## Writing Progression Map

|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| Genres | writing to entertain character description (Traditional Tales) | writing to inform recount (Carnival of the Animals) | writing to entertain narrative (How to be a Viking) | writing to inform - life story (Rainforests) | writing to entertain Greek myth (Ancient Greeks) | writing to entertain narrative (I Spy) |
|  | writing to entertain character/setting description/ | writing to inform diary entry (Great Fire of London) | writing to entertain poetry (How to be a Viking) | writing to persuade letter (Rainforests) <br> writing to inform - fact | writing to entertain poetry (Ancient Maya) | writing to persuade - <br> persuasive advert (I <br> Spy) |
|  | narrative (Julia Donaldson) |  |  | file (Fashion) | writing to inform -non-chronological | writing to inform diary entry (Survivor) |
|  | writing to inform - | poetry (Great Fire of London) | file (Walter Tull) | writing to entertain narrative (Meet the | report (Ancient Maya) | writing to inform - |
|  | fact files (Explorers) | writing to inform - | writing to inform letter (WWI) | Artist) | writing to inform explanation text | letter (Survivor) |
|  | writing to entertain narrative (Explorers) | letter (Christmas) | writing to entertain - | writing to inform newspaper report (Romans) | (Plastic Pollution) | writing to inform -non-chronological report (Time |
|  | writing to inform postcard (History) | writing to entertain descriptive writing (Oceans and Seas) | narrative (Munch) | (Romans) | writing to persuade - <br> speech (Plastic <br> Pollution) | Traveller) |
|  |  | writing to inform | narrative (Stone Age Boy) | Roman myth (Romans) | writing to inform - | writing to entertain narrative (Time |
|  | writing to inform letter (History) | writing to inform -non-chronological report (Oceans and | Boy) <br> writing to inform - | (Romans) <br> writing to inform - | writing to inform instructional text (Rivers) | narrative (Time <br> Traveller) |
|  | writing to inform diary entry (History) | Seas) | instructions (Stone Age Boy) | diary entry (Crime and Punishment) | writing to inform - | writing to inform biography (I Spy) |
|  | writing to inform instructions (Pirates) | writing to entertain narrative (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory) | writing to inform travel guide (Modern Europe) | writing to inform narrative (WWII) | newspaper report (West Midland Safari Park) | writing to inform diary entry (Journeys) |
|  | writing to entertain character description/ narrative (Pirates) | writing to inform instructions (Charlie | writing to inform recipe (Oliver Twist) | writing to inform letter (WWII) | writing to entertain diary entry (Titanic) | writing to inform recount (Journeys) |


|  |  | and the Chocolate Factory) <br> writing to inform newspaper report (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory) <br> writing to inform recount (We are Britain) <br> writing to entertain poetry (We are Britain) <br> writing to entertain narrative (We are Britain) | writing to entertain character description (Oliver twist) <br> writing to persuade propaganda advert (Oliver Twist) |  | writing to entertain character and setting description (The Stone Lion) <br> writing to discuss book review | writing to discuss balanced argument (Pump it Up!) <br> writing to inform explanation and fear piece (Pump it Up!) <br> children's choice of genre <br> visual literacy |
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| Texts | - I Want a Pet <br> - There's a Tiger in the Garden <br> - My Dad is Grizzly Bear <br> - The Three Billy Goats Gruff <br> - Rapunzel <br> - Pinocchio <br> - The Jolly Christmas Postman <br> - The Magic Paintbrush <br> - What the Ladybird Heard <br> - The Smeds and the Smoos <br> - One Snowy Night | - Rosie Revere, Engineer <br> - Izzy Gizmo <br> - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory <br> - Class Two at the Zoo <br> - The Lion Inside <br> - Meerkat Mail <br> - How to Hide a Lion <br> - Toby and the Great Fire of London <br> - Vlad and the Great Fire of London <br> - Usborne's Great Fire of London | - How to be a Viking <br> - Walter Tull's Scrapbook <br> - War Game <br> - Munch <br> - Stone Age Boy <br> - How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth <br> - A Walk in Paris <br> - Flat Stanley's Framed in France <br> - Oliver Twist | - Great Expectations <br> - The Great Kapok Tree <br> - The Shaman's Apprentice <br> - The Roman News <br> - The Lion and the Unicorn <br> - Along Came Coco <br> - The Pencil <br> - Katie and the Artists <br> - Jupiter and the Bee <br> - Romulus and Remus | - Theseus and the Minotaur <br> - Leo and the Gorgon's Curse <br> - Be Plastic Clever <br> - Flotsam <br> - Someone Swallowed Stanley <br> - One Plastic Bag <br> - Rain Player <br> - Titanic (Survivor) <br> - The Titanic Detective Agency <br> - The Watertower <br> - The Wind in the Willows <br> - The Tempest <br> - The Stone Lion | - I Spy <br> - Vi Spy <br> - Spies <br> - An Undercover History of Spies Secret Agents <br> - Shackleton's Journey <br> - Survivors <br> - Great Adventurers <br> - The Story of Tutankhamun <br> - The Unforgotten Coat <br> - The Day War Came <br> - The Proudest Blue <br> - The Undefeated <br> - Pig Heart Boy |


