

# Writing Vocabulary Progression Document





Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation*	Terminology*
<p>Introduce: Planning Tool –Story map /story mountain</p> <p>Whole class retelling of story</p> <p>Understanding of beginning/ middle / end</p> <p>Retell simple 5-part story: <i>Once upon a time</i> <i>First / Then / Next</i> <i>But</i> <i>So</i> <i>Finally,.....happily ever after</i></p> <p>Non-fiction: Factual writing closely linked to a story Simple factual sentences based around a theme Names Labels Captions Lists Diagrams Message</p>	<p>Introduce: Simple sentences</p> <p>Simple Connectives: <i>and</i> <i>who</i> <i>until</i> <i>but</i></p> <p>Say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense.</p> <p>Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) <i>and / but</i> -‘ly’ openers <i>Luckily / Unfortunately,</i></p> <p>‘Run’ - Repetition for rhythm: e.g. <i>He walked and he walked</i> Repetition in description e.g. <i>a lean cat, a mean cat</i></p>	<p>Introduce: Determiners <i>the</i> <i>a</i> <i>my</i> <i>your</i> <i>an</i> <i>this</i> <i>that</i> <i>his</i> <i>her</i> <i>their</i> <i>some</i> <i>all</i></p> <p>Prepositions: <i>up</i> <i>down</i> <i>in</i> <i>into</i> <i>out</i> <i>to</i> <i>onto</i></p> <p>Adjectives e.g. <i>old, little, big, small, quiet</i> Adverbs e.g. <i>luckily, unfortunately, fortunately</i> Similes – using ‘like’</p>	<p>Introduce: Finger spaces</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Capital letters</p>	<p>Introduce: Finger spaces</p> <p>Letter</p> <p>Word</p> <p>Sentence</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Capital letter</p> <p>Simile – ‘like’</p>



Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction:</p> <p>Planning Tools: Story map / story mountain (Refer to Story-Type grids)</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Understanding - beginning /middle /end to a story</p> <p>Understanding - 5 parts to a story:</p> <p>Opening <i>Once upon a time...</i></p> <p>Build-up <i>One day...</i></p> <p>Problem / Dilemma <i>Suddenly,../ Unfortunately,..</i></p> <p>Resolution <i>Fortunately,..</i></p> <p>Ending <i>Finally,....</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations</p> <p>Simple Connectives: <i>and</i> <i>or</i> <i>but</i> <i>so</i> <i>because</i> <i>so that</i> <i>then</i> <i>that</i> <i>while</i> <i>when</i> <i>where</i></p> <p>Also as openers: <i>While...</i> <i>When...</i> <i>Where...</i></p> <p>-‘ly’ openers <i>Fortunately,..Unfortunately,</i> <i>Sadly,..</i></p> <p>Simple sentences e.g. <i>I went to the park.</i> <i>The castle is haunted.</i></p> <p>Embellished simple sentences</p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>inside</i> <i>outside</i> <i>towards</i> <i>across</i> <i>under</i></p> <p>Determiners: <i>the a my your an this that his her their some all lots of many more those these</i></p> <p>Adjectives to describe e.g. <i>The old house...</i> <i>The huge elephant...</i></p> <p>Alliteration e.g. <i>dangerous dragon</i> <i>slimy snake</i></p> <p>Similes using as....as... e.g. <i>as tall as a house</i> <i>as red as a radish</i></p> <p>Precise, clear language to give information e.g. <i>First, switch on the red</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Capital Letters: <i>Capital letter for names</i></p> <p><i>Capital letter for the personal pronoun I</i></p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Question marks</p> <p>Exclamation marks</p> <p>Speech bubble</p> <p>Bullet points</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Finger spaces</p> <p>Letter</p> <p>Word</p> <p>Sentence</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Capital letter</p> <p>Simile – ‘like’</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <p>Question mark</p> <p>Exclamation mark</p> <p>Speech bubble</p> <p>Bullet points</p> <p>Singular/ plural</p>

