

## Writing Progressions – Lickhill Primary School

	Punctuation	Sentence Structure	Text Structure + Organisation	Composition + Effect	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting
<b>YR</b>	Awareness of full stops, capital letters, question marks and exclamation marks when reading a shared or individual text.	Awareness of the concept of a sentence. Awareness of time words – first, next, then, after, finally	Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of text types	Alliteration Repetition Rhyme	Nouns Adjectives Using capital letters for names Alliteration Using and to join sentences	All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent Begin consonant digraphs and vowel digraphs Segmenting spoken words into sound Choosing graphemes to represent the sounds Words with adjacent consonants	Refine gross motor skills – such as Write Dance. Refine fine motor skills eg. Tweezers. Correct pencil grip. Awareness of correct letter formations and orientation. Good writing position.
<b>Y1</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Exclamation marks	Full sentences BOYS sentences Simple 2A sentences Time connectives – first, next, then, after, later, finally	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Finger spaces between words	Alliteration Repetition Rhyme Composing sentence orally and then writing it Reread writing	Nouns Adjectives Verbs Similes Alliteration Using capital letters for names, places, I etc Practise using exclamation marks and question marks accurately Using commas in a list accurately Using and to join sentences Introduce BOYS, because and if as connectives Introduce capital letters accurately for proper nouns Suffixes and prefixes Singular and plural	Revision of work covered in Reception The sounds <i>f, l, s, z, and k</i> spelt as <i>ff, ll, ss, zz</i> and <i>ck</i> The <i>nk</i> and <i>-tch</i> sounds Division of words into syllables The <i>v</i> sound at the end of words ( <i>ve</i> ) Adding <i>s</i> and <i>es</i> Adding endings <i>-ing, -ed</i> and <i>-er</i> to verbs and <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> to adjectives where no change is needed to root word Vowel digraphs and trigraphs Words ending <i>-y</i> Consonant spellings <i>ph</i> and <i>wh</i> Prefix <i>-un</i> Compound words Common exception words	Refine gross motor skills – such as Write Dance. Refine fine motor skills eg. Tweezers. Correct grip. Correct letter formation. Good seating position. Correct letter orientation. Consistent in orientation and size. Start to join phonemes and some letters
<b>Y2</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Exclamation marks Speech marks Apostrophe showing omission and possession Ellipsis	Full sentences BOYS sentences 2A sentences List sentences Time connectives – first, next, then, after, later, finally Connectives – because, and, then, as	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Subheadings Paragraphing – new speaker, new line	Alliteration Similes Typological devices – bold/italics Using senses in writing	Practise adding <i>-ing</i> and <i>-ed</i> to verbs Identifying statements, questions and exclamations Using capital letters for names Adding <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> to compare Adding <i>-s</i> or <i>-es</i> when making nouns plural Practise using exclamation marks and question marks accurately Using <i>and, but, so</i> because to join words and sentences Using <i>because</i> and <i>if</i> as connectives Using the continuous form of verbs in the present tense Using commas in a list accurately Using <i>or</i> as a connective Using the continuous form of verbs in the past tense Using apostrophes accurately Using <i>but</i> as a connective Adding the suffix <i>-ness</i> Creating expanded noun phrases Using capital letters accurately for proper nouns	The <i>dz</i> sound as <i>ge</i> and <i>dge</i> The <i>s</i> sound spelt as <i>c</i> <i>n</i> sounds spelt as <i>kn</i> and <i>gn</i> <i>r</i> sound spelt as <i>wr</i> The <i>-le, el</i> and <i>al</i> spellings Words ending with <i>-il, -y</i> and <i>-ey</i> Adding <i>es, -ed, -ing, -er</i> and <i>-est</i> to words in <i>-y</i> and <i>-e</i> The <i>or</i> sound spelt as <i>al</i> and <i>all</i> The <i>u</i> sound spelt as an <i>o</i> , the <i>o</i> sound spelt as an <i>a</i> , the <i>er</i> sound spelt as <i>or</i> or <i>ar</i> , and the <i>z</i> sound spelt as <i>s</i> . Suffixes <i>-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly</i> and <i>-tion</i> Apostrophes for contractions and possession Homophones and near homophones Common exception words	Correct grip. Correct letter formation. Good seating position. Correct letter orientation. Consistent in orientation and size. Begin to join handwriting.
<b>Y3</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Commas in sentences Exclamation marks Speech marks Speech punctuation Apostrophe showing omission Apostrophe for	Full sentences BOYS sentences 2A sentences List sentences Name person first sentence Emotion word, comma sentences Drop in clauses (embedded) Time connectives – first, next, then, after, after a while, later, suddenly, eventually, finally Connectives – because, if and, then,	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Subheadings Paragraphing – new speaker, new line Paragraphing – new place, new time, new character	Alliteration Similes Typological devices – bold/italics Multi-Sensory writing – using all the senses Add a word, change a word Draft, write, proof read, evaluate and edit	Joining sentences Using adverbs of time Punctuating direct speech Using full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks accurately Vowels and consonants What is a preposition? Present perfect form of verbs Using commas in a list Using prepositions accurately Conjunctions and connectives used to sequence Using apostrophes accurately – omission and possession		Correct grip. Correct letter formation. Good seating position. Correct letter orientation. Consistent in orientation and size.  Handwriting is legible with joins and consistent size and spacing.

