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| **Lichfield and Tamworth Catholic Primary Partnership****Progression in Writing** |
|  | **Stage A** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 4** | **Stage 5** | **Stage 6** |
| **Sentence Structure / Grammar** | Write simple sentences which can be read by others | Write simple sentencesWrite simple compound sentences using ‘and’Use standard forms of verbs e.g. go, went | Write correctly structured simple and compound sentences.Use a variety of simple conjunctions for:-subordination (when, if, that, because) -coordination (or, and, but).Use a variety of sentence beginningsUse the tense that is appropriate to the task.Use sentences with different forms:-question-exclamation -commandUse progressive form of verbs in present and past tense to mark actions (e.g. she is drumming, he was shouting) | Begin to write sentences with more than one clauseUse an increasing variety of sentence openingsExpress time, place and cause using: -conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because)-adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore) -prepositions (e.g. before after, during, in, because of) Use correct tense correctly and consistentlyWrite in first and third personUse ‘a’ and ‘an’ correctly. | Write using a mixture of grammatically accurate simple and compound sentencesUse a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although to write sentences with more than 1 clause.Use a wide and varied range of sentence openingsWrite using extended noun phases modified by the addition of modifying adjectives / prepositions (e.g the strict, maths teacher with curly hair Use pronouns and nouns appropriately to avoid repetition.Use fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news) | Use a mixture of simple, compound and complex sentences to extend meaning and add variety and interestWrite, taking into account audience and purpose for writing Use expanded phrases and clauses to add information or detailUse appropriate direct and reported speechUse appropriate tense changes consistently and accuratelyUse relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when whose that or the omitted relative pronounBegin to indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will must) | Use a variety ofsimple, compound and complex sentences to reflect formal and informal situationsWrite controlled complex sentences showing understanding of manipulation of clauses for different effects. Use relative clauses using a wide range of relative pronouns (or an implied relative pronoun) to clarify and explain relationships between ideasUse a range of verb forms (e.g. *conditional and passive*), mostly accuratelyUse the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Use appropriate choice of tense to support whole text cohesion Write using modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility, probability and certainty |
| **Punctuation** | Use capital letters and full stops to demarcate sentences | Begin to use: -capital letters- full stops -question marks -exclamation marks Use capital letters for the personal pronoun I and begin to use capitals for some proper nouns (e.g. days of the week, other names). | Write with consistent use of: -capital letters -full stops - question marks - exclamation marksUse commas to separate an item in a listUse apostrophes to mark where letters are missing (omission)Start to use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns | Write with consistent and accurate use of: -capital letters -full stops - question marks - exclamation marksUse capital letters accurately for proper nounsUse inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, Begin to use commas to mark phrases and clauses | Add commas after fronted adverbialsUse inverted commas and commas correctly to punctuation direct speechUse apostrophes to mark singular ***and*** plural possession | Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity ( e.g. Let’s eat grandma. Let’s eat, grandma)Use inverted commas to demarcate direct speech, **with** new lines used for each new speakerUse brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis | Use a range of punctuation including brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis, hyphens to avoid ambiguity; consistent punctuation of bullet points; use of semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundaries between independent clauses (e.g. It’s raining; I’m fed up); and use of colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colon within list |
| **Text Structure and Organisation** | Write a sequence of demarcated sentences | Plan sentences orally before they are writtenSequence sentences to form short narratives based on fictional and real experiences.Begin to use some features of different text types | Write narratives with opening, middle and ending and events in a chronological orderWrite simple narratives about personal experiences and those of othersWrite about real events and simple poems | Plan writing using ideas gathered from wider reading and modelling.Identify purpose and audience in order to writeWrite narratives with opening, middle with a clear resolutionGroup similar information together Start to use paragraphs for all forms of writing.Structure non-narrative text types appropriately.Use simple organisational devices including headings and sub-headings | Write stories with more detailed settings and characters, along with a coherent plotWrite stories with a developed ending of an appropriate lengthWrite in paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Include an introduction, ordered sections and a brief conclusion, as well as other organisational devices in non-narrative texts | Write, structure and organise texts for a range of purposes and audiencesWrite a story structure which is well developed, usingparagraphs to mark changes of time, scene, action or personDevelop sequences of events around a main sentence within paragraphs and link ideas across paragraphsDevelop characters through descriptions of appearance, actions and direct or reported speechUse fronted adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphsUse tense choice and other devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Use a wide range of layout conventions and presentational devices to indicate main and supporting points.  | Write for a range of purposes and audiences demonstrating the **selection and use of suitable forms**Write in paragraphs to develop and expand some ideas, descriptions, themes and events **in depth**Create relationships between paragraphs to give clear structure and coherence to the whole storyWrite elements of dialogue, action and description which are interwoven appropriatelyUse a range of organisational and presentational devices, including use of columns, bullet points and tables to guide the readerUse a range of cohesive devices to link ideas within and across paragraphs (including repetition of a word or phrase; grammatical connections, such as adverbials; and ellipsis)Write with a controlled structure across the whole piece which maintains and emphasises the context and purpose of writing Write non-narrative texts in sequenced sections or paragraphs which contribute to the overall effectiveness and shape of the text |
| **Use of Language / Vocabulary** | Begin to think of appropriate vocabulary for writing | Use vocabulary which is appropriate to the subject matterUse adjectives for description | Use adjectives, adverbs and expanded noun phrases to describe and specifyUses some specific vocabulary linked to the topic in non-narrative writing | Use adventurous word choices to add detail and engage the reader e.g. adverbs to add detail to verbsUse technical language appropriate to the text type | Use noun phrases, adverbs and adjectives to create variety and add interestModify adjectives for emphasisUse a wider range of powerful verbsUse technical and precise vocabulary in non-narrative writingExplain and establish viewpoint in writing | Use nouns and noun phrases modified by preposition phrases to expand and develop ideas, information and descriptionWrite with a narrator’s or character’s viewpoint which is established and controlledWrite with an appropriate adaptation of features of chosen form to meet the purpose of the task or for a specific audienceUse effective, technical and precise vocabulary for effect e.g. to inform, persuade, explain etc. Use a writer’s viewpoint which is established and controlled (e.g. a consistent perspective is evident throughout the piece) | Apply vocabulary choices which are imaginative and used precisely and appropriately to create impact and augment meaning Make appropriate choices between colloquial language and standard English (match formal and informal situations)Write narratives by using appropriate descriptions of settings, characters and atmosphere including integration of dialogue to convey character and advance the actionUse effective well-chosen phrases *e.g. adverbials, expanded noun phrases* to engage reader and for clarity of meaningUse expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information conciselyUse a wider range of narrative techniques to engage the reader, *e.g. use of flashback and time-shift*Write from a well- controlled and convincing viewpoint  |
| **Spelling** | Use phonemes and graphemes in line with Letters and sounds including phase 4  | Use phonemes and graphemes in line with Letters and sounds including phase 5Apply simple spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NCAdd ‘s’ and ‘es’ to words to create pluralsSpell and use words with the prefix ‘un’ Spell and use words with the suffixes ing, -ed, -er and –est where there is no change in the spelling of the root word  | Apply simple spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NCUse phonemes, graphemes and spelling patterns in line with Letters and Sounds including Phase 6 | Apply spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NC (Year 3 and 4) | Apply spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NC (Year 3 and 4) | Apply spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NC (Year 5 and 6) | Apply spelling rules from Appendix 1 of NC (Year 5 and 6) |
| **Handwriting** | Begin to form cursive lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting at and finishing in the right place Begin to hold a pencil comfortably and correctly  | Form cursive lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting at and finishing in the right place Hold a pencil comfortably and correctly Form capital letters and digits 0-9 Introduce handwriting ‘families’ and practise these | Form cursive lower case letters in the correct size relative to one anotherStart to use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters | Write using joined cursive, legible script | Write using joined cursive, legible script | Write using joined cursive, legible scriptWrite at an efficient speed | Write using joined cursive, legible scriptWrite at an efficient speed to maintain fluency  |

\*Drafting and editing should be developed in all year groups, in order for pupils to self-assess and improve their own writing competency.

\*\*Stage A, relates to the minimum expectation for pupils leaving the foundation stage, Stage 2, refers to the minimum expectations for pupils at end of key stage 1 and Stage 6, refers to the minimum expectations for pupils at the end of key stage 2.

**Thanks to St Elizabeth’s for sharing this resource.**