Writing Progression

Menu	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Other word building spelling	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 apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1	-ful, -less, -ly	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 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	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,	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
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	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.		
Handwriting	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	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	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 the writing implement that is best suited for a	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
Progression in Writing		writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) writing about real events writing poetry writing for different purposes	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	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,	as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have
Planning Writing	saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it	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
Drafting Writing	sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	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)	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	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
Editing Writing	discuss what they have written with the teacher or 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		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	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	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
Performing Writing	 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. 	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation 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. 	intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is	 perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
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)	 using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of 	use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

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Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs	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	using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun converting nouns or adjectives into verbs verb prefixes devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	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
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	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'	punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital	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)	in writing • using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate	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
Grammatical Terminology		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