## **English Writing Skills Progression**

R.C. Arimary School See	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	<ul> <li>Say, and hold in memory whilst writing, simple sentences which make sense.</li> <li>Write simple sentences that can be read by themselves and others.</li> <li>Separate words with finger spaces.</li> <li>Punctuate simple sentences with capital letters and full stops.</li> <li>Use capital letter for the personal pronoun.</li> <li>Use capital letters and days of the week.</li> <li>Identify and use question marks</li> </ul>	As Y1 and: Say, write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the connectives and, but and or. Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, command, exclamation. Use commas to separate items in a list. Use apostrophes for contracted forms e.g. don't, can't, wouldn't, you're, I'll. Use subordination for time e.g. When we had finished our writing, we went out to play. We went out to play when we had	As Y2 and:  Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences.  Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions e.g. if, while, since, after, before, so, although, until, in case.  Identify, select, generate and effectively use prepositions for where e.g. above, below, beneath, within, outside, beyond.  Select, generate and effectively use adverbs e.g.	As Y3 and:  Create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain.  Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when e.g. As the clock struck twelve, the soldiers sprang into action.  Create sentences with fronted adverbials for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf howled.  Use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences.  Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct	As Y4 and:  Create complex sentences by using relative clauses with pronouns who, which, where, whose, when, that e.g. Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river. The robberies, which had taken place over the past month, remained unsolved.  Create and punctuate complex sentences using ed openers.  Create and punctuate complex sentences using ing openers.  Create and punctuate complex sentences using ing openers.	As Y5 and:  Manipulate sentences to create particular effects.  Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in persuasive, discursive and explanatory texts e.g. on the other hand, the opposing view, similarly, in contrast, although, additionally, another possibility, alternatively, as a consequence.  Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in narrative e.g. in the meantime, meanwhile, in due course, until then.

## and exclamation marks.

- Use simple connectives to link ideas e.g. and.
- Pluralise nouns using 's' and 'es' e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes.
- Add suffixes to verbs where no spelling change is needed to the root word e.g. helping, helped, helper.
- Add the prefix 'un' to verbs and adjectives to change the meaning e.g. untie, unkind.

- finished our writing. Other time connectives: while, as, before, after.
- Use subordination for reason e.g. I put my coat on because it was raining. Because it was raining, I put on my coat. Other reason connectives: so, if, then, for, unless.
- Select, generate and effectively use verbs.
- Use past tense for narrative, recount (e.g. diary, newspaper report, biography) historical reports.
- Use present tense for nonchronological reports and persuasive adverts.
- Select, generate and effectively use nouns.
- Add suffixes ness and er to create nouns e.g. happiness,

- suddenly, silently, soon, eventually.
- Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (speech marks).
- Use perfect form of verbs using have and had to indicate a completed action e.g. I have washed my hands. We will have eaten our lunch by the time Dad arrives. Jack had watched TV for over two hours!
- Use the determiner a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an open box.
- Explore and collect word families e.g. medical, medicine, medicinal, medic, paramedic, medically to extend vocabulary.

- speech e.g. The tour guide announced, "Be back here at four o' clock."
- Identify, select and effectively use pronouns.
- Explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. The crumbly cookie with tasty marshmallow pieces melted in my mouth.
- Explore, identify and use Standard English verb inflections for writing e.g. We were instead of we was. I was instead of I were, I did instead of I done. She saw it instead of she seen it.
- Use apostrophes for singular and plural possession e.g. the dog's bone and the dogs' bones.

- complex sentences using simile starters.
- Demarcate complex sentences using commas and explore ambiguity of meaning.
- Explore, collect and use **modal verbs** to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. *might, could, shall, will, must.*
- Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph e.g. firstly, then, presently, subsequently.
- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials for time, place and numbers e.g. later, nearby, secondly.
- Identify and use brackets and dashes
- Use suffixes –ate, ise, -ify to convert nouns and adjectives into verbs.

- Use ellipsis to link ideas between paragraphs.
- Identify and use colons to introduce a list.
- Identify and use semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses e.g. It is raining; I am fed up.
- Investigate and collect a range of synonyms and antonyms e.g. mischievous, wicked, evil, impish, spiteful, well-behaved.
- Explore how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark.
- Punctuate bullet points
- consistently

