Writing Skills Progression Grid								
Skill	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Composition	Listening, Attention and Understanding Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions. Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. Speaking Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction and poems where appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from the teacher.	Can say out loud what they are going to write about Orally rehearses sentences before writing Begins to sequence sentences to form short narratives Writing can be read without requiring mediation from the child Uses mainly single and co-ordinating multiclause sentences May use adjectives to describe size and colour Read back their writing clearly Can identify if writing makes sense and starts to suggest improvements with prompting	Says out loud what hey are going to write about and plans ideas on paper Writes down ideas and key words, including new vocabulary and may use a planning frame Writes simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others Writes effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing Maintains form when writing poetry Uses a wide range of single, co-ordinating and subordinating multi-clause sentences Uses adventurous and varied vocabulary (adjectives, adverbs) Evaluates the effective use of word choice, grammar and punctuation and makes some revisions and	Plans extended writing by discussing and recording ideas with increasing independence Plans ideas and vocabulary with increasing independence, using planning frames Writes a variery of longer and shorter pieces of narrative, non-fiction and poetry using many features of selected forms Creates settings and characters in narrative Uses a range of single clause, co-ordinating and subordinating multi-clause sentencesm with some variety of conjunctions Begins to use some ambitious vocabulary (verbs and adverbials) Proof-reads own and others' writing and assesses its effectiveness, editing for grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation, making improvements Reads aloud their own	Plans extended written pieces using vocabulary and grammar influenced by other writers when discussing and recording ideas Uses planning frames and models independently Writes a variety of longer and shorter pieces of narrative, non-fiction and poetry for a range of purposes and audiences, demonstrating many approproiate features of the genre or text type Creates varied settings, characters and plots in narrative Uses a wide range of sentence structures and conjunctions Starts to make some deliberate as well as ambitious choices of vocabulary Proof-reads own and others' writing and evaluates its effectiveness, editing for grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation, making appropriate	Draws ideas for charatcers or settings in narrative from what they have read, listened to or seen performed Reseraches ideas when writing non-fiction May identify the audience and purpose for writing with support Uses appropriate planning models independently and effectively Uses the drafting process to make choices of grammar and vocabulary to clarify and enhance meaning, including use of a thesaurus Writes a variety of longer and shorter pieves of narrative, non-fiction and poetry for a range of purposes and audiences, using most features of the genre or text type appropriately Varies sentence structures and makes some deliberate decisions about sentence lengths Makes deliberate and	Independently draws ideas for both characters and settings in narrative from what has been rea, listened to or seen performed Independently identifies audience and purpose for writing Reseraches ideas, especially in non-fiction Uses a wide range of planning models, appropriate to form, selecting the most effective Writes effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate from and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing Effectively adds detail, qualification and precision by using adverbs, prepositional phrases and expanded noun phrases Precises longer passages appropriately Makes deliberate choices to use a wide range of clause structures and sentence	

	corrections	writing to a group or	changes to improve	appropriate vocabulary	lengths and varies their
	Mahaaaissalaaddisiassa	the whole class and	cohesion, including	choices	position within the
	Makes simple additions,	starts to use intonation	using pronouns to		sentence, understanding
	revisions and proof-	so that the meaning is	avoid repetition	Uses dialogue	the effect this has on
	reading corrections to	clear		independently to begin	the audience
	their own writing	E 1	Reads aloud their own	to provide more	
	Edita washa fas tasaa ta	Edits for correct and	writing to a group or	information about	Makes deliberate and
	Edits verbs for tense to	consistent tense	whole class, using	characters	informed vocabulary
	indicate time, including		appropriate intonation	A	choices (using a
	the progressive tense		and controlling the tone	Assess effectiveness,	thesaurus when
			and volume so that the	evaluates and edits	appropriate)
			meaning is clear	writin, proposing	D 1
			Edito for competend	changes to vocabulary,	Describes settings,
			Edits for correct and	grammar and	characters and
			consistent tense,	punctuation to enhance	atmosphere in
			including editing of the present perfect	effects and to clarify meaning within own	narrartives
			present perject	and others' writing	Integrates dialogue in
				and others writing	narratives to convey
				Edits for correct	characters and advance
				subject-verb agreement	action
				when using singular	action
				and plural	Assesses effectiveness,
				arta piarat	evaluates and edits
				Edits for correct,	writing, proposing
				consistent and	changes to the
				appropriate tense in	vocabulary, grammar
				writing including the	and punctuation to
				present, past,	enhance effects and
				progressive and perfect	clarify meaning within
				tenses	own and others' writing
					own and others writing
					Edits for correct
					subject-verb agreement
					when using singular
					and plural
					Edits for consistent,
					correct and appropriate
					use of tense throughout
					a piece of writing,
					especially when varying
					tense within a piece of
					writing, e.g. flashbacks
					metering, org. judantauelia