	possession Ellipsis Brackets	as, while (compound sentences)			What is a sentence? Proper nouns, nouns, verbs and adjectives Simple sentences and clauses Titles and subheadings Singular and plural Adding prefixes and suffixes How do we organise our writing? Expanded noun phrases Using determiners Using pronouns to vary the subject Past and present tense Using time conjunctions Introducing dialogue Fronted adverbials		Use diagonal and horizontal strokes
<b>Y4</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Commas in sentences Exclamation marks Speech marks Speech punctuation Apostrophe showing omission Apostrophe for possession Ellipsis Brackets	Full sentences Sentence starters - ly, ed, ing words BOYS sentences 2A sentences List sentences Name person first sentence Emotion word, comma sentences The more, the more sentences Outwards, inwards sentences O (I) Adverbs at start/end of sentences Simple sentences – short sentences Complex sentences - drop in clauses (embedded) Compound sentences – linking connectives, time connectives, cause and effect connectives	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Subheadings Paragraphing – new speaker, new line Paragraphing – new place, new time, new character, new event Flash backs	Figurative language – alliteration, similes, metaphors, personification of weather Typological devices – bold/italics Multi-Sensory writing - using all the senses Show not tell Add a word, change a word Specific/technical vocab Understatement correction sentences – irony Mood creation Awareness of audience	Identifying word classes Using time conjunctions Using time links to sequence Proper nouns and Collective nouns Different ways to separate writing Using adverbs Using prepositions Was or were, Did or done Using speech marks/inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Choosing a or an Organising your writing Using the present tense Appropriate choice of nouns/pronouns Apostrophe for singular and plural possession Using apostrophes for contraction Punctuating direct speech Adding er and est Fronted adverbials Irregular verb families Adding prefixes Using pronouns accurately Subordinate clauses Using determiners Present perfect forms of tenses S - Plurals and possession Paragraph around a theme		Handwriting is neat, legible and joined except where other special forms are required.
<b>Y5</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Commas in sentences Exclamation marks Speech marks Speech punctuation Apostrophe showing omission Apostrophe for possession Ellipsis Brackets Semi-colon Colon	Full sentences BOYS sentences Hands sentences 2A sentences List sentences Name person first sentence Emotion word, comma sentences Sentence starters – ly, ed, ing words Adverbs at start/end of sentences Simple sentences Compound sentences Complex sentences – drop in (embedded) and subordinate clauses The more, the more Outwards, inwards sentences O (I) De:de sentences – description:detail 2 Pair sentences Some Others sentences Imagine sentences Irony sentences	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Subheadings Paragraphing – new speaker, new line Paragraphing – new place, new time, new character, new event Flash backs Authorial Intrusion – writers thoughts, feelings, opinions	Figurative language – alliteration, similes, metaphors, personification of weather Typological devices – bold/italics Multi-Sensory writing - using all the senses Show not tell Add a word, change a word Specific/technical vocab Understatement correction sentences – irony Mood creation Awareness of audience	Revision of word classes Connectives Passive and active voice Commas Subject and object Cohesion across paragraphs Noun phrases Speech Similes and alliteration Continuous tenses Modal verbs Bullet points Standard English Consistent and correct tense Complex sentences Hyphens Adverbials of time Subject – verb agreement Capital Letters Review Colons		Handwriting is neat, legible and joined except where other special forms are required.  Apply layout conventions.  Begin to develop a personal style.
<b>Y6</b>	Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas in lists Commas in sentences Exclamation marks Speech marks Speech punctuation Apostrophe showing omission Apostrophe for	Full sentences BOYS sentences Hands sentences 2A sentences List sentences Name person first sentence Emotion word, comma sentences Sentence starters – ly, ed, ing words Adverbs at start/end of sentences Simple sentences Compound sentences	Re-ordering sentences Features of fiction and non-fiction books Features of different text types Subheadings Paragraphing – new speaker, new line Paragraphing – new place, new time, new character, new event Flash backs Flash forwards	Figurative language – alliteration, similes, metaphors, personification of weather Typological devices – bold/italics Multi-Sensory writing - using all the senses Show not tell Add a word, change a word Specific/technical vocab Understatement correction	Adding prefixes Sentences and clauses Word Classes Joining sentences in various ways Adding suffixes Direct speech Subject, object, articles Using a colon Sentence types Using brackets, commas and dashes Comparative and superlative Punctuation of bullet points Using modals		Handwriting is neat, legible and joined except where other special forms are required.  The handwriting maintains a personal style.  Apply layout conventions.

	<p>possession Ellipsis Brackets Semi-colon Colon</p>	<p>Complex sentences – drop in (embedded) and subordinate clauses The more, the more Outwards, inwards sentences O (I) De:de sentences – description:detail 2 Pair sentences Some Others sentences Imagine sentences Irony sentences</p>	<p>Authorial Intrusion – writers thoughts, feelings, opinions</p>	<p>sentences – irony Mood creation Awareness of audience</p>	<p>Apostrophe for possession and contraction Use of the active and passive voice How hyphens can be used Adverbials of probability Double negatives Identifying expanded noun phrases Using a semi-colon Tenses Informal and formal writing Using question tags Identifying verb and prepositional phrases</p>		
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