





Personal Responsibility In Delivering Excellence Writing Progression Overview

	F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Transcription (Spelling)	 enjoy songs and rhymes Tuning in and paying attention joining in with songs and rhymes and copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus, door number or familiar logo understand the five key concepts of print Print has meaning Print can have different purposes We read English from left to right and from top to bottom develop their phonological awareness so that they can spot and suggest rhymes count or clap syllables in words recognise words with the same initial sound 	 understand the five key concepts of print -Print has meaning -Print can have different purposes -We read English from left to right and from top to bottom develop their phonological awareness so that they can spot and suggest rhymes spell words by identifying the sounds and the writing the sounds with the letters 	 words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught common exception words 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 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 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	 segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) 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 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words and punctuation taught so far. 	 spell further homophones (including here/hear, to/two/too, they're/their/there) spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1) use further prefixes and suffixes (including dis-, -ly, mis) and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals use the first 2 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. 	 spell further homophones (including missed/mist, which/witch, accept/except) spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1) use further prefixes and suffixes (including in-, im-, il-, -ation, - ous) 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 write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 	 spell some words with 'silent' letters (including doubt, debt, lamb, autumn) continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused (affect/effect, desert/dessert, allowed/aloud) 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 use further prefixes and suffixes (including -ity, -al, -ise, -ive, - ness, de- and re-) and understand the guidance for adding them use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary 	 spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused (advice/advise, licence/license, practice/practise) 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 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them (-ably, -able, - ibly, -ible) use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary

Handwriting	 enjoy drawing freely 	Form uppercase and	 sit correctly at a table, 	 form lower-case 	 use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that 	 choosing which shape of a letter to use when
	 add some marks to 	lowercase letters	holding a pencil	letters of the correct	are needed to join letters and understand which	given choices and deciding whether or not to
	their drawings, which	correctly	comfortably and	size relative to one	letters, when adjacent to one another, are best	join specific letters
	they give meaning to.		correctly	another	left unjoined	 choosing the writing implement that is best
	E.g. That says	Use comfortable grip	 begin to form lower- 	 start using some of 	 increase the legibility, consistency and quality 	suited for a task
	mummy.	with good control	case letters in the	the diagonal and	of their handwriting	
	 write some letters 	when holding pens	correct direction,	horizontal strokes		
	accurately	and pencils	starting and finishing in	needed to join letters		
	 show a preference 		the right place	and understand		
	for a dominant hand	Develop their small	 form capital letters 	which letters, when		
	 starting to 	motor skills so that	 form digits 0-9 	adjacent to one		
	confidently use their	they can use a range	 understand which 	another, are best left		
	core muscle strength	of tools (including	letters belong to which	unjoined		
	to achieve a good	writing equipment)	handwriting 'families'	 write capital letters 		
	posture when sitting	safely and	and to practise these	and digits of the		
	at a table or sitting on	competently		correct size,		
	a floor			orientation and		
	 begin to develop 	Use their core muscle		relationship to one		
	their small motor skills	strength to achieve a		another and to lower-		
	so that they can use a	good posture when		case letters		
	range of tools	sitting at a table or		 use spacing 		
	(including writing	sitting on a floor		between words that		
	equipment) safely and			reflects the size of the		
	competently	Develop the		letters.		
		foundations of a				
		handwriting style				
		which is fast, accurate				
		and efficient				

