

St Mary and St Giles – Writing Progression Map							
	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



Composition

Give their attention to what others say and respond appropriately, while engaged in another activity. (ELG 01)

Answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories and events. (ELG 02)

Sequence sentences to form short narratives.

Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.

Use some features of different text types (although these may not be consistent).

Use simple sentence structures.

Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).

Write about real events.

Begin to use ideas from own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing.

Demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience.

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Proofread their own and others' work to check for errors with increasing accuracy, and make improvements.

Write a range of narratives and nonfiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genrespecific layout

devices).

Write narratives with a clear beginning, middle and end with a coherent plot.

Proofread confidently and amend their own and others' writing, e.g. adding in nouns/pronouns to avoid repetition, recognising where verbs and subjects do not agree or lapses in tense.

Write for a range of purposes and audiences, confidently selecting structure and organisation of a text depending on audience and purpose.

Describe settings, characters and atmosphere to consciously engage the reader.

Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action with increasing confidence.

Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing).

In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere.

Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action.



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Composition	Begin to organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme.	Create more detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader. Consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme.	Select and use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining, etc. Begin to proofread work to precise longer passages by removing unnecessary repetition or irrelevant details. Create paragraphs that are usually suitably linked. Proofread their work and assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and make necessary corrections and improvements.	



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connecting ideas or events. (ELG 03) Write sentences that can be read by themselves and others. (ELG 10) Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun '1'. Use an adjective to describe a noun. Understand word classes (N,V,A).	h						<u></u>	OF ENGLAND
	grammar, punctuatio	and future forms accurately when talking about events. (ELG 03) Develop own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events. (ELG 03) Write sentences that can be read by themselves and	Join words and join clauses using 'and'. Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l'. Use an adjective to describe a noun. Understand word	phrases to describe and specify. Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently. Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) to join clauses. Use sentences with different forms: statement, question,	ambitious word choices to add detail. Maintain the correct tense (including present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing. Use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups. Use inverted commas in direct speech. Use subordinate	tense throughout a piece of writing. Use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was', 'I did' rather than 'I done'. Use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups. Use all the necessary punctuation in direct speech mostly	punctuation from previous year groups. Use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity with increasing accuracy. Use a wider range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion including time adverbials, e.g. later; place adverbials, e.g. nearby; and number,	and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility). Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across



Vocabulary, grammar, punctuation		Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required.	Begin to use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause. Use 'a' or 'an' correctly most of the time.	Use apostrophes for singular and plural possession with increasing confidence. Expand noun phrases regularly with the addition of modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the strict teacher with curly hair. Regularly choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it. Use fronted adverbials, e.g. As quick as a flash, Last weekend; usually demarcated with commas.	Use relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose, that), e.g. Professor Scriffle, who was a famous inventor, had made a new discovery. Use brackets, dashes or commas to begin to indicate parenthesis. Use adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might, etc.	Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing. Use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech).



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Spelling	Use their phonics knowledge to write words in ways they match their spoken sounds. (ELG 10) Write some irregular common words. (ELG 10) Spell some words correctly and make phonetically plausible attempts at other words. (ELG 10)	Spell most words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught. Spell most Y1 common exception words. Spell the days of the week.	Segment spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly and making phonicallyplausible attempts at others. Spell many common exception words.	Begin to spell homophones correctly, e.g. which and witch. Spell some of the Year 3 and 4 statutory spelling words correctly.	Spell homophones correctly, e.g. which and witch Spell all of the Year 3 and 4 statutory spelling words correctly.	Spell many complex homophones correctly, e.g. affect/effect, practice/practise, etc. Spell many words correctly from the Y5/6 statutory spelling list.	Spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary.			



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Prefixes and suffixes		Use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker. Use the prefix un–. Use –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.		Spell some of the Year 3 and 4 statutory spelling words correctly. Spell many words with prefixes correctly, e.g. irrelevant, autograph, incorrect, disobey, superstar, antisocial.	Spell all words with prefixes correctly, e.g. irrelevant, autograph, incorrect, disobey, superstar, antisocial. Spell all words with suffixes correctly, e.g. usually, poisonous, adoration.	Spell many verb prefixes correctly, e.g. deactivate, overturn, misconduct, etc. Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes, e.g. designate, classify, criticise, etc.				



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Handwriting	Handle equipment and tools effectively (pencils for writing). (ELG 04)	Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Form capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. Form digits 0-9.	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 a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy.	Consistently use a neat, joined handwriting style.	Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.	Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.			