



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

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

EYFS Crucial Knowledge

Lower Case Letters

smaller in size

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used at the start of a sentence
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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

to say or write what something
is like



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



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

Year 2 Crucial Knowledge (continued)

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)



Year 4

Crucial

Knowledge

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from KS1 and Year 3

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)

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

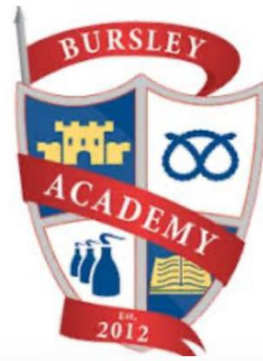
can change the meaning of a sentence

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

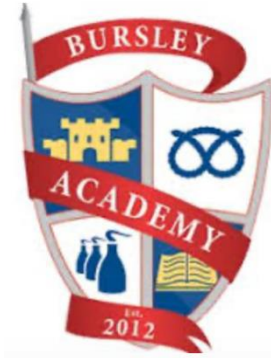
EXTENDED:

Hyphen

used to clarify meaning of a word or phrase

RECAP:

All crucial knowledge from previous years



TEXT

Crucial Knowledge

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



TEXT Crucial Knowledge

Describe

to say or write what something is like

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

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