

English skills progression map – writing

Skills	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonic and whole word spelling children should:	<p>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound (C&L)</p> <p>Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s (LIT)</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences (LIT)</p>	<p>Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught.</p> <p>Spell common exception words.</p> <p>Spell the days of the week.</p> <p>Name the letters of the alphabet in order.</p> <p>Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound.</p> <p>Spell words with simple phoneme/grapheme correspondence accurately e.g. cat, dog, red</p> <p>Make phonetically plausible attempts at writing longer words using dominant phonemes and</p>	<p>Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.</p> <p>Learn 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.</p> <p>Learn to spell common exception words distinguish between homophones and near-homophones.</p>	<p>Spell further homophones.</p> <p>Spell words that are often misspelt.</p>	<p>Spell further homophones.</p> <p>Spell words that are often misspelt.</p>	<p>Spell some words with 'silent' letters.</p> <p>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.</p> <p>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.</p>	<p>Spell some words with 'silent' letters.</p> <p>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.</p> <p>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.</p>

		common grapheme representations.					
Other word building spelling children should:		<p>Other word building spelling-use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs.</p> <p>Use the prefix un–</p> <p>Use –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.</p> <p>Apply simple spelling rules and guidance.</p>	<p>Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular).</p> <p>Learn to spell more words with contracted forms.</p> <p>Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly.</p> <p>Show awareness of silent letters in spelling e.g. knight, write.</p> <p>Use –le ending as the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.</p> <p>Apply spelling rules and guidelines.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</p> <p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.</p> <p>Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</p> <p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.</p> <p>Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them.</p> <p>Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.</p> <p>Use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for them.</p> <p>Use adding dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.</p> <p>Use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>
Transcription children should		Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common		

		exception words taught so far.	exception words and punctuation taught so far.	using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	exception words and punctuation taught so far.		
Handwriting children should:	<p>Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. (PD)</p> <p>Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. (PD)</p> <p>Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. (PD)</p> <p>Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. (L)</p>	<p>Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly.</p> <p>Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.</p> <p>Form capital letters.</p> <p>Form digits 0-9.</p> <p>Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these.</p> <p>Produce recognisable letters and words to convey meaning another person can read writing with some mediation.</p>	<p>Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.</p> <p>Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.</p> <p>Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters.</p> <p>Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.</p>	<p>Choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters.</p> <p>Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>	<p>Choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters.</p> <p>Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>

Contexts for writing children should:	Write short sentences (LIT)	Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional). Write about real events. Write poetry. Write for different purposes.	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.	Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.	Identify 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, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.	Identify 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, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.
Planning writing children should:	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. (C&L) Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. (C&L) Describe events in some detail. (C&L)	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.	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.	Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.	Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

<p>Drafting writing children should:</p>		<p>Sequence sentences to form short narratives.</p>	<p>Write down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.</p> <p>Encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence.</p>	<p>Organise paragraphs around a theme.</p> <p>In narratives, create settings, characters and plot.</p> <p>In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)</p>	<p>Organise paragraphs around a theme.</p> <p>In narratives, create settings, characters and plot.</p> <p>In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)</p>	<p>Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.</p> <p>In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action.</p> <p>Précising longer passages.</p> <p>Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</p> <p>Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader.</p>	<p>Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.</p> <p>In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action.</p> <p>Précising longer passages.</p> <p>Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</p> <p>Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader.</p>
<p>Editing children should:</p>	<p>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. (LIT)</p>	<p>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.</p>	<p>Evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils.</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.</p>

		Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.	Re-read to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form. Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.	and suggest improvements. Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences. Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.	suggest improvements. Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences. Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.	Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register. Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.	Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register. Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.
Performing writing children should:	Learn new vocabulary.(C&L) Use new vocabulary through the day. (C&L)	Leave spaces between words. Join words and joining clauses using "and".	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify. Attempt some varied vocab and use some varied sentence openings	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions,	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions,	Use a thesaurus. Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	Use a thesaurus. Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.

	<p>Use new vocabulary in different contexts.(C&L)</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary. (C&L)</p>	<p>Use familiar adjectives to add detail e.g. red apple, bad wolf.</p>	<p>e.g. time connectives.</p>	<p>including when, if, because, although.</p> <p>Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.</p>	<p>including when, if, because, although.</p> <p>Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.</p>	<p>Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.</p>	<p>Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.</p>
<p>Grammar children should:</p>	<p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences (C&L)</p>	<p>Use regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es)</p> <p>Use verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er)</p> <p>Use the un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs.</p> <p>Combine words to make sentences, including using and sequence sentences to form short narratives.</p> <p>Separate of words with spaces.</p>	<p>Use coordination (using or, and, or but).</p> <p>Use commas in lists use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</p> <p>Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because).</p> <p>Use apostrophes for omission & singular possession.</p> <p>Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently</p>	<p>Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.</p> <p>Form nouns using prefixes.</p> <p>Use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble).</p> <p>Use fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Use conjunctions,</p>	<p>Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.</p> <p>Form nouns using prefixes.</p> <p>Use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble).</p> <p>Use a wide range of fronted adverbials correctly punctuated.</p> <p>Use a wide range of conjunctions, adverbs and</p>	<p>Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</p> <p>Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun.</p> <p>Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs.</p> <p>Use verb prefixes</p> <p>Use devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number.</p>	<p>Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.</p> <p>Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.</p> <p>Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</p> <p>Understand and use differences in informal and formal language.</p>

		<p>Use sentence demarcation (. ! ?)</p> <p>Use capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')</p>	<p>including the progressive form.</p> <p>Use extended simple sentences e.g. including adverbs and adjectives to add interest.</p> <p>Use some features of written Standard English.</p> <p>Learn how to use selected grammar for Year 2.</p> <p>Use and understand grammatical terminology when discussing writing.</p>	<p>adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</p> <p>Learn, use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</p>	<p>prepositions to express time and cause.</p> <p>Learn, use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</p>		<p>Understand synonyms & Antonyms.</p> <p>Use further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials.</p> <p>Use of ellipsis.</p>
Punctuation children should:	Write short sentences using a capital letter and full stop (LIT)	<p>Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</p> <p>Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'.</p>	<p>Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Use commas in a list.</p> <p>Use apostrophes for contracted form and for possession.</p>	<p>Use commas after fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns.</p> <p>Use and punctuate direct speech</p>	<p>Use commas after fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns.</p> <p>Use and punctuate direct speech (including punctuation within</p>	<p>Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.</p> <p>Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.</p>	<p>Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.</p> <p>Use a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently.</p>

				(including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	and surrounding inverted commas)		
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