  Explore and
  collect vocabulary
  typical of formal
  and informal
  speech and
  writing e.g. find

			sadness, teacher, baker.  Select, generate and effectively use adjectives.  Add suffixes ful or less to create adjectives e.g. playful, careful, careless, hopeless.  Use suffixes er and est to create adjectives e.g. faster, fastest, smaller, smallest.  Use suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. slowly, gently, carefully.	Explore and collect words with <b>prefixes</b> super, anti, auto.		Investigate verb prefixes e.g. dis-, re-, pre-, mis-, over	out – discover, ask for - request, go in – request.  Identify the subject and object of a sentence. Explore and investigate active and passive e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus the window in the greenhouse was broken.
Composition: Planning	ev bo	Orally compose every sentence pefore writing. Re-read every sentence to check it makes sense. Orally plan and behearse ideas.	Plan and discuss what to write about e.g. story mapping, collecting new vocabulary, key words and ideas.	Plan their writing by:  Reading and analysing narrative, nonfiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions.  Identifying and discussing the purpose, audience, language and structures of narrative, nonfiction and poetry for writing.	Plan their writing by:  Reading and analysing narrative, nonfiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own.  Identifying and discussing the purpose, audience, language and structures of narrative, nonfiction and poetry for writing.  Discussing and recording ideas for	Plan their writing by:  Identifying the audience and purpose Selecting the appropriate language and structures.  Using similar writing models. Noting and developing ideas. Drawing on reading and research. Thinking how authors develop	Plan their writing by:  Identifying audience and purpose.  Choose appropriate textform and type for all writing.  Selecting the appropriate language and structures.  Drawing on similar writing models, reading and research.

				Discussing and recording ideas for planning.	planning e.g. story mountain, story map, text map, non-fiction bridge, story board, boxing-up text types to create a plan.	characters and settings (in books, films and performances).	Using a range of planning approaches e.g. storyboard, story mountain, discussion group, post-it notes, ICT story planning.
Composition: Drafting and Writing	Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.  Provided the sentences of the sentences that can be read by others.	<ul> <li>Sequence ideas/events in order.</li> <li>Use formulaic phrases to open and close texts.</li> <li>Use familiar plots for structuring the opening, middle and end of their stories.</li> <li>Write in different forms with simple text type features e.g. instructions, narratives, recounts, poems, information texts.</li> </ul>	Use specific text type features to write for a range of audiences and purposes e.g. to instruct, inform, entertain, explain, discuss, persuade.  Write about real and fictional events.  Write simple poems based on models.	<ul> <li>Creating and developing settings for narratives.</li> <li>Creating and developing characters for narrative.</li> <li>Creating and developing plots based on a model.</li> <li>Generating and selecting from vocabulary banks e.g. noun phrases, powerful verbs, technical language, synonyms for said appropriate to text type.</li> <li>Grouping related material into paragraphs.</li> <li>Using headings and sub headings to organise information.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Developing settings and characterisation using vocabulary to create emphasis, humour, atmosphere, suspense.</li> <li>Planning and writing an opening paragraph which combines the introduction of a setting and character/s.</li> <li>Organising paragraphs in narrative and nonfiction.</li> <li>Linking ideas within paragraphs e.g. fronted adverbials for when and where.</li> <li>Generating and select from vocabulary banks e.g. powerful adverbs, adverbial phrases, technical</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary.</li> <li>Blending action, dialogue and description within and across paragraphs.</li> <li>Using devices to build cohesion (see VGP column).</li> <li>Using organisation and presentational devices e.g. headings, sub headings, bullet points, diagrams, text boxes.</li> </ul>	Selecting appropriate vocabulary and language effects, appropriate to task, audience and purpose, for precision and impact. Introducing and developing characters through blending action, dialogue and description within sentences and paragraphs e.g. Tom stomped into the room, flung down his grubby, school bag and announced, through gritted teeth, "It's not fair" Using devices to build cohesion. Deviating narrative from linear or chronological

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		language,		sequence e.g.
		persuasive phrases,		flashbacks,
		alliteration		simultaneous
		appropriate to text		actions, time-
		type.		shifts.
				Combining text-
				types to create
				hybrid texts e.g.
				persuasive speech.
				Evaluating,
				selecting and
				using a range of
				organisation and
				presentational
				devices for
				different purposes
				and audiences.
				Finding examples
				of where authors
				have broken
				conventions to
				achieve specific
				effects and using
				similar techniques
				in own writing –
				e.g. repeated use
				of 'and' to convey
				tedium, one word
				sentence.
				<ul><li>Make conscious</li></ul>
				choices about
				techniques to
				engage the reader
				including
				appropriate tone
				and style e.g.
				rhetorical
				questions, direct
				questions, unect

Composition:	■ Discuss their	■ Edit and improve	Evaluate, and edit	Evaluate, and edit	Evaluate, and edit	address to the reader.  * Use active and passive voice to achieve intended effects e.g. in formal reports, explanations and mystery narrative.  Evaluate, and edit
Evaluating and Editing	writing with adults and peers.	their own writing in relation to audience and purpose.  Evaluate their writing with adults and peers.  Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.	<ul> <li>by:         <ul> <li>Proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing.</li> <li>Discussing and proposing changes with partners and in small groups.</li> <li>Improving writing in the light of evaluation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	by:  Proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing.  Discussing and proposing changes with partners and in small groups.  Improving writing in light of evaluation	by:  * Assessing the effectiveness of own and others' writing in relation to audience and purpose.  * Suggesting changes to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.  * Ensuring consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.  * Ensuring consistent subject and verb agreement.  * Proofreading for spelling and punctuation errors.	by:  Reflecting upon the effectiveness of writing in relation to audience and purpose, suggesting and making changes to enhance effects and clarify meaning.  Proofreading for grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors.