Writing Skills Progression Grid							
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Punctuation		Punctuates many sentences using a capital letter and a full stop. Sometimes uses a question mark or an exclamation mark. Uses a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.	Uses capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks to demarcate sentence boundaries. Uses commas to separate items in lists. Uses capital letters for almost all proper nouns. Spells most words with contracted forms and uses apostrophes for some singular possession in nouns.	Uses the full range of punctuation taught to the end of year 3 almost always correctly: full stops; capital letters for proper nouns; exclamation and question marks; commas in lists. Uses inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Uses apostrophes for contractions and singular possession in nouns mostly accurately, including some irregular words.	Uses the full range of punctuation taught to the end of year 3 almost always correctly: full stops; capital letters for proper nouns; exclamation and question marks; commas in lists; apostrophes for contractions and singular and plural possession in regular and irregular nouns. Almost always follows a fronted adverbial with a comma. Uses inverted commas mostly accurately and places a comma after a reporting clause (where appropriate) to punctuate direct speech. Uses the possessive apostrophe in singular and plural nouns, including nouns with irregular plurals.	Uses the full range of punctuation taught to the end of year 4 almost always correctly: full stops; capital letters for proper nouns; exclamation and question marks; commas in lists and after fronted adverbials; apostrophes for contractions and singular and plural possession in regular and irregular nouns. Uses commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity within writing. Uses brackets, dashes and comas for parenthesis. Uses the full range of punctuation for direct speech accurately and may also use inverted commas for quotations, where appropriate.	Uses the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly (e.g. semicolons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, uses such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity. Consistently, correctly and appropriately uses: brackets, dashes or commas (for parenthesis); commas (to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity); colons and semicolons (in lists); hyphens (to avoid ambiguity); and bullet points. Uses colons and semicolons to mark the boundary between independent clauses and may also use dashes in less formal writing.

Writing Skills Progression Grid							
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Grammar	Leaves spaces between words Adds suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root words (helping, helped, helper) Uses regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es Uses some simple adjectives to build noun plhrases, e.g. size or colour Joins words and clauses using and May begin to use other coordinating and subordinating conjuntions, e.g. but and because Sometimes marks the beginning or ending of writing using story language, e.g. Once upon a time or happily ever after Terminology: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	Forms nouns using suffixes (appendix 1) Uses varied and adventurous adjectives, adverbs and expanded noun phrases to describe Uses co-ordination and some subordination to join clauses Writes using the correct form of past and present tense, including progressive in some writing Uses sentences with different forms (statements, questions, explanations and commands) Writing has a clear beginning, middle and end Terminology: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past and present) apostrophe, comma	Uses words that come from the same word families (solve, solution, solver) Uses a wide range of ambitious adjectives, adverbs and expaned noun phrases to describe and specifiy Use verbs as adjectives to specify (The sobbing child) Uses the present perfect form of verbs Expresses time, place and cause using conjuntions, adverbs and prepositions Uses adverbs and adverbial phrases to sequence time, identify place or describe manner Usually uses simple paragraphs Terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas	Uses standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (we were/I did) Creates noun phrases in a variety of ways Writes using a variety of verb tenses appropriate to form (progressive, present perfect, simple past and present) Expresses time, place and cause by using a wide variety of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions Creates cohesion by using a wide range of adverbials Uses pronouns to avoid repetition of nouns Mostly uses paragraphs in fiction and nonfiction Uses some organisational devices in non-narrative writing Terminology: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	Converts nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes Uses relative clauses using a range of relative pronouns (or an implied relative pronoun) Modifies and specifies noun phrases, for example by using adverbs (the extremely tall teacher) Uses a variety of appropriate verb tenses Uses modal verbs Organises paragraphs to develop and expand some ideas Uses a range of organisational devices in non-narrative writing Uses cohesive devices within and across paragraphs including pronouns, repetition of a word or phrase, tense and adverbials Terminology: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	Understands and uses formal and informal vocabulary depending on context Uses passive mostly appropriately, e.g. to change perspective in journalistic writing or create suspense in stories Selects verb forms for meaning and effect Distinguishes between the language of speec and writing and chooses the appropriar register. Uses paragraphs to organise and expandideas, descriptions, themes or events, varying the length to build purpose Uses varied layout devices Links ideas confidently and consistently within and across paragraphusing a wide range of cohesive devices Terminology: subject, active, passive, synonym, antonymellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.	

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Transcription (spelling and handwriting)	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. Write simple phrases and sentence that can be read by others.	Spells words containing each of the 40+ phonemes and common exception words Uses the spelling rules for Year 1 accurately (NC appendix one) Sits correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly and forms lower case, cpaitals and digits 0-9 correctly Understands which letters belong to which handwriting 'families'	Segments spoken words into phonemes and represents these by graphemes, spelling most correctly Spells most common exception words from appendix 1 Uses a dictionary to check the spelling of words, using the first letter of a word Adds suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing including ment, mess, ful, less and ly Uses most of the spelling rules for Years 1 & 2 (NC appendix 1) Uses the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters Writes capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another Holds a pencil comfortably and correctly	Applies phonological knowledge to spell most regular words accurately Spells words using the spelling rules for Years 1 & 2 and some of the rules for Years 3 & 4 (NC appendix one) Uses a dictionary to check the spelling of words, starting to use the first two letters of a word Maintains consistency in spacing and size of words throughout most writing Diagonal and horizontal strokes are used consistently to join letters where appropriate	Spells words using the spelling rules for Years 1 & 2 and almost all of the rules for Years 3 & 4 (NC appendix one) Uses a dictionary to check the spelling of words, using the first three letters of a word Uses understanding of word families and root words to spell correctly words related in form and meaning Writes legibly, consistently and with increasing quality Uses diagonal and horizontal strokes consistently to join letters with an understanding that some adjacent letters may be best left unjoined	Spells words using the spelling rules for Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and some of the rules for Years 5 & 6 (NC appendix one) Uses the first three (plus) letters of a word to check its spelling and meaning in a dictionary Distinguishes between homophones and other words that are often confused and spells words with silent letters Maintains legible, fluent handwriting when writing at efficient speed	Spells words using the spelling rules for Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and almost all of the rules for Years 5 & 6 (NC appendix one) Uses a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary Maintains legible, fluent handwriting when writing at efficient speed	