



WRITING

CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE



Lower Case Letters

smaller in size

Capital Letters

used at the start of a sentence
or for a proper noun

Aa

Finger Spaces

gaps used between groups of
letters to show words



Alphabet

Letters we use when writing



EYFS CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Full Stop

a dot to show the end of
a sentence

Word

a group of letters that mean
something

Phrase

a group of words that tells
information

Sentence

starts with a capital letter and
ends with a full stop, question
mark or exclamation mark,
must make sense

Lower Case Letters

smaller in size

Capital Letters

used at the start of a sentence
or for a proper noun

Aa

Finger Spaces

gaps used between groups of
letters to show words



Sentence

starts with a capital letter and
ends with a full stop, question
mark or exclamation mark,
must make sense

I

Use capital I when we
are writing about ourselves

I

Describe

painting a picture with words



YEAR 1 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

EXTENDED:

Adjectives

describe nouns

Full Stop

a dot to show the end of
a sentence

?

Question Mark

to show that a sentence
is a question

!

Exclamation Mark

exclaims (surprise)
about something

Question

asks you something

Conjunction

a word to connect phrases and
sentences (and, but)

Noun

person, place or thing

Verb

doing

Lower Case Letters

smaller in size

Capital Letters

used at the start of a sentence
or for a proper noun

Aa

Finger Spaces

gaps used between groups of
letters to show words



Sentence

starts with a capital letter and
ends with a full stop, question
mark or exclamation mark,
must make sense

Full Stop

a dot to show the end of
a sentence

.

Question Mark

to show that a sentence
is a question

?



YEAR 2 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

!

Exclamation Mark

exclaims (surprise)
about something

,

Commas in a List

to separate items in a list

'

Apostrophe

to show letters have been
removed from a word
to show something belongs to
someone

Exclamation

a sentence that shows feeling
or surprise
ends with an exclamation mark

Question

a sentence that asks something
always end with a question
mark

Command

tells you to do something



YEAR 2 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE (continued)

Statement

tells you something

Expanded Noun Phrase

adds additional detail about a noun by adding one or more adjectives

Adjective

describes a noun

Conjunction

a word to connect phrases and sentences (and, but, so, because, or)

Contraction

two words put together and made shorter using an apostrophe

Noun

person, place or thing

Verb

doing, having or being

Present Tense

shows something is happening now

Past Tense

shows something has happened

EXTENDED:

Adverbs

details how, when, or where, to give more information

Adverb

details how, when or where, to give more information

Fronted Adverbial

used at the start of a sentence to describe manner, time or place must be followed by a comma

Determiner

a word to give context to a noun (the, a, this)

Preposition

tells the position, time or way of something

Clause

a group of words containing a noun and a verb

Paragraphs

a section of writing made up of one or more sentences grouped together about one main subject



YEAR 3 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from KS1

Apostrophes for Contraction

two words put together and made shorter using an apostrophe

Apostrophes for Possession

shows singular possession (the girl's eyes)
shows plural possession (the girls' eyes)

Inverted Commas

used to indicate direct speech

Prefix

group of letters put before a word to change its meaning

Suffix

a letter or group of letters put after a word to change its meaning

Coordinating Conjunction

connects two main clauses

Subordinating Conjunction

connects a subordinate clause to a main clause (when, if, because, although)

Inverted Commas

used to indicate direct speech

Prefix

group of letters put before a word to change its meaning

Suffix

a letter or group of letters put after a word to change its meaning

Determiner

a word to give context to a noun (the, a, this)

Preposition

tells the position, time or way of something

Standard English

Singular / Plural (was/were)



YEAR 4 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from KS1 and Year 3

Apostrophes for Contraction

two words put together and made shorter using an apostrophe

Apostrophes for Possession

shows singular possession (the girl's eyes)
shows plural possession (the girls' eyes)

Adverb

details how, when or where, to give more information

Fronted Adverbial

used at the start of a sentence to describe manner, time or place
must be followed by a comma

Coordinating Conjunction

connects two main clauses

Subordinating Conjunction

connects a subordinate clause to a main clause (when, if, because, although)

Pronouns

using pronouns avoids repetition of the noun and helps cohesion

Past Tense

shows something has happened

Present Tense

shows something is happening now

Future Tense

shows something will happen in the future

Commas for Clarity

can change the meaning of a sentence

Modal Verb

express the certainty, ability, or obligation of other verbs

Parenthesis

use brackets (), dashes -, or commas, to add additional information into the main clause