Composition: Performing		Read aloud their writing to adults and peers.	Read aloud their writing with intonation to make the meaning clear.	Perform their own compositions by:  Using appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class.	Perform own compositions for different audiences:  Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a range of audiences.	Perform own compositions for different audiences:  Using appropriate intonation and volume.  Adding movement.  Ensuring meaning is clear.	Evaluate and improve performances of compositions focusing on: Intonation and volume. Gesture and movement. Audience engagement.
Transcription: spelling	• Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.	<ul> <li>Name the letters of the alphabet in order.</li> <li>Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound.</li> <li>Spell words containing each of the phonemes already taught.</li> <li>Be able to encode the sounds they hear in words.</li> <li>Be able to read back words they have spelt.</li> <li>Use their phonic knowledge when spelling unfamiliar words (i.e. produce phonically</li> </ul>	As Y1 and:  Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.  Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known.  Learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones.  Learn to spell common exception words.  Learn to spell more words with contracted forms.	As Y2 and:  Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.  Spell further homophones.  Spell words that are often misspelt.  Use the first two 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.  Learn to spell new words correctly and have plenty	As Y3 and:  Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.  Spell further homophones.  Spell words that are often misspelt.  Use the first 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.  Learn to spell new words correctly and have plenty of practice in spelling them.	As Y4 and:  Spell words that they have not yet been taught by using what they have learnt about how spelling works in English.  Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them.  Spell some words with 'silent' letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn.  Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.  Use knowledge of morphology and	As Y5 and:  Be secure with all spelling rules previously taught.  Write increasingly confidently, accurately and fluently, spelling with automaticity.  Use a number of different strategies interactively in order to spell correctly.  Develop self-checking and proof-checking and proof-checking strategies. Use independent spelling strategies for spelling unfamiliar words.

plausible spellings).  Spell commexception wexception wexception wexception wexception wexception wexception wexception wexception were spelling for add or -es (i.e. we the word hor /rz/ sound).  Use the sperule for add or -es (i.e. we the word hor /rz/ sound).  Use the preun- for word without any change to the spelling of the root word.  Use suffixes -ed, -er and where no che is needed in spelling of rowords.  Apply simple spelling of rowords.  Apply simple spelling rule guidelines, and is supporting spelling rule guidelines, and is supporting Spelling document.  Write from memory sin sentences dictated by teacher that	and er to create nouns e.g. happiness, sadness, teacher, baker.  Select, generate and effectively use adjectives.  Add suffixes ful or less to create adjectives e.g. playful, careful, careless, hopeless.  Use suffixes er and est to create adjectives e.g. faster, fastest, smaller, smallest.  Use suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. slowly, gently, carefully.  Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words and punctuation taught so far.	of practice in spelling them.  Understand how to place the apostrophe in words with regular plurals (e.g. girls', boys').  Spell words as accurately as possible using their phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling, such as morphology and etymology.	• Understand how to place the apostrophe in words with irregular plurals (e.g. children's). Spell words as accurately as possible using their phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling, such as morphology and etymology.	etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.  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.  Use suffixes —ate, —ise, —ify to convert nouns and adjectives into verbs.  Investigate verb prefixes e.g. dis-, re-, pre-, mis-, over	
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Transcription: handwriting & presentation	Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.  Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	include words taught so far.  Hold a pencil with an effective grip. Form lower-case letters correctly – starting and finishing in the right place, going the right way round, correctly oriented.  Have clear ascenders ('tall letters') and descenders ('tails').  Form capital letters correctly.	As Y1 and: Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. Use upper case letters appropriately e.g. not always writing A as a capital, not using capitals within words. Write upper case letters of the correct size relative to lower case letters. Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	As Y2 and:  Form and use the four basic handwriting joins.  Write legibly.	As Y3 and:  Write with consistency in size and proportion of letters, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.	As Y4 and:  Write fluently.  Choose when it is appropriate to print or join writing e.g. printing for labelling a scientific diagram.	As Y5 and:  Write, using a joined style, with increasing speed.  Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task e.g. pencil for quick notes, handwriting pen for letters, marker pens for posters.
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