



# Writing Progression

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

## Vocabulary

- finding spaces between words
- joining words and joining clauses using "and"

- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)

- 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 accuracy
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)

- use a thesaurus
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

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## Grammar

- regular plural noun endings (-s, -es)
- verb suffixes where root word is uninflected (eg, -ed, -er)
- -en prefix to change meaning of adjectives/nouns
- -ion suffix to form nouns from verbs
- -ing and -ed suffixes to form verb derivatives
- sentence punctuation (1, 2)
- capital letters for names and pronoun I

- sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
- substitution (using when, if, that, or because) and condition (using or, and or but)
- -ion suffix to form nouns from verbs
- sentence demarcation
- connectives in lists
- apostrophes for omission & singular possession

- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)
- use the correct form of 'is' or 'are'
- word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)

- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whilst, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
- connecting nouns or adjectives into verbs
- devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number

- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subordinate forms
- using devices to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- differences in lexis and formal language
- synonyms & Antonyms
- further cohesive devices such as grammatical cohesion and adverbials
- uses of ellipsis

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## Punctuation

- beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun I

- 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)

- using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. inverted commas)
- using commas after formal adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)

- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
- using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently

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## Grammatical Terminology

- letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence
- punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

- noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, compound, adjective, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

- adverb, proposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, connective, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

- determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

- modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity, bullet points

- modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity, bullet points