Writing Progression Model St. George's CE Primary

| R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 GDS |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | All of R objectives and: | All of R -1 objectives | All of R – 2 objectives | All of R – 3 objectives | All of R – 4 objectives | All of R – 5 objectives | All of 6 objectives |
| | | and: | and: | and: | and: | and: | and: |
| Writes three simple sentences which make sense and may have a capital letter or full stop Most letters correctly formed with some the wrong way round or off the line Key high frequency words spelt correctly Phonic knowledge used to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds | Five sentences which have a capital letter and full stop, forming one short paragraph. Letters correctly formed Non-common exception words are spelt using phonic knowledge in ways which match their spoken sounds Common exception words from Y1 list spelt correctly ed and ing suffixes correctly spelt At least one adjective Two or more conjunctions (and, but, so , because) | At least two paragraphs in length with capital letters and full stops Question marks and exclamation marks Two or more adjectives Extend a simple sentence using these conjunctions: or, and, but, when, if, that, because Commas for a list or to separate adjectives Time adverbials or varied sentence openers Common exception words from Y1 and 2 list spelt correctly. Spell longer words with suffixes: -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly Handwriting beginning to join. Apostrophes for contractions Spellen gatterns. | Nearly a full page of A4 More apt / sophisticated choice of adjectives / verbs / nouns Clear Introduction Varied sentence openers Prepositional adverbials used as sentence openers Paragraphs and or subheadings with theme maintained Spelling is correct and in line with the vocabulary/sentence structure used. Most joins correctly formed in handwriting Capital letters for proper nouns Correct tense and person is maintained for all simple sentences Apostrophe used for contraction and possession. | At least a full page of A4 Settings or introductions or character descriptions or round off (conclusions) are clear. Fronted adverbials (including a comma) for time, manner and place. Inverted commas for speech with punctuation inside inverted commas. More sophisticated conjunctions used: after, before, whilst, although, whenever, whilst, although, wherever, until, since. Spelling is correct and in line with the vocabulary/sentenc e structure used (use of words from 3 and 4 word list). Fully joined handwriting Nouns/pronouns not repeated unless for effect Formal and informal language is mostly used appropriately Brackets for parenthesis. | A full page of A4 or maintaining same level of control throughout. Tone of writing is consistently appropriate to the task/purpose Relative (embedded) clauses correctly marked with comma, dash or bracket. This is also called parenthesis. Subordinate clauses correctly marked with a comma Uses a range of conjunctions for cohesion within a paragraph. Varied sentence lengths for effect (ie. not all fronted adverbials); starting to open with subordinate clauses) New line new speaker for dialogue Spelling is generally accurate and with words from 5 and 6 word list. Correct tense is maintained, even for more complicated cases of verb agreement or where tenses change eg. direct speech in narrative or reports Fully joined handwriting even when writing at | A full page of A4 or more with the whole piece maintaining same level of control. Formal/informal tone/language used correctly for different purposes or effects. Dialogue conveys character and advances action (not just accurately demarcated speech for its own sake) Semi colon used to link two independent clauses that relate to each other and to separate items in expanded lists Colon used to introduce lists. Vary sentence structure, switching main clause and subordinate clause position, using commas when appropriate. Spelling is correct and in line with the vocabulary/sentence structure used (most words on Y5 and Y6 spelling list) Can build cohesion within and across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place Introduction, main paragraphs and round offs are explicitly linked with adverbs of time and place and | Appropriate form for audience and purpose: figurative language / features of text type / abstract nouns / characterisation and structure. Appropriate register is achieved through choice of spoken or written language, within or across pieces of writing Tone and/or reader response is controlled through conscious grammar, vocabulary or punctuation choices Passive voice used appropriately. Ambiguity is avoided through control over a range of punctuation: semi- colons / dashes / colons / hyphens. |

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