

Year 1 Writing

When children start Year 1, they should be able to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use finger spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form lower and upper-case letters correctly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write captions, labels and simple sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read their own writing aloud
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use story language in re-telling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show some awareness in their writing of full stops and capital letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidently spell using phase 4 graphemes and phonemes 	

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 1 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y1 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Orally rehearse sentences before writing		Plan by talking about ideas
2	Demarcate most sentences using a full stop		
3	Demarcate most sentences using a capital letter		Create simple story maps
4	Join words using 'and'	I like sweets and toys and my sister.	
5	Use 'and' to join a simple sentence	We went to the beach and played in the sea.	Use simple narrative features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ story language (once upon a time, happily ever after) ➤ 'power of three' (he walked and he walked and he walked) ➤ repetition (Then he waited and walked...and watched and waited...) ➤ figurative language (alliteration, simile)
6	Use a capital letter for proper nouns	I went to the shop with my friend Tilly.	
7	Write sequences of linked sentences		
8	Use the present and past tense mostly accurately		
9	Begin to demarcate sentences using question marks	Does a tiger have stripes?	Write stories with characters based on class reading and role play
10	Sequence sentences to form short texts	short stories from retelling, simple recounts	Write stories based on familiar settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ real life ➤ traditional stories
11	Begin to use some features of standard English	sentences make sense, no omissions	
12	Begin to demarcate sentences using exclamation marks	I did not like that at all!	Use simple language features of non-fiction:

13	Spell compound words correctly most of the time		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ first person in recounts ➤ accurate nouns and verbs ➤ some use of specific vocabulary <p>Use simple organisational features in fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ beginning, middle and end
14	Spell most of the Y1 common exception words	(see National Curriculum)	
15	Spell words with the range of Y1 phonemes mostly correctly	(see National Curriculum)	<p>Use simple organisational features in non-fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ captions ➤ instructions in the right order
16	Add -er, -ed, -ing, -est to words where no change to the root word is needed	smaller, jumped, pushing, quickest	
17	Add -es and -s to words to make plurals where no change to the root word is needed	bikes, toys, plants / foxes, boxes, bushes	<p>Write for simple audiences and purposes based on real-life experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ thank-you letters, instructions, recounts, reports, stories
18	Spell the days of the week		
19	Use the prefix -un	undo, unkind, unhappy, unloved	
20	Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another, starting and finishing in the right place		<p>Develop stamina by providing opportunities for children to write more extended pieces of writing. Re-read their writing to check it makes sense and make simple changes as necessary (eg. spotting omissions)</p>
21	Use some diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters		
22	Write capital letters and digits 0-9 of correct size and orientation to one another and to lower-case letters		<p>Proof-read and edit their writing in relation to the Y1 grammar and spelling expectations.</p>
GD1	Use simple noun phrases	A huge, scary monster.	
GD2	Use 'because' and 'but' to join clauses	I went to bed because I was tired.	
GD3	Write for a purpose to hold the reader's interest		
GD4	Write effectively for a particular audience		

GD5	Write in a logical order, linking events and ideas	Narratives: clear beginning, middle and end. Recounts are chronological.	
GD6	Consistently use editing and revising strategies to improve the quality and accuracy of their writing		
GD7	Actively seek and use new words in their writing, including precisely chosen nouns, adjectives and technical words as appropriate		
GD8	Make plausible attempts at spelling new words, using phonic knowledge from Y1 and beyond accurately		

Year 2 Writing

When children start Year 2, they should be able to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spell the Year 1 common exception words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add -er, -est, -ing, -ed where there is no change in the spelling of the root word 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proof read and edit their writing using word banks, displays, guided work and response to marking/feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately read and write using the Year 1 phonemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form lower-case letters, capital letters and digits 0-9 correctly And understand which letters belong to which family 	