<p>Non-fiction: (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings)</p> <p>Planning tools: text map / washing line</p> <p>Heading</p> <p>Introduction Opening factual statement</p> <p>Middle section(s) Simple factual sentences around a <i>them</i></p> <p>Bullet points for instructions</p> <p>Labelled diagrams</p> <p>Ending Concluding sentence</p>	<p>using adjectives e.g. <i>The giant had an enormous beard.</i> <i>Red squirrels enjoy eating delicious nuts.</i></p> <p>Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) and/or/ but/so e.g. <i>The children played on the swings and slid down the slide.</i> <i>Spiders can be small or they can be large.</i> <i>Charlie hid but Sally found him.</i> <i>It was raining so they put on their coats.</i></p> <p>Complex sentences: Use of 'who' (relative clause) e.g. <i>Once upon a time there was a little old woman who lived in a forest.</i> <i>There are many children who like to eat ice cream.</i></p> <p>'Run' - Repetition for rhythm e.g. <i>He walked and he walked and he walked.</i></p> <p>Repetition for description e.g. <i>a lean cat, a mean cat</i> <i>a green dragon, a fiery dragon</i></p>	<p><i>button.</i> <i>Next, wait for the green light to flash...</i></p> <p><i>Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes)</i></p> <p><i>Suffixes that can be added to verbs (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</i></p> <p><i>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing, e.g. untie the boat)</i></p>		<p>Adjective</p> <p>Verbs</p> <p>Connective</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Simile – 'as'</p>
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<p>Consolidate Year 1 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction</p> <p>Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Understanding 5 parts to a story with more complex vocabulary</p> <p>Opening e.g. <i>In a land far away....</i> <i>One cold but bright morning.....</i></p> <p>Build-up e.g. <i>Later that day</i></p> <p>Problem / Dilemma e.g. <i>To his amazement</i></p> <p>Resolution e.g. <i>As soon as</i></p> <p>Ending e.g. <i>Luckily, Fortunately,</i></p> <p>Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation.</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list</p> <p>Introduce: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations Commands</p> <p>-'ly' starters e.g. <i>Usually, Eventually, Finally, Carefully, Slowly, ...</i></p> <p>Vary openers to sentences</p> <p>Embellished simple sentences using: adjectives e.g. <i>The boys peeped inside the dark cave.</i> adverbs e.g. <i>Tom ran quickly down the hill.</i></p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences (Coordination) using connectives: <i>and/ or / but / so</i> (coordinating conjunctions)</p> <p>Complex sentences (Subordination) using: Drop in a relative clause: <i>who/which</i> e.g.</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>behind above along before between after</i></p> <p>Alliteration e.g. <i>wicked witch</i> <i>slimy slugs</i></p> <p>Similes using...like... e.g. <i>... like sizzling sausages</i> <i>...hot like a fire</i></p> <p>Two adjectives to describe the noun e.g. <i>The scary, old woman...</i> <i>Squirrels have long, bushy tails.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for description e.g. <i>Snow fell gently and covered the cottage in the wood.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for information e.g. Lift the pot carefully onto</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Demarcate sentences: Capital letters</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Question marks</p> <p>Exclamation marks</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Comma after -ly opener e.g. <i>Fortunately,....Slowly,....</i></p> <p>Speech bubbles /speech marks for direct speech</p> <p><i>Apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling</i> e.g. <i>don't, can't</i></p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger spaces</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Word</li> <li>• Sentence</li> <li>• Full stops</li> <li>• Capital letter</li> <li>• Question mark</li> <li>• Exclamation mark</li> <li>• Speech bubble</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> </ul> <p>Singular/ plural</p> <p>Adjective Verb Connective Alliteration Simile – 'as' / 'like'</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <p>Apostrophe (contractions and singular possession)</p>

