St Mary's Catholic Primary School – Writing Skills Progression

Writing Intent

We believe that enjoyment and purpose for writing is vital and we engage children in a variety of cross-curricular, multi-modal writing opportunities to inspire and engage all children.

Children gain an understanding of how language works by looking at its patterns, structures and origins. Children use their knowledge, skills and understanding in speaking and writing across a range of different situations to write for purpose around cross curricular and real life situations. These link with our curriculum maps and help to inspire children to consider audience and effect

We recognise the effect that a fluent, legible and coherent writing style can have on a pupils' progress, both inside and outside of the school environment. At our school, we provide a broad and balanced literacy curriculum which encompasses focussed writing practice, including handwriting, spelling, widening vocabulary, and writing for different styles, purposes and audiences.

EYFS -see Development Matters 2021 for detailed examples of how to support learning in EYFS

Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing). Children at the expected level of development will: - 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 sentences that can be read by others.

0-3 YEARS	3-4 YEARS	RECEPTION
Enjoy drawing freely. Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy." Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.	Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. Write some or all of their name. Write some letters accurately.	Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. Writing ELG: Children at the expected level of development will: 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 sentences that can be read by others.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sentence Sen	kinds of sentence, d' to as sentence, statements, questions, exclamations and commands Write using subordinations (when/if/that/ because) Correct and	to create complex sentences e.g. when, so, before, after, while, because Be able to identify and write complex sentences-understand terminology Start sentences with subordinate clause Use adverbs e.g. then, next soon Use prepositions	 Vary sentence structure using different openers. Use adjectival phrases e.g. biting cold wind Explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases Appropriate choice of noun or pronoun Know the differences in relative, personal and possessive pronouns and use them in writing Use an understand determiners Correct use of verb tense Subject and verb agreement To use alliteration 	Add phrases to make sentences more precise and detailed Begin to adapt sentence structure to text type e.g. formal and informal Use pronouns to avoid repetition Start sentences with adverbs and fronted adverbials Start sentences with ed, ing and similes Write sentences by using relative clauses with relative pronouns- who, what, where, that Sentences with relative pronouns omitted Know what modal verbs are and use them effectively Use verb phrases to extend sentences	 Use subordinate clauses to write complex sentences Use passive voice where appropriate Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely e.g. the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day Evidence of sentences structure and layout matched to requirements of text type To use active and passive sentences To use the perfect form To use powerful antonyms and synonyms

		synonyms and verbs		
Punctuation	Evidence of capital letters, Full stops, Question marks, Exclamation marks Capital letters for names and personal pronoun 'I' Plurals- er Suffixes- ing/ed Prefixes- un Correct and consistent use of capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Exclamation marks Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Contractio ns) Introducti on of speech marks Commas in a list Apostrophe s for possession	speech marks for direct speech Use apostrophes for omission correctly-	singular and plural possession Commas after fronted adverbial Use commas to mark clauses The possession amic sen sen and commark clauses The purcor spe the sing possing pos	symmas to clarify eaning or avoid hibiguity within a intence link clauses in intences using a inge of subordinating did co- ordinating injunctions inctuate speech increatly when the eaker is identified at the beginning and end is eapostrophes for ingular and plural issession emarcate renthesis using ackets, commas didashes emarcate complex intences using immas to clarify eaning.