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 2 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y2 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Write for a range of purposes and audiences based on personal experience and high-quality texts		Record ideas (eg. through story maps, flow charts..)
2	Use full stops and capital letters consistently		Orally rehearse sentences before writing
3	Use sentences with different forms: <i>statements</i>	I am going to the beach tomorrow.	Create simple plots in narratives with an opening, build-up, dilemma and resolution/ending – based on class reading/stories with repetitive structures
4	Use noun phrases to describe and specify	The big metal door. In the middle of the wide, blue sea.	
5	Use co-ordination (and/but/or/yet/so)	It was raining but we still had to go outside.	Create simple characters in narratives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heroes and villains ➤ 1 or 2 main characters ➤ Describe appearance, feelings
6	Use sentences with different forms: <i>questions</i>		
7	Use question marks accurately		
8	Use a variety of simple pronouns	him, her, his, the man, my	Create simple settings in narratives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the woods, under the sea, space, desert island
9	Use the progressive form of verbs	I was cooking. They are running . We were playing in the garden.	
10	Use sentences with different forms: <i>commands</i>	Come over here./ Bring me the drink.	Use the main language features of narrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ story language
11	Use subordination (when/if/that/because) to add extra information	Chica was tired because she'd run hundreds of miles.	
12	Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently		
13	Use a variety of simple, compound and	Use co-ordinating and	

	complex sentences (within TAF bullet 5)	subordinating conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ powerful verbs ➤ third person ➤ tenses ➤ power of three (He wore old shoes, torn trousers and a hat with a hole.) <p>Use recurring language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ they searched far and wide ➤ in a land far, far away ➤ Once there was a boy <p>Use the main language features of non-fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Imperative verbs for instructions ➤ Adverbs such as firstly, next, then ➤ Third person for reports <p>Use the main organisational features in fiction and non-fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clear beginning, middle and end ➤ Headings for posters ➤ Numbered instructions ➤ Information in sections <p>Dialogue may be used in narrative writing with inverted commas beginning to be used accurately</p>
14	Maintain stamina in longer pieces of writing (within TAF bullet 1)		
15	Use some features of standard written English (within TAF bullets 1 and 4)	story language; persuasive phrases (would you like to..?)	
16	Evaluate their writing through discussion and make improvements to clarify the meaning and sense	Accurate verb/tense and subject/verb agreement Effective vocabulary choices	
17	Spell many of the Y2 common exception words and homophones	See NC list	
18	Spell many words with the range of Y2 phonemes mostly correctly		
19	Add -er, -ed, -ing, -est to words where a change to the root word is needed	bigger, tried, hopping, heaviest	
20	Add -ies to words to make plurals where a change to the root word is needed	babies, butterflies, cries	
21	Form correctly sized and orientated lower-case letters, upper-case letters and digits (with appropriate spacing)		
22	Read their writing aloud with intonation to make the meaning clear		
23	Use a dictionary	Find words by initial letter	
24	Use sentence with different forms: <i>exclamations</i>	What an amazing day!	
GD1	Use commas in lists	The tall, mean, scary giant.	
GD2	Use exclamation marks as an indication to the reader	The giant was huge! I couldn't believe my eyes!	
GD3	Use apostrophes for contractions	can't, won't, shouldn't, don't	
GD4	Use apostrophes for singular possession	The girl's dress; the cat's whiskers	
GD5	Punctuation taught so far is used to ensure meaning is clear.		
GD6	Proof-read and edit their writing in relation to		

	the Y2 grammar and spelling expectations		
GD7	Spell most of the Y2 common exception words and homophones		
GD8	Spell most words with the range of Y2 phonemes mostly correctly		
GD9	Spelling is mostly accurate with plausible errors in more ambitious word choices		
GD10	Use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join some letters		
GD11	Spell words with the suffixes -ment, -ness, -less, -ly, -ful	excitement, happiness, hopeless, finally, hopeful	
GD12	Word choices are more precise with specific nouns and well-chosen adjectives (which are often drawn from their reading)	The island had white shell beaches and pale-gold sand.	
GD13	A range of sentence starters are used which may also be drawn from their reading. This may include some adverbials which move events on.		
GD14	Discuss the effectiveness of their writing and may make changes without prompting		

Year 3 Writing

When children start Year 3, they should be able to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell the Year 2 common exception words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write accurately punctuated, coherent sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use expanded noun phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof-read and edit their writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately read and write using the Y2 phonemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use expected punctuation from Year 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use past and present tense consistently 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add -er, -ed, -ing, -est applying Y2 spelling rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form letters of the correct size and use joining as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple and progressive verb forms 	

