

Progression in Composition

		Reception	Year 1 and Year 2	Year 3 a	nd Year 4		Yea	ar 5 and Year 6	
		Can state the purpose and audience of own writing. (For example: I am going to write a	Use several simple features of different text types and to make relevant choices about subject matter and appropriate	Demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience through modelled examples Make ambitious word choices to add detail. Create settings, characters, and plot in narratives, adding atmosphere. Write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices). Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation, controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.		Produce sustained and accurate writing from different narrative and non-fiction genres with appropriate structure, organisation, and layout devices for a range of audiences and purposes.			
		letter to Grandad)	vocabulary choices. Write for different purposes with an awareness of an increased amount of fiction and non-fiction structures. Use new vocabulary from their reading, class discussions and wider experiences. Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.			Describe settings, characters, and atmosphere with carefully- chosen vocabulary to enhance mood, clarify meaning and create pace. Regularly use dialogue to advance the action. Read aloud their own compositions confidently using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear. Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and to choose the appropriate level of formality. Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is			
1	Purpose	Draw a variety of marks to to tell a story or convey a message. Write own name and other things such as labels and captions. Experiment with familiar forms of writing, including: lists, letters and cards. Attempt to write short sentences in meaningful and personal contexts.	These should include: Writing to Entertain Stories including retellings Descriptions Poetry In-character or role Writing to Inform Recount Letter Instructions	These should include: Writing to Entertain Stories Descriptions Poetry Characters / settings Writing to Persuade Advertising Letter Speech Poster	Writing to I Explanation Recount Letter Biography Newspaper	n	mresented; using modal veroll These should include: Writing to Entertain Narrative Descriptions Poetry Characters / settings Writing to Persuade Advertising Letter Speech Campaign	Writing to Inform Recount Biography Newspaper article Writing to Discuss Balanced argument Newspaper article Review	

	Can voice thoughts and	Say out loud what they are going to write	Begin to use ideas from their own reading and	Plan writing by identifying the audience and the purpose of the
	attempt to write simplified oral	about.	modelled examples to plan their writing	writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar
	language structures (For			writing as models for their own.
	example: 'I wnt prk').	Compose a sentence orally before writing	Compose and rehearse sentences (including	
ng L		it.	dialogue) building a varied and rich vocabulary and	Consider, when planning narratives, how authors have developed
ַּב	Follow Pie Corbett's planning		an increasing range of sentence structures.	characters and settings in what has been read, listened to, or seen
a l	tools – story maps / mountains.	Plan what they are going to be writing		performed.
Planning		about, including writing down ideas and/or		
		key words and new vocabulary.		Note down and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and
				research where necessary.
		Apply Pie Corbett's planning tools – story		·
		maps / mountains.		
	Experiment with familiar forms	Sequence sentences to form short	Organise writing into paragraphs around a theme to	Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across
	of writing.	narratives.	add cohesion and to aid the reader.	paragraphs.
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Ö	Write a number of sentences	Discuss what they have written with the		Use organisational and presentational devices to structure text
at	without development.	teacher or other children.		and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).
Organisation				
Ē	Begin to attempt punctuation	Write narratives about personal		
<u>3</u>	when writing a sentence	experiences and those of others (real and		
O		fictional).		
		Write simple poetry.		
	Read back written sentences	Read their writing aloud clearly enough to	Proofread and amend their own and others' writing,	Proofread their work to assess the effectiveness of their own and
	and question if it looks right.	be heard by other children and the	correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and	others' writing and to make necessary corrections and
		teacher.	spelling (using a dictionary) and adding nouns/	improvements.
			pronouns for cohesion.	
ng		Make simple additions, revisions and		Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to
≔		corrections to their own writing by	Begin to use a thesaurus to find alternative	enhance effects and clarify meaning.
Editing		evaluating their writing with the teacher	vocabulary.	
		and other children.		Recognise how words are related by meaning as synonyms and
				antonyms and to use this knowledge to make improvements to
		Use a dictionary to check spelling errors		their writing, through the use of a thesaurus.
		and make corrections.		