Composition	 say some words in 	write short	 saying out loud what 	 writing narratives 	 discussing writing 	 discussing writing 	 identifying the 	 identifying the
(including planning,	songs and rhymes	sentences with words	they are going to write	about personal	similar to that which	similar to that which	audience for and	audience for and
drafting, editing and	 sing songs and say 	with known letter-	about	experiences and	they are planning to	they are planning to	purpose of the	purpose of the
performing)	rhymes independently	sound	 composing a sentence 	those of others (real	write in order to	write in order to	writing, selecting the	writing, selecting the
perior	 repeat words and 	correspondences.	orally before writing it	and fictional)	understand and learn	understand and learn	appropriate form and	appropriate form and
	phrases from familiar	 reread what they 	sequencing sentences	 writing about real 	from its structure,	from its structure,	using other similar	using other similar
	stories	have written to check	to form short narratives	events	vocabulary and	vocabulary and	writing as models for	writing as models for
	 notice some print, 	that it makes sense	 re-reading what they 	writing poetry	grammar	grammar	their own	their own
	such as the first letter	use some of their	have written to check	writing for different	 discussing and 	 discussing and 	 in writing narratives, 	 in writing narratives,
	of their name, a bus,	print and letter	that it makes sense	purposes	recording ideas	recording ideas	considering how	considering how
	door number or	knowledge in their	 discuss what they have 	planning or saying out	 composing and 	 composing and 	authors have	authors have
	familiar logo	early writing e.g	written with the teacher	loud what they are	rehearsing sentences	rehearsing sentences	developed characters	developed characters
	 make marks on their 	captions and phrases	or other pupils	going to write about	orally (including	orally (including	and settings in what	and settings in what
	picture to stand for	write some or all of	read their writing	writing down ideas		dialogue),	pupils have read,	pupils have read,
	their name	their name		and/or key words,	dialogue),	e <i>n</i>	listened to or seen	listened to or seen
			aloud clearly enough to		progressively building	progressively building		
	 understand the five 	writing a growing	be heard by their peers	including new	a varied and rich	a varied and rich	performed	performed
	key concepts of print	number of letters	and the teacher.	vocabulary	vocabulary and an	vocabulary and an	 noting and 	 noting and
	-Print has meaning	accurately – in line		 encapsulating what 	increasing range of	increasing range of	developing initial	developing initial
	-Print can have	with school's phonics		they want to say,	sentence structures	sentence structures	ideas, drawing on	ideas, drawing on
	different purposes	programme		sentence by sentence	 organising 	 organising 	reading and research	reading and research
	-We read English from	 identify new 		 evaluating their 	paragraphs around a	paragraphs around a	where necessary	where necessary
	left to right and from	vocabulary specific		writing with the	theme	theme	 selecting 	selecting
	top to bottom	before planning		teacher and other	 in narratives, 	 in narratives, 	appropriate grammar	appropriate grammar
	 engage in extended 	activities.		pupils • rereading to	creating settings,	creating settings,	and vocabulary,	and vocabulary,
	conversations about	use new vocabulary		check that their	characters and plot	characters and plot •	understanding how	understanding how
	stories learning new	throughout the day.		writing makes sense	 assessing the 	in non-narrative	such choices can	such choices can
	vocabulary	 ask questions to find 		and that verbs to	effectiveness of their	material, using simple	change and enhance	change and enhance
	use some of their	out more.		indicate time are used	own and others'	organisational devices	meaning	meaning
	print and letter	 describe events in 		correctly and	writing and suggesting	(headings &	 in narratives, 	 in narratives,
	knowledge in their	some detail.		consistently, including	improvements	subheadings)	describing settings,	describing settings,
	early writing e.g	 develop social 		verbs in the	 proposing changes to 	 assessing the 	characters and	characters and
	writing a pretend	phrases e.g. talk		continuous form •	grammar and	effectiveness of their	integrating dialogue	atmosphere and
	shopping list	routines like "Good		proofreading to check	vocabulary to improve	own and others'	to convey character	integrating dialogue to
	 write the initial 	Morning,"		for errors in spelling,	consistency	writing and	and advance the	convey character and
	sound their name	 engage in story 		grammar and	 proofread for 	suggesting	action	advance the action
	 write some letters 	times.		punctuation	spelling and	improvements	 précising longer 	 précising longer
	accurately	 listen to and talk 		 read aloud what 	punctuation errors	 proposing changes 	passages	passages
		about stories to build		they have written	 read their own 	to grammar and	 using a range of 	 using a wide range
		familiarity and		with appropriate	writing aloud, to a	vocabulary to improve	devices to build	of devices to build
		understanding.		intonation to make	group or the whole	consistency, including	cohesion within and	cohesion within and
		 retell the story, once 		the meaning clear	class, using	the accurate use of	across paragraphs	across paragraphs
		that have developed a			appropriate intonation	pronouns in	 using further 	 using further
		deep familiarity with			and controlling the	sentences	organisational and	organisational and
		the text, some as			tone and volume so	 proofread for 	presentational	presentational devices
		exact repetition and			that the meaning is	spelling and	devices to structure	to structure text and
					clear.	punctuation errors		to guide the reader