|  | - Jasper's Beanstalk <br> - The Treasure Hunt <br> - The Great Explorer <br> - The Hat Full of Secrets <br> - Jolly Rogers and the Monster Gold <br> - The Way Back Home <br> - Look Up <br> - The Pirates Next Door | - Commotion in the Ocean <br> - The Storm Whale <br> - Dougal's Deep Sea Diary <br> - The Knight and the Dragon <br> - The Princess and the Pea <br> - The Bear and the Piano <br> - King Arthur |  |  |  | - Shakespeare |
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| Spelling Rules | words ending in 'ff', 'II', ‘ss', 'zz' and 'ck' <br> words with the /k/ and/nk/ sound <br> words with the trigraph 'tch' <br> adding '-s' and '-es' to make plurals <br> adding the suffixes 'ing' and '-ed' <br> adding the prefix 'un-' and the suffixes '-er' and '-est' <br> compound words and words with unstressed vowels | words where 'dge' makes a/j/ sound <br> words where 'ge' makes a/j/ sound <br> words where ' $g$ ' makes a/j/ sound <br> words where ' $c$ ' makes a/s/sound before ' $e$ ', 'i' and ' $y$ ' <br> words where ' kn ' and 'gn' make a/n/ sound at the beginning of words <br> words where 'wr' makes a/r/ sound at the beginning of words <br> words ending in 'le' | words where 'ou' makes an /ow/ sound <br> words where 'ou' makes a/u/ sound <br> words where ' $y$ ' makes an /i/ sound <br> words ending in '-sure' <br> words ending in '-ture' <br> words with the prefix 're-' <br> words with the prefix 'dis-' <br> words with the prefix 'mis-' | words that are homophones <br> words with the prefix 'in-' <br> words with the prefixes 'il-', 'im-' and 'ir-' <br> words with the prefix 'sub-' <br> words with the prefix 'inter-' <br> words ending in 'ation' <br> words ending in 'ation' <br> words ending '-ly' | words ending in 'tious' and '-ious' <br> words ending in 'cious' <br> words ending in /shul' spelled. '-cial' <br> words ending in /shul/ spelled '-tial' <br> words ending in /shul/ spelled '-cial' and '-tial' <br> words ending in '-ant' <br> words ending in 'ance' and '-ancy' <br> words ending in '-ent' and '-ence' | words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelled ' $y$ ' <br> words with the long vowel sound /igh/ spelled ' $y$ ' <br> adding the prefix 'over' <br> words with the suffix '-ful' <br> words that can be nouns and verbs <br> words with an /oa/ sound spelled 'ou' or 'ow' <br> words with a 'soft c' spelled 'ce' |





|  | words with the trigraph 'igh' <br> words with the digraph 'or' and the trigraph 'ore' <br> words where 'aw' and 'au' make an /or/ sound <br> words with the trigraphs 'air' and 'ear' <br> words where the trigraphs 'air' and 'ear' make an /air/ sound <br> words with the digraphs 'ph' and 'wh' <br> common exception words | words containing an apostrophe for contraction <br> words containing an apostrophe for possession <br> common exception words |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Handwriting | Sit correctly at the table, holding pencil comfortably and correctly. <br> Form many letters and digits in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with some difference between upper and lower-case letters. | Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some writing. <br> Form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lowercase letters. | Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting (e.g. by ensuring that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant). <br> Join letters with diagonal and horizontal strokes where appropriate. | Write legibly and with increasing fluency, paying attention to size and spacing. <br> Maintain the use of joined handwriting throughout independent writing. | Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed. | Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed. |


