Writing Progression Map

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
Transcription	Spell: ▪ words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught ▪ common exception words ▪ the days of the week. Name the letters of the alphabet: ▪ naming the letters of the alphabet in order ▪ using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound Add prefixes and suffixes: ▪ using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs ▪ using the prefix un– ▪ using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	Spell by: • segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly • learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones • learning to spell common exception words • learning to spell more words with contracted forms • learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] • distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly. Apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1). Spell further homophones. Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1). Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals. Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. 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 English Appendix 1. Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words. Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary. Use a thesaurus.
Handwriting	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.	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.	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.	Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: ▪ 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.

Writing Progression Map

Composition	Write sentences by: ▪ saying out loud what they are going to write about ▪ composing a sentence orally before writing it ▪ sequencing sentences to form short narratives ▪ re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils. Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: • writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) • writing about real events • writing poetry • writing for different purposes Consider what they are going to write before beginning by: • planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about • writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary • encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: ▪ evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils ▪ re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form ▪ proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	Plan their writing by: ▪ discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar ▪ discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: ▪ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) ▪ organising paragraphs around a theme ▪ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot ▪ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] Evaluate and edit by: ▪ 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 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors. Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	Plan their writing by: ▪ identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own ▪ noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary ▪ in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write by: ▪ selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning ▪ in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action ▪ précising longer passages ▪ using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs ▪ using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] Evaluate and edit by: ▪ 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 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors. Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Writing Progression Map

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	**Develop their understanding of the concepts below by:** ▪ leaving spaces between words ▪ joining words and joining clauses using and ▪ 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 the grammar for Year 1 in English Appendix 2 Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing..	**Develop their understanding of the concepts below by:** ▪ learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Learn how to use: ▪ sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command ▪ expanded noun phrases to describe and specify ▪ the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form ▪ subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) ▪ the grammar for Year 2 in English Appendix 2 ▪ some features of written Standard English Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	**Develop their understanding of the concepts below by:** ▪ extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although ▪ using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense ▪ choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition ▪ using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause ▪ using fronted adverbials ▪ learning the grammar for year 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: ▪ using commas after fronted adverbials ▪ indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns ▪ using and punctuating direct speech Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.	**Develop their understanding of the concepts below by:** ▪ 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 ▪ using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely ▪ using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility ▪ using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun Indicate grammatical and other features by: ▪ using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing ▪ using hyphens to avoid ambiguity ▪ using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis ▪ using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses ▪ using a colon to introduce a list ▪ punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

Writing Progression Map

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Appendix 2	Word Regular **plural noun suffixes** –s or –es, including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun. **Suffixes** that can be added to **verbs** where no change is needed in the spelling of root words How the **prefix** un- changes the meaning of **verbs** and **adjectives**	Word Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as *–ness*, *–er* and by compounding Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as *–ful*, *–less* Use of the **suffixes** *–er*, *–est* in **adjectives** and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into **adverbs**	Word Formation of **nouns** using a range of **prefixes** Use of the **forms** a/an according to whether the next **word** begins with a **consonant** or a **vowel** **Word families** based on common **words**, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word Grammatical difference between **plural** and **possessive** –s. Standard English forms for **verb inflections** instead of local spoken forms	Word Converting **nouns** or **adjectives** into **verbs** using **suffixes** **Verb prefixes** e.g. dis, de, mis	Word The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate formal speech and writing How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms
	Sentence How **words** can combine to make **sentences** Joining **words** and **clauses** using and	Sentence **Subordination** (using *when*, *if*, *that*, *because)* and **co-ordination** (using *or*, *and*, *but*) Expanded **noun phrases** for description and specification **How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a** statement, question, exclamation or command	Sentence Expressing time, place and cause using: **Conjunctions** e.g. when, before, while, so **Adverbs** e.g. then, next, soon **Prepositions** e.g. before, after, in	Sentence Noun phrases expended by addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases **Fronted adverbials**.	Sentence **Relative clauses** beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using **adverbs** e.g. perhaps, surely or **modal verbs**, e.g. might, should, will	Sentence Use of the **passive** to affect the presentation of information in a **sentence** The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing e.g. question tags, He's your friend, isn't he? Or **subjunctive** forms e.g. If I were, Were they...
	Text Sequencing **sentences** to form short narratives	Text Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing Use of the **progressive** form of **verbs** in the **present** and **past tense** to mark actions in progress	Text Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation. **Present perfect** form of **verbs** instead of simple past	Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of **pronoun** or **noun** within and across **sentences** to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	Text Devices to build **cohesion** within a paragraph e.g. then, after, firstly. Linking ideas across paragraphs using **adverbials** of time, place and number or tense choices	Text Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of **cohesive devices**: repetition of a **word** or phrase, grammatical connections and **ellipsis**. Layout devices
	Punctuation Separation of **words** with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences** Capital letters for names and the personal **pronoun** I	Punctuation Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences** Commas to separate items in a list **Apostrophes** to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Punctuation Introduction to Inverted commas to **punctuate** direct speech	Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other **punctuation** to indicate direct speech **Apostrophes** to mark **plural** possession Use of commas after **fronted adverbials**	Punctuation Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Punctuation Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent **clauses** Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists. **Punctuation** of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity
	Terminology letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	Terminology noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	Terminology adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (speech marks)	Terminology determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	Terminology modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	Terminology subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points