Writing Progression

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	<u>Menu</u>
Phonic & Whole word spelling	Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.	spell the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	 learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words 	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling	spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1	Phonic & Whole word spelling
Other word building spelling		verbs	learning to spell more words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1.	with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary		Other word building spelling
Transcription			write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.			Transcription
Handwriting	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	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' and to practise these		join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined	use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting	choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters	choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task	Handwriting
Contexts for Writing			writing about real events	discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar	discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar	In writing narratives, considering now authors have	identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	Contexts for Writing
Planning Writing			planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about	discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	Planning Writing
Drafting Writing	Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	vocabulary	organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)	organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)	using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs	meaning • in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character	Drafting Writing
Editing Writing		discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils	evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proofread for spelling and punctuation errors		assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	Editing Writing
Performing Writing		read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	intenstion to make the meaning clear	 read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. 	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	Performing Writing
Vocabulary		leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using "and"	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify	clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)	 use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely 	use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Vocabulary

Www.primarycurriculum.me.uk

Writing Progression

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	<u>Menu</u>
Grammar		regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of words with spaces sentence demarcation (.1?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')	sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) some features of written Standard English suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) sentence demarcation commas in lists apostrophes for omission & singular possession	using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)	using fronted adverbials difference between plural and possessive -s Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) extended noun phrases, including with prepositions appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion	devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time,	recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause differences in informal and formal language synonyms & Antonyms further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis	Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)
Punctuation		beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. inverted commas)	using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)		using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently	Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)
Grammatical Terminology		letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix , adverb tense (past, present) , apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points	Grammatical Terminology

Www.primarycurriculum.me.uk