|  | Use spaces between words. | Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. <br> Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters. |  |  |  |  |
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| Punctuation | - finger spaces <br> - capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun 'I' <br> - full stops <br> - question marks <br> - exclamation marks | - capital letters <br> - commas in a list <br> - apostrophes for omission (contractions) <br> - apostrophes for singular possession | - inverted commas/speech marks for direct speech <br> - commas after fronted adverbial | - inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate indirect speech <br> - apostrophes for plural possession | - commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity <br> - brackets, commas and dashes to indicate parenthesis | - semicolon, colon and dash between independent clauses <br> - colon to introduce a list <br> - semi-colon within lists <br> - hyphens to avoid ambiguity <br> - ellipsis |
| Grammar | - nouns (common) <br> - verbs (action) <br> - subject <br> - noun phrases <br> - independent clauses <br> - simple and compound sentences <br> - tenses (past simple) <br> - co-ordinating conjunctions | - nouns (proper) <br> - verbs (being) <br> - tenses (past and present progressive) <br> - adjectives <br> - expanded noun phrases <br> - dependent clauses <br> - subordinate clauses <br> - complex sentences <br> - statements <br> - questions <br> - commands <br> - exclamations | - nouns (collective) <br> - tenses (present perfect) <br> - adverbs <br> - prepositions <br> - $\quad$ standard English (a or an) | - nouns (abstract) <br> - tenses (past perfect) <br> - pronouns <br> - fronted adverbials <br> - determiners <br> - standard English (did, done, was, were) | - adverbials <br> - modal verbs <br> - relative clauses <br> - relative pronouns | - object <br> - active and passive voice <br> - subjunctive in passive sentences <br> - question tags in informal speech |


|  |  | - subordinating conjunctions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alan Peat Sentences | - all the Ws sentences <br> - list sentences | - 2A sentences <br> - BOYS sentences <br> - what + ! sentences | - verb, person sentences <br> - if, if , if, then sentences <br> - double ly sentences <br> - paired conjunctions sentences <br> - simile sentences | - 2 pairs sentences <br> - 3_ed sentences <br> - emotion word, comma sentences <br> - personification of weather sentences <br> - last word, first word sentences <br> - then \& now sentences | - noun, who/ which/ where sentences <br> - outside (inside) sentences <br> - the more, the more sentences <br> - short sentences <br> - ___ing, $\qquad$ ed sentences | - de: de sentences <br> - adjective, same adjective sentences <br> - 3 bad - dash question sentences <br> - some; others sentences <br> - irony sentences <br> - one word, one phrase definition <br> - imagine; 3 examples sentences |
| Terminology the Children <br> Should <br> Know and Use | - trigraph <br> - digraph <br> - split digraph <br> - prefix <br> - suffix <br> - singular <br> - plural <br> - compound words <br> - punctuation <br> - upper and lowercase letters <br> - capital letters <br> - finger space <br> - full stop <br> - personal pronoun <br> - question mark <br> - exclamation mark <br> - noun (common) <br> - verb (action) <br> - subject | - syllable <br> - homophone and near homophone <br> - apostrophe <br> - contraction <br> - possession <br> - comma <br> - noun (proper) <br> - noun phrase <br> - verb (being) <br> - adjective <br> - adverb <br> - tense (past and present progressive) <br> - statement <br> - question <br> - command <br> - exclamation | - root word <br> - consonant <br> - vowel <br> - inverted commas/speech marks <br> - preposition <br> - subordinate clause <br> - direct speech <br> - tense (present perfect) <br> - standard English <br> - independent clause <br> - dependant clause | - noun (abstract) <br> - indirect speech <br> - fronted adverbial <br> - tense (past perfect) <br> - pronoun <br> - determiner | - hyphen <br> - bracket <br> - dash <br> - adverbial <br> - modal verb <br> - relative pronoun <br> - relative clause <br> - parenthesis <br> - synonym <br> - antonym <br> - cohesion <br> - ambiguity | - colon <br> - semi-colon <br> - ellipses <br> - bullet points <br> - object <br> - active <br> - passive |