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 3 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y3 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Write for a range of purposes and audiences based on personal experience and high-quality texts	narratives, newspaper and chronological reports, letters, recounts, persuasive leaflets, instructions, poetry	Compose and rehearse sentences orally – including dialogue – before writing
2	Use a or an correctly		Record and note ideas through making notes, story maps, flow charts, 'boxing up' frames
3	Use a range of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions: time	later, next, soon, after, before	
4	Use a range of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions: place	above, under, across, below, next to, between	Consistently use the language features of narrative: ➤ use of speech ➤ power of three (She leapt over the gate, through the long grass and into the barn.)
5	Use a range of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions: cause	because, so, which, as	
6	Create plots in narratives with a clear opening, build up, dilemma, resolution, ending		
7	Create settings that are appropriate for the type of story/effect	Stories set in space, the rainforest, new world, Victorian era; Create mystery, humour, suspense, magic	Consistently use the language features of non-fiction: ➤ technical language ➤ precise nouns and pronouns (oak tree instead of tree, crow instead of bird)
8	Describe characters in narratives	through dialogue, 'show not tell'	
9	Use the present perfect form of verbs	He had done his homework. They have been to the beach.	Use a range of organisational features in fiction and non-fiction:
10	Use a range of coordinating and subordinating connectives accurately to form a variety of compound and complex sentences	but, so, while, as, because, although, yet	

11	Use paragraphs to group related ideas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ headings and sub-headings ➤ columns ➤ logical sequencing ➤ captions
12	Use commas in lists, apostrophes for contraction and singular possession		
13	Demarcate direct speech with inverted commas (speech marks)		
14	Consistently use features of standard English and explore when non-standard English could be used	correct verb choices: we were, he was, I did dialect, colloquial speech, slang	Use figurative language: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ similes (He was as calm as a cloud floating in the sky.) ➤ alliteration (The sparkling sea danced in the scorching sunshine.)
15	Use nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion within sentences	Jenny sat...she was tired of running...the girl was fit to sleep	
16	Use a dictionary	By 1 st and 2 nd letter	
17	Evaluate their writing through discussion and make improvements through revising the grammar and vocabulary in relation to the Y3 grammar and spelling expectations		
18	Proof-read and edit their writing		
19	Read their own writing aloud using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear		Write narratives that are very well-structured and that have a clear ending which directly relates to the beginning
20	Spell many words from the Y3 word list and use these accurately in their writing	see National Curriculum	
21	Meet Year 3 expectations from the chosen spelling scheme		The impact of what they read is reflected in their writing.
GD1	Begin to demarcate speech with all necessary punctuation	commas after the reporting clause; ! and ? where needed	
GD2	Writing is punctuated accurately to ensure meaning is clear		
GD3	Understand the concept of a main and subordinate clause	main: She watched her father's boat subordinate: With the spyglass at her eye	
GD4	Begin to use commas to separate main and subordinate clauses	With the spyglass at her eye, she watched her father's boat.	

GD5	Write in clear paragraphs and clearly show when they are writing about different events or information		
GD6	Write with increasing awareness of their reader, actively attempting to engage them	with humour, drawing on emotions, direct address to reader	
GD7	Writing is carefully planned and annotated with precise word choices (from across the curriculum)		
GD8	Effectively use verbs and adverbs to add detail to events, settings and characters	Powerful and well-chosen verbs and adverbs, shades of meaning	
GD9	Confidently use a variety of sentence structures	mixture of simple, compound and complex sentences; used for effect	
GD10	Sentence starters show greater variety; including the use of adverbials of time and place		
GD11	Writing is edited; changes are made to create greater impact on the reader and proof-read for accuracy		
GD12	Consistently apply Y3 spelling expectations across their writing		

Year 4 Writing

When children start Year 4, they should be able to:

• Spell the Y3 words from the word list	• Use all Y3 punctuation consistently and accurately	• Use simple, progressive and perfect forms of verbs
• Meet expectations of the Y3 spelling programme	• Use direct speech (with inverted commas correct)	• Use a range of adverbs for time, place and cause
	• Use simple paragraphs	• Consistently use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 4 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y4 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Write for a range of purposes and audiences based on personal experience and high-quality texts	narratives, newspaper and chronological reports, diaries, letters, recounts, advertising, persuasive leaflets, poetry	Compose and rehearse more complex sentences orally before writing, including those with dialogue Record and note ideas through making notes, story maps, flow charts, 'boxing up' frames Expand their use of narrative language features: ➤ Figurative language - similes - alliteration - hyperbole ➤ 'Power of three' linked to sentence work: - The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.
2	Use possessive pronouns	hers, theirs, ours, mine, his	
3	Use noun phrases expanded with modifying adjectives	A terrifying dragon with razor-sharp teeth.	
4	Use noun phrases expanded with modifying nouns		
5	Use noun phrases expanded with prepositional phrases	The shelter in the middle of the rainforest.	
6	Use fronted adverbials for time, manner and place	time: Later that evening, the sun set slowly over the hills. manner: With fear in their eyes, they attacked the dragon. place: On top of the hill, they watched the sunset.	
7	Use commas after fronted adverbials		
8	Describe plots in narratives, linking the end to the opening		
9	Develop settings linked to the genre and intended effect	describe impact of setting on characters	
10	Develop characters in narratives	'show not tell', describing characters	

