Elliston Primary Academy Writing Progression Y1 -3

	Year 1/2	Year 3/4
Phonic and whole word spelling		 spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
Other spelling	 use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs use the prefix un– use the prefix un– use -ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) learn to spell more words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, – ness, –ful, –less, –ly apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 	 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
Transcription	 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	 write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
Handwriting	 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 right place form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent 	 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

		 form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these 	 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. 	quality of their handwriting
	Contexts for Writing		 write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) write about real events write poetry write for different purposes 	 discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
E	Planning	 say out loud what they are going to write about compose a sentence orally before writing it 	 plan or say out loud what they are going to write about 	 discuss and record ideas compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures
Compositio	Drafting	 sequence sentences to form short narratives re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense 	 write down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence 	 organise paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)
	Editing	 discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	 evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils reread to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form 	 assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences

Performing	 read their writing 	 proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation read aloud what they 	 proofread for spelling and punctuation errors read their own writing
	aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so the meaning is clear.
Vocabulary	 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using "and" 	 expanded noun phrases to describe and specify 	 extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)
Grammar	 regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, - er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and sequence sentences to form short narratives separation of words with spaces sentence demarcation (. ! ?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'l') 	 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 	 use 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)

Punctuation	 begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l' 	 learn 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) 	 use and punctuate direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)
Grammatical Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix , adverb tense (past, present) , apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas