Writing Progression

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EYFS		Year I	Year 2	Year 3						
Writing in the EYFS involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing). Early Learning Goals These are not the curriculum but the end assessment for EYFS Children at the expected	Phonic & Whole word spelling	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	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which I 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	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix I)						
level of development will: - Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; - Spell words by identifying sounds in them and	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 I	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 I	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						
representing the sounds with a letter or letters; -	Transcription	l	 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. 							
	Handwriting	sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and 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 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these	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						
	Contexts for 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						
	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						
	Drafting Writing	sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense		organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)						
	Editing Writing	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils	evaluating their writing with the teacher and 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 proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	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						
	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.						
	Vocabulary	leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using "and"	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify	 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) 						
	Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of words with spaces sentence demarcation (.!?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')	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 co-ordination (using or, and, or but) some features of written Standard English suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) sentence demaracation commas in lists apostrophes for ommission & singular posession	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)						
	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'		using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)						
	Grammatical Terminology	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 (or 'speech marks')						
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	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Phonic & Whole word spelling	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which I 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	• spell further homophones • spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix I)	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix I)	spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused 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 I
Other word building spelling	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 I	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	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, 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. 	
Handwriting	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	use when given choices and deciding whether or
Contexts for 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	identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, 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, listened to or seen performed
Planning Writing	 planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about 	composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a	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
Drafting Writing	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)	• in non-narrative material, using simple	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, 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 structure text and to guide the reader
Editing Writing	evaluating their writing with the teacher and 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 proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	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	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	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 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. 	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Vocabulary	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify	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)	more than one clause by using a wider range of	 use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	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 co-ordination (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	verbs in contrast to the past tense	cohesion	using the perfect form of verbs to mark 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 verb prefixes devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)	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)	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
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

	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	KS3
	spell further homophones	spell some words with 'silent' letters	spell some words with 'silent' letters	Writing Pupils should be taught to:
	• spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	• continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often	• continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often	write accurately, fluently, effectively and at length for pleasure and information
Phonic & Whole word spelling		confused 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 I	confused 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 I	through: writing for a wide range of purposes and audiences, including: well-structured formal expository and narrative essays stories, scripts, poetry and other imaginative writing notes and polished scripts for talks and
Other word building spelling	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 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	understand the guidance for adding them	presentations • a range of other narrative and non- narrative texts, including arguments, and personal and formal letters * summarising and organising material, and supporting ideas and arguments with any necessary factual detail * applying their growing knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and text structure to their writing and selecting the appropriate form
Transcription	 write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 			* drawing on knowledge of literary and rhetorical devices from their reading and listening to enhance the impact of their writing
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	use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that	use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters	 plan, draft, edit and proof-read through considering how their writing reflects the audiences and purposes for which it was intended amending the vocabulary, grammar and structure of their writing to improve its coherence and overall effectiveness paying attention to accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling; applying the spelling patterns and rules set out in English Appendix I to the key stage I and 2 programmes of study for English. Grammar and vocabulary Pupils should be
Contexts for Writing	from its structure, vocabulary and grammar		form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings	taught to: * consolidate and build on their knowledge of grammar and vocabulary through: * extending and applying the grammatical knowledge set out in English Appendix 2 to the key stage I and 2 programmes of study to analyse more challenging texts * studying the effectiveness and impact of
Planning Writing	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 or reading and research where necessary 	 noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary 	
Drafting Writing	 organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices 	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, 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 structure text and to guide the reader	vocabulary, 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	achieve particular effects A knowing and understanding the differences between spoken and written language, including differences associated with formal and informal registers, and between Standard English and other varieties of English Using Standard English confidently in their own writing and speech
Editing Writing	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	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	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 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. 	 perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. 	 perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. 	
Vocabulary	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 expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to 	 use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	
Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	using fronted adverbials difference between plural and possesive -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	mark 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 verb prefixes		
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation) within and surrounding inverted commas)	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	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	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	



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