		through their actions, use of dialogue (dialect)	<p>➤ Descriptive language drawn from their own reading</p> <p>Expand their use of non-fiction language features:</p> <p>➤ Technical vocabulary linked to topic</p> <p>➤ Precise nouns and pronouns (fernlike plants instead of plants, macaw instead of bird)</p> <p>➤ Interesting and relevant descriptive language</p>
11	Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme across the text		
12	Use nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition within paragraphs		
13	Use inverted commas and other punctuation accurately to mark speech	use of supporting commas, ! and ?	
14	Identify main and subordinate clauses		
15	Write complex sentences with the subordinate clause at the start and at the end of the sentence	Despite the fact it was raining , we went in the sea. We went into the sea, despite the fact it was raining.	
16	Control the use of standard and non-standard English	correct subject/verb agreement (we were, I did, he went) formal language where needed use of contractions/abbreviations (Back from holiday. Lots to tell you!)	
17	Understand the difference between plural and possessive -s Use apostrophes for plural possession	Its (possession) it's (contraction 'it is') It was the boy's ball (1 boy), It was the boys' ball (2 or more)	
18	Use a dictionary	by 2 nd letter	
19	Evaluate their writing through discussion and make improvements through revising the grammar and vocabulary in relation to the Y4 grammar and spelling expectations		
20	Proof-read and edit their writing		
21	Read their own writing aloud using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear		
22	Spell many words from the Year 4 word list and use these accurately in their writing	see National Curriculum	<p>Writing usually has a clear voice which is sustained through both shorter and more extended texts</p> <p>Clear links with reading are made, with writers using models from their reading to</p>

23	Meet Y4 expectations from the chosen spelling scheme		construct sentences and paragraphs. The editing process draws explicitly on this.
24	Use legible, joined writing consistently		
GD1	Commas are used securely to separate main and subordinate clauses		
GD2	Paragraphing is clear and ideas are developing and linked to guide the reader through the text		
GD3	Writing demonstrates an understanding of the use of formal and informal language, dependent on the purpose and audience		
GD4	Use a range of tenses and verb forms confidently and effectively		
GD5	Different sentence types and varied word order are used to create specific effects		
GD6	Choose vocabulary and structure for a purpose and to engage and impact on their identified reader		
GD7	Word choices are well considered and are used to build a description, an even, tension or emotion		
GD8	Technical vocabulary is used purposefully in non-narrative writing		
GD9	Consistently use editing and revising strategies to improve the quality and accuracy of their writing		
GD10	Consistently apply Y4 spelling expectations across their writing		

Year 5 Writing

When children start Year 5, they should be able to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell the Year 3/4 words from the word list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify main and subordinate clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all Year 4 punctuation consistently and accurately, including all speech punctuation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet expectations of the Y4 spelling programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fronted adverbials, with commas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise paragraphs around a theme

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 5 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y5 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Write for a range of purposes and audiences based on personal experience and high-quality texts	narratives, newspaper and chronological reports, diaries, letters, recounts, advertising, persuasive leaflets, discussion, explanation, instructions, poetry	Compose and rehearse more complex sentences before writing, including dialogue
2	Write sentences with the subordinate clause at the start and the end of the sentence	Listening to the sounds of her sleeping family , she lay still as her heartbeat slowed. She lay still as her heartbeat slowed, listening to the sounds of her sleeping family .	Explore and use their own techniques to note ideas, drawing on research where necessary
3	Use commas to separate main and subordinate clauses		Control plots: ➤ Use of foreshadowing ➤ Dialogue to move the action on
4	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs	could, would, should, might, may, will	
5	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal adverbs	possibly, certainly, maybe, perhaps, surely	Extend and refine their use of narrative language features: ➤ Reported speech instead of direct ➤ Repetition for effect ➤ 'Power of three' linked to
6	Use embedded clauses	Tom knew, as he stared into the darkness , that his fate was sealed.	
7	Use brackets and dashes to mark parenthesis	Tom knew (he wasn't sure how but he did) that his fate was sealed.	

