

Handwriting Knowledge Organiser

Beddington Infants' Knowledge Organiser

English: Handwriting



Year Group: Nursery

Term: Autumn, spring summer

Topic: handwriting

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

Vocabulary

marks

Spots or lines that can be seen on a surface.

Prior skills and knowledge:

Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo.
Enjoy drawing freely. Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy."
Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.

Learning Journey:

Enjoy drawing freely.
Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.
Write some letters accurately.



Beddington Infants' Knowledge Organiser

English: Handwriting

Year Group: Reception

Term: Autumn, spring, summer

Topic: handwriting

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

Prior skills and knowledge:

Enjoy drawing freely.

Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.

Write some letters accurately

Learning Journey:

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
- Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery.
- Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Vocabulary

writing

the physical performance of handwriting in order to put pencil to paper to record words

drawing

to drag a pointed instrument such as a pen, pencil, or brush over a smooth surface, leaving behind the marks of its passage



Beddington Infants' Knowledge Organiser

English: spelling

Year Group: Year 1

Term: Autumn, spring, summer

Topic: Spelling

Writing down ideas fluently depends on effective transcription: that is, on spelling quickly and accurately through knowing the relationship between sounds and letters (phonics) and understanding the morphology (word structure) and orthography (spelling structure) of words. Effective composition involves forming, articulating and communicating ideas, and then organising them coherently for a reader. This requires clarity, awareness of the audience, purpose and context, and an increasingly wide knowledge of vocabulary and grammar. Writing also depends on fluent, legible and, eventually, speedy handwriting.

Prior skills and knowledge:

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
- Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery.
- Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Learning Journey:

Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

Vocabulary

Lowercase letter	small-letter type used in printing, as distinguished from capital letters
Capital letter	letters used at the beginning of a sentence and for a proper noun
digit	the single numbers used to represent values in math



Beddington Infants' Knowledge Organiser

English: handwriting

Year Group: Year 2

Term: Autumn, Spring. Summer

Topic: handwriting

By the beginning of year 2, pupils should be able to read all common graphemes. They should be able to read unfamiliar words containing these graphemes, accurately and without undue hesitation, by sounding them out in books that are matched closely to each pupil's level of word reading knowledge. They should also be able to read many common words containing GPCs taught so far, without needing to blend the sounds out loud first. Pupils' reading of common exception words should be secure. Pupils will increase their fluency by being able to read these words easily and automatically. Finally, pupils should be able to retell some familiar stories that have been read to and discussed with them or that they have acted out during year 1. In writing, pupils at the beginning of year 2 should be able to compose individual sentences orally and then write them down.

Prior skills and knowledge:
sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
form capital letters
form digits 0-9
understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

Learning Journey:
Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another
start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Vocabulary

Joined
handwriting

a way of writing using the hand and an instrument.
Joined handwriting is a form of penmanship that uses a flowing style to make writing faster.