

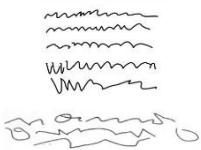
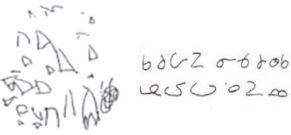
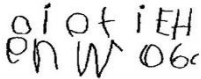


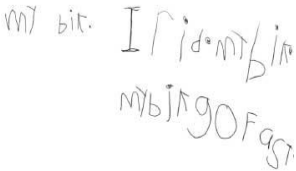
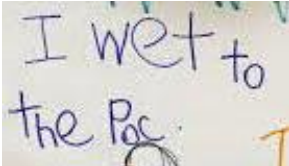
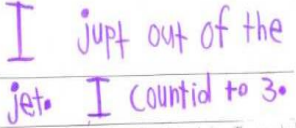


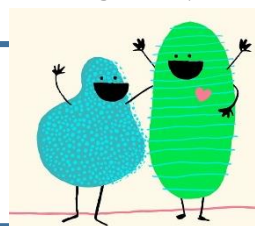
Stages of Early Writing - 'Emergent Writing'

	<p>Scribbling. Experimental marks and mark making.</p>
	<p>Random scribble. Children are experimenting with making a mark and will probably be able to say what their marks mean. It may be a little more deliberate.</p>
	<p>Controlled scribble/wavy scribble . Children will often scribble in rows across the page and give meaning to the lines of their writing. This could be a long continuous line or a wiggly line and may go left to right, top to bottom.</p>
	<p>Mock letters Letter like forms and familiar shapes, often circles and lines.</p>
	<p>Random letters. These may be letters in their name or letters they have seen out in the environment.</p>
	<p>Patterned letters/ Letter strings. These may be random letters in strings, or lines. The letters are unrelated. There might be a mix of upper case ('big' letters') and lower case letters ('small letters')</p>
	<p>Transitional writing. There may be some spaces between the words to resemble sentence writing. Words and letter may be copied from around them.</p>
	<p>Partially Phonetic. May happen once the child is introduced to phonics with a different sound ('phoneme') that is linked to a different letter shape (graph). Children will start to use this in their writing. Often the beginning and/or end sound is used to represent the whole word.</p>
	<p>Beginning of phrase writing. Words have a beginning middle and end. Often only short words to start with, but progresses as phonic knowledge grows with invented spelling based on this.</p>
	<p>Conventional spelling beginning to be seen. An understanding of sentence writing with capital letters, full stops and spaces between the letters. Writing can be read more easily by others.</p>

Top Tips to help support writing

Always praise your child for their writing- at whatever stage they are at

Expose your child to their name early on. Write it with a capital letter at the start and then lower case (small letters) for the other letters eg Molly, Ben, Ishani.



Get children to draw lots - again this is an important part of their development. It is a way that children will represent the world when they haven't got writing yet as a means of communication. It also is a great way of developing pencil control and strengthening fingers for writing.



Talk to your children about what a 'letter' is,
a 'word'
a 'sentence'
so they get to understand how writing works.

It is great to be a role model to children with writing. Try and do some writing yourself (list, letter, note, card) and so the children see someone important doing it. If it is important to you, it will be important to them!



Encourage your child to tell you what it is that they have written. Get them to 'read' it back to you. This is very important element for both writing and reading.



When you do some writing talk to our child about what you are doing and why. For example - you might be making a shopping list and you need to write it down so you don't forget what you need. You could show them that with a list the words go underneath each other.



Top tips