		Tom knew – without a shadow of a doubt – that his fate was sealed.	<p>grammar expectations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wind whistled through the trees, tickling the autumn leaves, as the night drew in. <p>Use a range of figurative language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ similes (...as angry as an erupting volcano) ➤ metaphor (He was an erupting volcano.) ➤ personification (Gnarled fingers stretched out from the tree's body..) ➤ allusion (It was a Pandora's box of horrors..) ➤ idioms (Tom had been feeling under the weather for weeks.) <p>Extend and refine their use of non-fiction language features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ technical vocabulary linked to the topic ➤ precise description 	
8	Use dashes for afterthoughts	Tom knew it was all over this time – without a doubt.		
9	Use a range of cohesive devices within paragraphs	repetition for effect, tense, pronoun chains, connectives		
10	Use a range of devices between paragraphs	fronted adverbials, repetition for effect, tense		
11	Use relative pronouns	who, which, were, when, that, whose		
12	Use defining and non-defining relative clauses – Defining: provide essential information, no commas needed Non-defining: provide additional information, need commas	The wise man who showed Peter the way warned him to be careful. (defining: several wise men, defines which one warned Peter) The wise man, who showed Peter the way, warned him to be careful. (non-defining: only one wise man, <u>who showed Peter the way</u> is extra info)		
13	Use commas to mark non-defining relative clauses			
14	Develop settings and atmosphere in detail	links between the place, weather, time, character's reactions		
15	Develop characterisation by drawing on their reading	description, actions, thoughts, motives, back story, others' reactions to them		
16	Write with appropriate levels of formality for audience and purpose			
17	Use a dictionary and thesaurus effectively	By 3 rd /4 th letter, appropriate word choices		
18	Evaluate their writing through discussion and make improvements through revising the grammar and vocabulary in relation to the Y5 grammar and spelling expectations			
19	Proof-read and edit their writing			
20	Read their own writing aloud using appropriate intonation, controlling the tone,			Effective use of organisational features in fiction and non-fiction:

	volume and movement to make the meaning clear		➤ balancing action, description and dialogue
21	Spell many words from the Year 5 word list and use these accurately in their own writing	See National Curriculum	➤ balancing fact and opinion
22	Meet the Y5 expectations from the chosen spelling scheme		➤ bullet points
23	Use legible, joined writing consistently		➤ tables, charts, diagrams
GD1	Begin to use semi-colons to separate main clauses		Use a range of verb forms:
GD2	Adapt sentence structure by re-ordering or embedding clauses and use different sentence lengths to create effects		➤ progressive
GD3	Expanded noun phrases and sentence starters with effective word choices add detail		➤ perfect
GD4	Manipulate formality in different types of writing		➤ modal
GD5	Begin to experiment using the passive voice		Provide a range of opportunities to write for varying levels of formality:
GD6	Writing is clearly structured and organised according to the text type		➤ a formal persuasive letter to a company
GD7	Commas are used accurately to mark grammatical boundaries and proofreading checks that they help to clarify meaning		➤ an informal letter/email to a friend
GD8	Editing process can involve taking out or simplifying rather than just adding or amending		➤ a friendly-formal information text
GD9	Consistently use vocabulary from across the curriculum in their writing		➤ formal and informal sets of instructions
GD10	Consistently apply Y5 spelling expectations across their writing		➤ a formal police/eye-witness report
			Attempts made to show an alternative point of view or to engage reader with an unexpected approach in their writing
			Paragraphs:
			➤ are clearly constructed, guiding reader through text
			➤ clearly signal changes in time, place and/or events

Year 6 Writing

When children start Year 6, they should be able to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell the Year 5 words from the word list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use relative and embedded clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use modal verbs and adverbs to express possibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain cohesion within and between paragraphs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet expectations of the Y5 spelling programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use commas to punctuate clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all Year 5 punctuation consistently and accurately 	

It is important that these skills are embedded for automaticity as early as possible into Year 6 if not already. This should inform intervention teaching alongside the quality first teaching of Y6 objectives.

