



Writing Progression Mill Hill Primary Academy

| Early Years reading | | | |
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| Nursery 22-36 months | Nursery 30-50 months | Reception 40-60 months | Reception Early Learning Goal |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can make a mark up.• I can make a mark down.• I can talk about my marks.• I can dance side to side.• I can dance in a circle.• I can take my pencil from side to side.• I am beginning to draw circles. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can give meaning to my marks.• I am beginning to hear initial sounds.• I am beginning to blend and segment. <p>I am beginning to form letters.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can hear and say initial sounds.• I can segment and blend letters.• I am attempting to write letter strings.• I can write a letter string with initial sounds.• I can write a range of CVC words.• I am beginning to write words using my phonics.• I can write my first and last name. <p>I can a write a simple sentence.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can use my phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.• I can write some irregular common words.• I can write sentences which can be read by myself.• I can write sentences which can be read by myself and others.• When I write some words are phonetically plausible.• I always use a full stop.• I sit my letters on the line.• I can use finger spaces in my writing. <p>I can start my sentence with a capital letter.</p> |



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| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3/4 | Year 5/6 |
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| Phonic and whole Word Spelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught Common Exception Words Days of the week Name the letters of the alphabet in order Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by grapheme, spelling many correctly Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spell further homophones Spell words that are often misspelt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
| Other word building spelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 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 the root verb Apply simple spelling rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |



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| Transcription | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPC's and common exception words taught so far | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPC's and common exception words and punctuation taught so far | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words and punctuation taught so far | |
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| Handwriting | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 correct place• Form Capital Letters• Form digits 0-9• Understand which letters belong to which handwriting "families" and to practise these | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form lower case letters of the correct size and 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choosing which shape of letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters• Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for the task |



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| Contexts for Writing | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)• Writing about real events• Writing poetry• Writing for different purposes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussing writing similar to that in which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying the audience for and the purpose of the writing, selecting 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saying out loud what they are going to write about• Composing a sentence orally before writing it | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary |



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| <p>Drafting Writing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequencing sentences to form short narratives• Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organising paragraphs around the main narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 |
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| Editing Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils• Re-reading 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. |



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| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaving spaces between words• Joining words and joining clauses using "and" | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a thesaurus• Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely• Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility |
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| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regular plural noun suffixes (s, es)• Verb suffixes where the root verb 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) (Y3)• using fronted adverbials• difference between plural and possessive -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 (Y4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 (Y5)• Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms• Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence• Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause |
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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differences in informal and formal language• Synonyms & Antonyms• Further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials• Use of ellipsis (Y6) |
| Punctuation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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' | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas) (Y3)• 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) (Y4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing• Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (Y5)• 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 (Y6) |



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| <p>Grammatical Terminology</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noun, noun phrase, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past tense), apostrophe, comma | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas (Y3)• Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial (Y4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity (Y5)• Subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points (Y6) |
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| Alan Peat Sentences | <p>All the W's sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Y1 + 2A sentences BOYS sentences What + ! sentences Verb next verb sentences | <p><u>Year 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Y1-2 + Verb, Person Sentences If, If, If, then Sentences Double adverb ending sentences Paired Conjunction sentences Adverb from adjective sentences Description, which + simile sentences As _____, _____ly sentences. <p><u>Year 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Yrs 1-3 + 2 adjective pairs sentences 3__ed sentences Emotion word, comma sentences Personification of weather sentences/This is that sentences First word, last sentences Then and now sentences Position and Place, Subject | <p><u>Year 5</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Yrs1-4 + NOUN, who/ which/ where sentences Outside (inside) sentences The more, the more sentences Short sentences ___ing, ___ed sentences Object/ Person (aka...) sentences Same word end of 2 sentences Getting worse, getting better sentences Sound! Cause sentences With an action, more action sentences <p><u>Year 6</u></p> <p>All of yrs 1-5 +</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> De: De sentences Adjective, same Adjective sentences 3 bad - dash question sentences Some; others sentences Irony sentences Tell: Show 3; examples sentences |
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| | | | and Action sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name - adjective pair - sentences• Subject - 3 examples - are all sentences• When___; when___; when___, then___. Sentences• Eds and Ings sentences• Trailing off... sentences• So... sentences• Emotion - consequence sentences• The question is: sentences |
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