.g. as yellow as the sun.

I can use interesting adverbs to describe actions

I can use interestina adjectives to describe people, places or objects.

I can begin to use an appropriate beginning and endina.

appropriate language across different types of writing - e.g. story lanI can use simple conjunctions to link ideas logically e.g. also, as well, because, but.

I can use conjunctions. adverbs or prepositions that signal time, e.g. then, after, before.

The organisation reflects the purpose of my writing, e.g. a newspaper report has a headline, by

I am beginning to use guage, non-fiction, poetI can make simple additions revisions and corrections to my own writing by evaluating my writing with peers and the teacher.

In response to a prompt or sometimes independently, I can check that my tense is correct throughout.

When prompted, I can re-read what I have written to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Composition

Spelling

Handwriting

Grammar

Composition (Plan my ideas)

Composition (Draft and Write)

Composition (Draft and Write)

-line, introduction and

then a chronological

recount of events.

(Evaluate and edit)