	Skills progression	Example	Composition
1	Write for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of reader	Narratives, newspaper and chronological reports, diaries, letters, recounts, persuasive leaflets, advertising, discussion, instructions, explanation, poetry	Make choices about the most efficient way to note ideas, drawing on research from a range of sources where necessary Control and maintain plots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ use of foreshadowing ➤ dialogue to move the action on ➤ stories told from more than one viewpoint Use different ways of opening and closing narratives
2	Use expanded noun phrases across their writing to convey complicated information precisely	<u>Numerous fish</u> can be found in the world's oceans. The creature had a <u>pointed spike on the end of it's poisonous-looking tail</u> .	
3	Use verb tenses consistently and accurately		
4	Use formal and informal question tags	You would not want the forests to die, would you? I'm right – aren't I?	
5	Use passive voice to create empathy or	Sarah had been trapped...	

	suspense		
6	Use passive voice to create a formal tone	The operation is being conducted by the surgeon..	<p>Develop characters in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ relationships between characters ➤ how others react to them ➤ use of grammatical features such as passive voice <p>Extend and refine their use of narrative language features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reported speech instead of direct ➤ repetition for effect ➤ power of three linked to grammar expectations (The storm howled through the harbour, sails flapping and metal clanging, as the night drew in.) <p>Extend and refine their use of non-fiction language features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ technical vocabulary linked to topic ➤ precise description <p>Use a range of verb forms for effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ progressive ➤ perfect ➤ modal
7	Use semi-colons to mark independent clauses	There were six villages, dotted irregularly around the coast; Carment was the one furthest north.	
8	Use dialogue to convey character and advance the action		
9	Develop settings, characters and atmosphere in detail		
10	Use a range of simple, compound and complex sentence structures, moving the position of the subordinate clause (within TAF bullets 1, 4 and 5)		
11	Manipulate and control the use of narrative language features (within TAF bullets 1, 2, 3 and 4)	language to control time and pace, repetition for effect, power of three, passive voice, dialect	
12	Use the range of punctuation taught at KS2 mostly correctly		
13	Use a range of figurative language (within TAF bullets 1 and 4)	similies, metaphor, allusion, personification, idioms	
14	Manipulate and control the use of non-fiction language features (within TAF bullets 1 and 4)	technical vocabulary, rhetorical questions, passive voice	
15	Manipulate and control the use of organisational features (within TAF bullets 1, 4 and 5)		
16	Use a range of devices to build cohesion within and between paragraphs	Repetition, adverbials, ellipsis, referencing, noun/pronoun chains	
17	Use a dictionary and thesaurus effectively	By 3 rd /4 th letter, appropriate word choices	

18	Evaluate their writing through discussion and make improvements through revising the grammar and vocabulary in relation to the Y6 grammar and spelling expectations		
19	Proof-read and edit their writing		
20	Read their own writing aloud using appropriate intonation, controlling the tone, volume and movement to make the meaning clear		
21	Spell most words from the Y5/6 word list and use these accurately in their writing	see National Curriculum	
22	Meet the Y6 spelling expectations in the National Curriculum	see National Curriculum	
23	Use legible, joined writing consistently when writing at speed		
24	Use colons to mark independent clauses	The nightmare never changed: Daniel was trapped in a sinking fishing boat.	
GD1	Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing		
GD1(a)	All samples have a clear purpose and audience with the reader successfully engaged		
GD1(b)	All samples also show the individual 'voice' and style of the pupil as a writer		
GD1(c)	Shorter pieces are well-crafted for impact and longer pieces are sustained and consistent		
GD1(d)	Writing is carefully structured and organised according to its context		
GD1(e)	Paragraphs successfully guide the reader		

	through the text and are shaped and developed to ensure cohesion		
GD1 (f)	Endings are clear and linked to openings dependent on the text type		
GD2	Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register		
GD2(a)	Word choices are precise and selected for the purpose and audience (formal and informal language)		
GD3	Demonstrate an assured and conscious control over levels of formality		
GD3(a)	Establish a convincing individual viewpoint and sustain it throughout the piece		
GD3(b)	The use of sentences is controlled and a range of structures are used to create specific effects		
GD3(c)	Literary devices are well-chosen and used appropriately to create intended effects		
GD4	Use the range of punctuation taught at KS2 correctly	semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens, ellipsis	
GD4	Use punctuation to avoid ambiguity or enhance meaning	defining and non-defining relative clauses clearly marked; punctuation for emphasis and effect	
GD5	Consistently apply Y6 spelling expectations across their writing		
GD6	Writing is fluent, joined and legible with a developed personal style		