<p>Non-Fiction (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings)</p> <p>Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing -up' grid</p> <p>Introduction: Heading Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition Opening question</p> <p>Middle section(s) Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts Diagrams Ending Make final comment to reader Extra tips! / Did-you-know? facts / True or false?</p> <p>The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts</p> <p>Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>)</p>	<p>Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried.</p> <p>The Vikings, who came from Scandinavia, invaded Scotland.</p> <p>The Fire of London, which started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.</p> <p>Additional subordinating conjunctions: <i>what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/ if/to/until</i> e.g. <i>While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived</i> <i>During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off the trees.</i></p> <p>Use long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Use short sentences for emphasis.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases e.g. <i>lots of people, plenty of food</i></p> <p>List of 3 for description e.g. <i>He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.</i></p> <p><i>African elephants have long trunks, curly tusks and large ears.</i></p>	<p>the tray. The river quickly flooded the town.</p> <p>Generalisers for information, e.g. Most dogs.... Some cats....</p> <p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less</p> <p>(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the spelling appendix.)</p> <p>Use of the suffixes -er and -est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs</p>	<p><i>Apostrophes to mark singular possession e.g. the cat's name</i></p>	<p>Commas for description</p> <p>'Speech marks'</p> <p>Suffix</p> <p>Verb / adverb</p> <p>Statement question exclamation Command (Bossy verbs)</p> <p>Tense (past, present, future) ie not in bold</p> <p>Adjective / noun</p> <p>Noun phrases</p> <p>Generalisers</p>
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<p>Consolidate Year 2 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction</p> <p>Secure use of planning tools: Story map /story mountain / story grids / 'Boxing-up' grid (Refer to Story-Type grids)</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Paragraphs to organise ideas into each story part</p> <p>Extended vocabulary to introduce 5 story parts: Introduction –should include detailed description of setting or characters Build-up –build in some suspense towards the problem or dilemma Problem / Dilemma –include detail of actions / dialogue Resolution - should link with the problem Ending – clear ending should link back to the start, show how the character is feeling, how the character or situation has changed from the beginning.</p> <p>Non-Fiction (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Vary long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis and making key points e.g. <i>Sam was really unhappy.</i> <i>Visit the farm now.</i></p> <p>Embellished simple sentences: Adverb starters to add detail e.g. <i>Carefully, she crawled along the floor of the cave....</i> Amazingly, small insects can.... Adverbial phrases used as a 'where', 'when' or 'how' starter (fronted adverbials) <i>A few days ago, we discovered a hidden box.</i> <i>At the back of the eye, is the retina.</i> <i>In a strange way, he looked at me.</i> Prepositional phrases to place the action: <i>on the mat; behind the tree, in the air</i></p> <p>Compound sentences (Coordination) using connectives: <i>and/ or / but / so / for /nor / yet</i> (coordinating conjunctions)</p> <p>Develop complex sentences (Subordination) with range of</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions <i>Next to by the side of</i> <i>In front of during through throughout because of</i></p> <p>Powerful verbs e.g. <i>stare, tremble, slither</i></p> <p>Boastful Language e.g. <i>magnificent, unbelievable, exciting!</i></p> <p>More specific / technical vocabulary to add detail e.g. <i>A few dragons of this variety can breathe on any creature and turn it to stone immediately.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Colon before a list e.g. <i>What you need:</i></p> <p>Ellipses to keep the reader hanging on</p> <p>Secure use of inverted commas for direct speech</p> <p>Use of commas after fronted adverbials (e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>)</p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger spaces</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Word</li> <li>• Sentence</li> <li>• Statement question exclamation Command</li> <li>• Full stops</li> <li>• Capital letter</li> <li>• Question mark</li> <li>• Exclamation mark</li> <li>• Speech bubble</li> <li>• 'Speech marks'</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> <li>• Apostrophe (contractions only)</li> <li>• Commas for sentence of 3 - description</li> </ul> <p>Singular/ plural Suffix</p> <p>Adjective / noun / Noun phrases Verb / adverb</p> <p>Bossy verbs Tense (past, present,</p>