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	some in their own		 read their own 	text and to guide the	assessing the
	words.		writing aloud, to a	reader	effectiveness of their
	 engage in non- 		group or the whole	 assessing the 	own and others'
	fiction book.		class, using	effectiveness of their	writing
	 listen to and talk 		appropriate	own writing	 proposing changes
	about selected non-		intonation and	 proposing changes 	to vocabulary,
	fiction to develop a		controlling the tone	to vocabulary,	grammar and
	deep familiarity with		and volume so that	grammar and	punctuation to
	new knowledge and		the meaning is clear.	punctuation to	enhance effects and
	vocabulary.		Ū	enhance effects and	clarify meaning
	,			clarify meaning	• ensuring the
				 ensuring the 	consistent and correct
				consistent and correct	use of tense
				use of tense	throughout a piece of
				throughout a piece of	writing
				writing	 ensuring correct
				proofread for	subject and verb
				• prooffead for spelling and	
					agreement when
				punctuation errors	using singular and
				• perform their own	plural, distinguishing
				compositions, using	between the language
				appropriate	of speech and writing
				intonation, volume,	and choosing the
				and movement so	appropriate register •
				that meaning is clear	proofread for spelling
					and punctuation
					errors
					 perform their own
					compositions, using
					appropriate
					intonation, volume,
					and movement so that
					meaning is clear
					<u> </u>
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Vocabulary and Grammar	• write short sentences with words with known sound letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop	 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using coordinating conjunction "and" regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) 	 expanded noun phrases to describe and specify joining words and joining clauses using coordinating conjunction 'and', 'so', 'but' extending the range of sentences with more than one clause 	 extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including although, as, after, before, while using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and 	 extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including just as, so that, as soon as, by the time choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for 	 use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility extending the range of sentences with more than one clause 	 using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence extending the range of sentences with
		 un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because • sentences with different forms:	 cause (and place) using the present perfect form of verbs 	 clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using fronted adverbials 	by using a wider range of conjunctions, including now that, even though, whenever, wherever, until, unless • using the perfect form of verbs to mark	more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including once, provided that, since, whereas • recognising vocabulary and
		 separation of words with spaces capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') 	statement, question, exclamation, command • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using when, if, or because) and coordination (using so, and, or but) • some features of	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)	 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 	relationships of time and cause • using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun • converting nouns or adjectives into verbs • devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time,	structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms • using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause • differences in informal and formal language • synonyms & Antonyms
			written Standard English • suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, - ness) • sentence demarcation • commas in lists • apostrophes for omission & singular possession			place and number	 further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis
Punctuation	 write short sentences with words 	 beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital 	 learning how to use both familiar and new 	 using and punctuating direct 	 using commas after fronted adverbials 	 using commas to clarify meaning or 	 using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

		with known sound letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop	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 'l'	punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)	speech (i.e. Inverted commas)	 indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) 	avoid ambiguity in writing • using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	 using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses • using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
Rainbow Grammar		Subject Predicate Stop	Subject Predicate Stop	Subject Predicate Stop Adverbial clause	Subject Predicate Stop Adverbial clause Linking adverb Direct speech	Subject Predicate Stop Adverbial clause Linking adverb Direct speech Non-finite clause	Subject Predicate Stop Adverbial clause Linking adverb Direct speech Non-finite clause Relative clause	Subject Predicate Stop Adverbial clause Linking adverb Direct speech Non-finite clause Relative clause
Key Terminology	Story, rhyme,	letter, capital letter (for sentence starters), full stop, sentence	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	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