ıcture	S	Clearly sequenced sentences Reread and check writing makes sense Discuss writing Read aloud	<u>\$</u>	Write under headings Develop stamina for writing- positive attitude Using spacing between words that reflects the	•	Group ideas into paragraphs around a theme Write under headings and sub- headings Use organisational and presentational devices- underlining,	•	Use conjunctions and fronted adverbials to organise writing into paragraphs	<u>\$</u>	Consistently organise into paragraphs when a change in time, place, person, event Paragraphs using adverbials of time e.g. later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g.	<u></u>	Wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Use paragraphs to signal change in time, scene, action, mood or person
Text Structure	<u> </u>	their writing audibly Use finger spaces		size of the letters		bullet points, heads/ subheadings, captions, numbers in the margin			<u></u>	secondly Plan and write a variety of text types Writing is coherent and interesting		
	<u></u>	Orally plan and rehearse ideas	<u></u>	Write for different	<u> </u>	Identify, discuss and record ideas for	<u>©</u>	Identify, discuss and record ideas for	<u>©</u>	Identify the audience and purpose and select	<u></u>	Show a good awareness of
	<u> </u>	Sequence ideas and events in	<u></u>	audiences. Edit and improve		planning using a range of formats		planning using a range of formats		appropriate language and structures		audience/purpose, choose appropriate
Effect	<u> </u>	narrative and non-fiction Use familiar	<u></u>	own writing Proofread to check for errors	<u></u>	Create and develop settings and characters for	<u></u>	Create and develop settings and characterisation	<u></u>	Use similar writing models, note and develop ideas and draw on reading	, <u>~~</u>	text-form and type for all writing Select appropriate
Composition and Effect		plots for structuring the	•	Write about real and fictional		different text types and audiences		using vocabulary to create emphasis,	-	and research Select appropriate		structure, vocabulary and grammar
npositio		opening, middle and end	<u></u>		<u> </u>	Proofread to check for errors in spelling,	ules	humour, atmosphere and suspense	ulen	structure, vocabulary and grammar	<u></u>	Draw on similar writing models, reading and
Con	.	of stories Orally compose every sentence	<u></u>	poems based on models Use specific text		grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing	<u></u>	Plan and write an opening paragraph which combines	<u>\$</u>	Blend action, dialogue and description Use different sentence	<u></u>	research Select appropriate vocabulary and
	<u></u>	before writing Compose and	<u>.</u>	type features Evaluate writing	<u> </u>	Improve writing in light of evaluation	<u></u>	setting and character Proofread to check	~	structures with increasing control		language effects, appropriate to task,
		sequence sentences to		with adults/peers				for errors in spelling, grammar and	<u></u>	Use organisational/ presentational devices		audience and purpose, for precision and
		write short narratives/non-					<i>-</i>	punctuation in own and others' writing	<u>\$</u>	Use devices to build cohesion	<u></u>	impact Blend action , dialogue
		fiction						Improve writing in	<u> </u>	Edit to ensure consistent		and description to

	Write in different forms with simple text type features	light of evaluation	and correct use of tense throughout, consistent subject and verb agreement and proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	convey character and advance action Deviate narrative from linear/chronological Create hybrid texts
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Spelling and Handwriting

- Spell words using the 40+ phonemes already taught including making phonically plausible attempts at more complex words
- Divides words in svllable S

- correctly Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for one or more spellings already known Learn to spell

Segment

these by

graphemes.

spelling many

spoken words

into phonemes

and represent

- common exception words
- Add suffixesness. er.
- ment. ful. less. er, est and ly

Handwriting:

- Correct formation of lower case finishing in the right place
- Correct formation of capital letters
- Correct formation of digits
- Have clear ascenders and descenders
- Evidence of diagonal and horizontal strokes to join

- Use prefixes- dis. mis. re
- Use suffixes- lv. ous and understand how to use them
- Spell homophones and near homophones
- Spell words containing ou
- Spell words ending ure
- Spell words with ei. eigh and ev
- Identify and spell irregular past tense verbs
- Identify and spell irregular plurals
- Use the first two letters of a word to check the spelling in a dictionary
- Spell words form the Year 3 list
- Handwriting: Legible, ioined handwriting

- Use prefixes- in, im, ir. sub. inter. super. anti, auto
- Use suffixesation, tion, ssion, cian
- Investigation what happens to words ending in f when suffixes are added
- Spell words containing ch but 'k' sound
- Spell words containing ch
- Spell words ending with gue/que
- Spell words beginning
- Understand how diminutives are formed using mini/micro etc
- Investigate how nouns and adjectives can be made into verbs using suffixes
- Use the first two letters of a word to check the spelling in a dictionary
- Spell words from the Year 4 list

- Investigate verb prefixes- dis. re. pre. mis. over
- Spell words ending in ant. ance. ancv. ent. ence. encv
- Spell words with ible, able
- Spell words with ably, ibly
- Spell words with the I sound, ei after c
- Spell words containing ough
- Spell suffixes- al. arv. ic
- Spell suffixes ate, ise, ify to convert nouns and adjectives into verbs
- Spell words with silent letters
- To spell unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words
- Develop selfchecking and proofreading strategies
- Spell words they have not been taught by applying their understanding
- Use the first 3/4 letters of a word to check spelling/meaning in a dictionary
- Use a thesaurus
- Spell words from the Year

- Spell endings cious. tious
- Spell endings ial
- Add suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in fer
- Use hyphen correctly
- Use prefixes- bi, tele. trans, circum
- Distinguish between homophones and other words that are confused
- Identify root words. derivations and spelling patterns to support spelling
- Develop selfchecking and proofreading strategies including using a dictionary/thesauru
- Spell words from Year 6 list
- Handwriting: Legible, fluent and personal style

	Handwriting: Legible, joined handwriting of consistent quality	