

**WRITING TO INFORM PROGRESSION**

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|  | RECEPTION | YEAR 1 | YEAR 2 | YEAR 3 | YEAR 4 | YEAR 5 | YEAR 6 |
| INFORM | Captions  Lists  Notices  Signs  Labels | Fact files  Simple information poster  Simple letter/ postcard | Book review  Informal letter  Chronological report from known information  Non-chronological report / information leaflet | Book review  Non chronological report  Science write up  Information Leaflet (could be question and answer style) | Book review  Newspaper article / webpage Biography – imagined person or known character from a book | Written response to historical events / period of time Review of something other than a book e.g an event  Science write up | Journalistic article  Biography known or imagined character or real person via research  Summary of an event, a book, a film, a historical legacy Non-chronological report |
| RECOUNT | Oral recount | Recount of a real life event | Recount letter or diary – can be real, imagined or informed by learned knowledge | Recount / diary | Recount / diary Newspaper report | Recount / diary  Newspaper report | Recount / diary  Newspaper report |
| EXPLANATION |  |  | Explanation of events / cause and effect within a recount or of a familiar undertaking (may be oral) | Science conclusion | | Explanation of a scientific process or a known / learned phenomenon or researched or imaginary machine or device | |
| INSTRUCTION | Oral instruction | Simple instructions for familiar undertaking | | Instructions for familiar or imagined process. | |  | |
| TEXT FEATURES | Time sequenced  Pictures or images may support oral telling. | Appropriate use of past and present tense according to the form.  May include images  Could use a writing frame to structure sections | Appropriate use of past and present tense according to the form.  May include images  Some may still need a writing frame to structure sections | May include a key image Paragraphs used to group related ideas – single paragraph sections  Subheadings to label content or support navigation of the text  Techniques to highlight key words e.g. bold, underline etc | May include a key image Paragraphs used to group related ideas – single paragraph sections  Subheadings to label content  Techniques to highlight key words e.g. bold, underline etc | May have images or diagrams within the form for support of the text or as additional information.  Paragraphs used to group related ideas  Headings / sub-headings  Use of technical vocabulary Text type features such as bullet points, columns, glossaries etc.  Sections may contain more than one paragraph | Images or diagrams within the form for support of the text or as additional information.  Paragraphs used to group related ideas  Headings / sub-headings  Use of technical vocabulary Text type features such as bullet points, columns, glossaries etc.  Sections contain more than one paragraph |
| GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE TEACHING | Simple sentences.  Lists | Simple sentences.  Single adjective noun phrase to inform.  Coordinating conjunction  ‘and’ to link two main ideas | Coordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas  Subordinating conjunctions in the middle of a sentence Expanded noun phrases to  inform or clarify Commas in a list  Exclamation sentences | Subordinating conjunctions to join clauses, \*including as openers.  Expanded noun phrases to  inform (detail or description) Commas to separate  adjectives or items in a list Begin to use present perfect tense to place events in time | Subordinating conjunctions and clauses as openers.    \*Relative clauses to add further detail. | Subordinate clauses in varied positions  Expanded noun phrases to inform – may be joined to a  relative clause  Relative clauses to add further detail  Wide range of sentence structures to add interest or for effect.  \*Begin to use passive voice to remain formal or detached \*Begin to use colons to link related clauses | Passive and active voice used appropriately  Separating main clause with a subordinating clause. Commas to mark clauses and support the reader |
| ADVERBIALS AND CONJUNCTIONS |  | First, Then, Next    and, (but, so) | First, Firstly, Secondly, Then,  Next, After, Later,    and, but, so, or, when, because, if | First, Firstly, Before, After,  Later, Soon, Also,    when, before, after, because, while, if, as, | In addition, However | Meanwhile, At First, After, Furthermore, Despite, As a result, Consequently, Due to,  For example  If, when, because, while, as, since, although, unless, for, nor, yet |  |

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| PUNCTUATION | Finger spaces, capital letter and full stops | Finger spaces, capital letter and full stops  Capital letter for pronoun I and proper nouns  Begin to use a question mark | Finger spaces, capital letter and full stops  Capital letter for pronoun I  and proper nouns Question marks.  Apostrophes for contraction Apostrophes to mark possession (singular)  \*Inverted commas for direct speech – Narratives and GD children | Consolidate 4 main  punctuation marks ( . , ! ? ) Capital letter for proper nouns  Commas to mark fronted adverbials.  \*Commas to mark subordinate clauses Inverted commas for direct speech – quotes  Bullet points to list items | Commas after a subordinate clause to open  \*Begin to use dash for  emphasis | Brackets or dashes to explain technical vocabulary Semi colons to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points  Colons to introduce lists or sections  Brackets or dashes to mark relative clauses  Secure use of commas to mark clauses, including opening subordinating  clauses  Begin to use semi colons and colons to mark clauses. | Parenthesis  Colons and semi colons to mark clauses |

\* indicates where you can expose the children to this objective in models of excellence’s or your modelling, but you don’t need to explicitly teach it, or expect the children to use it independently.