| HOLY SPIRIT | KS1 / KS2 Writing Progression |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Phonics and whole word spelling | Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught Common exception words The days of the week Name the letters of the alphabet in order Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the | $\square$ Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly. <br> $\square$ 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 $\square$ Learning to spell common exception words $\square$ Distinguishing between homophones and near homophones | $\square$ Spell further homophones <br> $\square$ Spell words that are often misspelt | $\square$ Spell further homophones $\square$ Spell words that are often misspelt | $\square$ Spell some <br> words with <br> 'silent' letters <br> $\square$ continue to <br> distinguish <br> between <br> homophones <br> and other words <br> which are often <br> confused <br> $\square$ Use knowledge <br> of morphology <br> and etymology <br> in spelling and <br> understand that <br> the spelling of <br> some words <br> needs to be <br> learnt <br> specifically | $\square$ Spell some <br> words with <br> 'silent' letter <br> $\square$ continue to <br> distinguish <br> between <br> homophones <br> and other words <br> which are often confused <br> $\square$ Use knowledge <br> of morphology <br> and etymology <br> in spelling and <br> understand that <br> the spelling of <br> some words <br> needs to be <br> learnt <br> specifically |


| Prefixes, suffixes and other spelling strategies | $\square$ Using 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-to change the meaning of adjectives/adverbs <br> $\square$ Using -ing, -ed, er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words. <br> $\square$ Apply simple spelling rules. | $\square$ Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular). <br> $\square$ Learning to spell more words with contracted forms. <br> $\square$ Add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, ful, -less, -ly. $\square$ Apply spelling rules. | $\square$ Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. <br> $\square$ Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals. <br> $\square$ Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary | $\square$ Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. <br> $\square$ 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 | $\square$ Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. <br> $\square$ Use dictionaries <br> to check the spelling and meaning of <br> words. <br> $\square$ Use the first 3 or <br> 4 letters of a <br> word to check <br> spelling, <br> meaning or both <br> of these in a dictionary | $\square$ Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. <br> $\square$ Use dictionaries <br> to check the spelling and meaning of <br> words. <br> $\square$ Use the first 3 or <br> 4 letters of a <br> word to check <br> spelling, <br> meaning or both <br> of these in a dictionary |
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| Transcription | $\square$ Write simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far | $\square$ Write simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far | $\square$ Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. | $\square$ Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. |  |  |
| Handwriting / Presentation | $\square$ Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters | Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. Start using some | Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand | Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand | Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not | Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not |


|  | in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. <br> $\square$ Leaving spaces between words. <br> $\square$ Form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these | of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un joined 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. | which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. <br> $\square$ Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting | which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. <br> $\square$ Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting | to join specific letters. Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task | to join specific letters. Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task |
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| Contexts for writing |  | $\square$ Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) Writing about real events Writing poetry Writing for different purposes | $\square$ Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar | $\square$ Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar | $\square$ Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own. In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed | $\square$ Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the 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 | characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed |
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| Planning writing | Saying out loud what they are going to write about. Composing a sentence orally before writing it. | $\square$ Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about. | 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. | 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. | $\square$ Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. | $\square$ Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. |
| Drafting Writing | $\square$ Sequencing sentences to form short narratives. <br> $\square$ Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense | $\square$ Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence | $\square$ Organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot. In nonnarrative, | Organising paragraphs around a theme. In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot. In non-narrative, using simple | $\square$ Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. $\qquad$ | $\square$ Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. $\qquad$ |


|  |  |  | using <br> simple <br> organisational <br> devices <br>  <br> subheadings) | organisational devices. | describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages. <br> $\square$ Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. $\square$ Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader | describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages. $\square$ Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. $\square$ Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader $\square$ |
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| Editing writing | $\square$ Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils | Evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils. Rereading to check that their writing makes | $\square$ Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. $\square$ Proposing | $\square$ Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. $\square$ Proposing | $\square$ Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing $\square$ Proposing changes to vocabulary, | $\square$ Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing <br> $\square$ Proposing changes to vocabulary, |



| Performing writing | Read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. | $\square$ Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear | 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. | $\square$ 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. | $\square$ Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear | Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear |
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| Vocabulary | Joining words and joining clauses using "and" | Using expanded noun phrases to describe and specify | $\square$ 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) | $\square$ Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although. <br> $\square$ Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition | $\square$ Use a thesaurus to enrich vocabulary choices. <br> $\square$ Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility | Use a thesaurus to enrich vocabulary choices. <br> $\square$ Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility |
| Grammar | To combine words to make sentences, including using 'and' Demarcation (. ! ?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') | To combine words to make sentences, including using 'and' Demarcation (. ! ?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') | 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'. Understand word | $\square$ Using fronted adverbials. Difference between plural and possesive-s Use standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done). Use extended | $\square$ Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause $\square$ Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied | $\square$ Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect the presentation of |


|  |  |  | families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) | noun phrases, including with prepositions $\square$ Use appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion | relative pronoun. <br> $\square$ Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs/ verb prefixes. <br> $\square$ Using devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number | information in a sentence. <br> $\square$ Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. <br> $\square$ Differences in informal and formal language synonyms \& Antonyms. <br> $\square$ Use further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials. <br> $\square$ Use of ellipsis |
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| Punctuation | $\square$ Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. $\square$ Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ' 1 ' | $\square$ 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) | $\square$ Using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas) | $\square$ Using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns. <br> $\square$ Using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) | Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing <br> $\square$ Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis | $\square$ Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity. <br> $\square$ Using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. <br> $\square$ Using a colon to introduce a list. $\square$ punctuating bullet points consistently |
| Grammar Terminology | $\square$ Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence punctuation, full stop, question | $\square$ Noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, | $\square$ Adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate | Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial | Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, | $\square$ Subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet |


|  | mark, exclamation <br> mark | adjective, verb, <br> suffix, adverb <br> tense (past, <br> present), <br> apostrophe, <br> comma | clause, direct <br> speech, consonant, <br> consonant letter <br> vowel, vowel <br> letter, inverted <br> commas (or <br> speech marks') | ambiguity | points |
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