

**WRITING TO DISCUSS PROGRESSION**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | RECEPTION | YEAR 1 | YEAR 2 | YEAR 3 | YEAR 4 | YEAR 5 | YEAR 6 |
| PERSUADE |  |  |  |  |  | Balanced argument / debate write up | Balanced argument / debate write up |
| TEXT FEATURES |  |  |  |  |  | Appropriate use of cohesive devices  Paragraphs to structure arguments  Maintain a formal / impersonal tone | Use of subjunctive form  where needed |
| GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE TEACHING |  |  |  |  |  | Modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. Adverbials to provide cohesion across the text Relative clauses to provide supporting detail  Expanded noun phrases to describe in detail  Appropriate use of a wide range of sentence structures to retain interest or for effect.  \*Begin to use passive voice for impersonal tone. | Parenthesis  Separating main clause with a subordinating clause. Commas to demarcate clauses and support the reader  Use of the subjunctive form. Use of passive voice to maintain an impersonal tone. |
| ADVERBIALS AND CONJUNCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  | On the one hand, On the other hand, Furthermore, However, Consequently,  Despite, As a result, Due to, For example,  If, because, since, although, unless, even if, yet | Therefore, Nevertheless      rather, whereas, in order to, whenever, whether, |
| PUNCTUATION |  |  |  |  |  | Secure use of commas to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses  Commas to mark relative clauses.  Brackets or dashes for parenthesis, including for emphasis  \*Colons and semi colons to separate clauses | Range and careful selection of parenthesis    Colons and semi colons to  punctuate complex sentences    Semi-colons to mark related  clauses (some; others) |

\* 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.