YEAR 5 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from previous years

Synonym

a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase

Antonym

a word that means the opposite of another word

Main Clause

a group of words containing a noun and a verb
(*the hungry dog ran*)

Subordinate Clause

a clause which uses a subordinating conjunction and joins an independent clause

Relative Clause

uses a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) to add additional information



YEAR 6 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Active Voice

subject (the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about), verb, object (a person or a thing that receives the action of a verb)

Passive Voice

a sentence where the subject receives an action by someone/something

EXTENDED:

Dashes

separates information shows readers to pause for a little longer than a comma

EXTENDED:

Brackets

used to show parenthesis in a sentence

EXTENDED:

Ellipsis

used to create suspense

EXTENDED:

Colon

used to introduce a list

EXTENDED:

Semicolon

a piece of punctuation which connects two independent but separate main clauses

EXTENDED:

Hyphen

used to clarify meaning of a word or phrase

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from previous years



READING

CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE



Letter

has a name and a sound

Word

a group of letters to make meaning

Phonics

sounds of letters

Digraph

two letters that make a single sound

Split Digraph

a digraph that has a consonant in between

Trigraph

three letters that make a single sound



EYFS CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Rhyme

where words have or end in the same sound

Vowel

a e i o u

Find and Copy

look for and copy exactly

Title

leads the whole text

Author

a person who writes a book or text

Illustrator

a person who draws pictures for a book, magazine or advert

Letter

has a name and a sound

Word

a group of letters to make meaning

Phonics

sounds of letters

Digraph

two letters that make a single sound

Split Digraph

a digraph that has a consonant in between

Trigraph

three letters that make a single sound

Vowel

a e i o u



YEAR 1 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Consonant

letters which are not vowels

Rhyme

where words have or end in the same sound

Find and Copy

look for and copy exactly

Title

leads the whole text

Author

a person who writes a book or text

Illustrator

a person who draws pictures for a book, magazine or advert

Poet

a person who writes a poem

High Frequency Words

words that are used often

Common Exception Words

words that cannot be sounded out using phonics

Text

written or printed work

Non Fiction

a text that gives true facts and information

Fiction

an imaginary piece of writing

Fluency

reading words without stopping to sound them out



YEAR 1 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE (continued)

Question

asks you something

Exclamation

a sentence that shows feeling or surprise

Verse

grouping of words in a poem

Who

a person

When

a time

Where

a place

What

a thing, asks for information

Why

a reason

Vocabulary

words

Dictionary

a book of words with their meaning

Genre

a style or a type of book

Comprehension

understanding the meaning of what is being read

Heading

leads a section or a chapter of text

Sub-heading

leads a smaller section of text

Glossary

a list of words with their meaning



YEAR 2 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from Year 1

Index

a list of words included in a book or text

Compare

what is the same and what is different

True

real

False

not real

Infer

work out what is happening or how someone feels based on what you have read

Sequence

order of events

Predict

what might happen



Expression

changing your voice to show feeling when reading

Skim

read or look over something quickly to get an idea

Scan

look carefully for a certain word or phrase

YEAR 3 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Retrieve

fetch or bring back from somewhere

Explain

tell me

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from KS1



YEAR 4 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Evidence

facts to show something

Summary/ Summarise

brief statement of main points

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from previous years



YEAR 5 & 6 CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Evidence

facts to show something

Opinion

thoughts

Impression

idea about something or someone

Extract

part of something

Suggest

give idea or opinion

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from previous years



TEXT

CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Across the year groups children will write in different ways which will use the following knowledge

Describe

bring writing alive using adjectives to create a picture

Information

facts about a person, place, event

Instruction

explaining how to do something clearly and in a particular order

Argue

express points of view 'for' and 'against'. Considering different points of view

Explanation (explain)

describes how and why something is done

Plot

what happens in a story



TEXT CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Atmosphere

to create a feeling or mood

Diary

personal record

Persuasive/ Persuade

attempt to get the reader to agree with your point of view

Playscript

a story written in different parts for actors to perform

Poetry

means of expressing feelings and ideas written in verse using rhythm

Fiction

an imaginary piece of writing

Non-fiction

a text that gives true facts and information

Setting

where a story or event takes place

Character

a person or animal in a story