<p>Endings)</p> <p>Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: e.g. Text map, washing line, 'Boxing –up' grid, story grids Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Introduction Develop hook to introduce and tempt reader in e.g. <i>Who....? What....? Where....?</i> <i>Why....? When....? How....?</i> Middle Section(s) Group related ideas /facts into paragraphs Sub headings to introduce sections / paragraphs Topic sentences to introduce paragraphs Lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts Develop Ending response information / reminders e.g. Information boxes/ Five Amazing Facts Wow comment Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause e.g. <i>I have written it down so I can check what it said.</i> Use of present perfect instead of simple past. <i>He has left his hat behind, as opposed to He left his hat behind.</i></p>	<p>subordinating conjunctions (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.) -'ing' clauses as starters e.g. <i>Sighing, the boy finished his homework.</i> <i>Grunting, the pig lay down to sleep.</i></p> <p>Drop in a relative clause using: who/whom/which/whose/ that e.g. <i>The girl, whom I remember, had long black hair.</i> <i>The boy, whose name is George, thinks he is very brave.</i> <i>The Clifton Suspension bridge, which was finished in 1864, is a popular tourist attraction.</i></p> <p>Sentence of 3 for description e.g. <i>The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.</i> <i>Rainbow dragons are covered with many different coloured scales, have enormous, red eyes and swim on the surface of the water.</i></p> <p>Pattern of 3 for persuasion e.g. <i>Visit, Swim, Enjoy!</i></p> <p>Topic sentences to introduce non-fiction paragraphs e.g. <i>Dragons are found across the world.</i> <u>Dialogue –powerful speech verb</u> e.g. <i>"Hello," she whispered.</i></p>	<p><i>Drops of rain pounded on the corrugated, tin roof.</i></p> <p><i>Nouns formed from prefixes</i> e.g. <i>auto... super...anti...</i></p> <p>Word Families based on common words e.g. <i>teacher –teach, beauty – beautiful</i></p> <p>Use of determiners a or an according to whether next word begins with a vowel e.g. <i>a rock, an open box</i></p>		<p>future) Connective Generalisers</p> <p>Alliteration Simile – 'as' / 'like'</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Word family</li> <li>• Conjunction</li> <li>• Adverb</li> <li>• Preposition</li> <li>• Direct speech</li> <li>• Inverted commas</li> <li>• Prefix</li> <li>• Consonant/Vowel</li> <li>• Clause</li> <li>• Subordinate clause</li> <li>• <u>Determiner</u></li> <li>• <u>Synonyms</u></li> <li>• <u>Relative clause</u></li> <li>• <u>Relative pronoun</u></li> <li>• <u>Imperative</u></li> <li>• Colon for instructions</li> </ul>
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<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b> Secure use of planning tools: e.g. story map /story mountain /story grids /'Boxing-up' grids (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p><b>Plan opening using:</b> Description /action</p> <p><b>Paragraphs:</b> to organise each part of story to indicate a change in place or jump in time</p> <p>Build in suspense writing to introduce the dilemma</p> <p>Developed 5 parts to story Introduction Build-up Problem / Dilemma Resolution Ending</p> <p>Clear distinction between resolution and ending. Ending should include reflection on events or the characters.</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b> Standard English for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms</p> <p>Long and short sentences: Long sentences to enhance description or information</p> <p>Short sentences to move events on quickly e.g. <i>It was midnight.</i> <i>It's great fun.</i></p> <p>Start with a simile e.g. <i>As curved as a ball, the moon shone brightly in the night sky.</i> <i>Like a wailing cat, the ambulance screamed down the road.</i></p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences (Coordination) using coordinating conjunction <i>and / or / but / so / for / nor / yet (coordinating conjunctions)</i></p> <p>Develop complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with range of</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b> Prepositions <i>at underneath since towards beneath beyond</i></p> <p>Conditionals - <i>could, should, would</i></p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives e.g. <i>small...smaller...sm allest good...better...best</i></p> <p>Proper nouns- refers to a particular person or thing e.g. <i>Monday, Jessica, October, England</i></p> <p>The grammatical difference</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b> Commas to mark clauses and to mark off fronted adverbials</p> <p>Full punctuation for direct speech: Each new speaker on a new line Comma between direct speech and reporting clause e.g. <i>"It's late," gasped Cinderella!</i></p> <p>Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. <i>the girl's name, the boys' boots</i>) as opposed to s to mark a plural</p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger spaces</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Word</li> <li>• Sentence</li> <li>• <b>Statement question exclamation Command</b></li> <li>• Full stops</li> <li>• Capital letter</li> <li>• Question mark</li> <li>• Exclamation mark</li> <li>• Speech bubble</li> <li>• 'Speech marks'</li> <li>• Direct speech</li> <li>• Inverted commas</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> <li>• Apostrophe (contractions only)</li> <li>• Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action</li> <li>• Colon - instructions</li> </ul> <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel</p>

<p>Non-Fiction (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings) Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: Text map/ washing line/ 'Boxing -up' grid</p> <p>Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Logical organisation Group related paragraphs Develop use of a topic sentence Link information within paragraphs with a range of connectives. Use of bullet points, diagrams</p> <p>Introduction Middle section(s) Ending</p> <p>Ending could Include personal opinion, response, extra information, reminders, question, warning, encouragement to the reader</p> <p><i>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion</i></p>	<p>subordinating conjunctions. (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>-'ed' clauses as starters e.g. <i>Frightened, Tom ran straight home to avoid being caught.</i> <i>Exhausted, the Roman soldier collapsed at his post.</i></p> <p>Expanded -'ing' clauses as starters e.g. <i>Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his rucksack.</i> <i>Hopping speedily towards the pool, the frog dived underneath the leaves.</i></p> <p>Drop in -'ing' clause e.g. <i>Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her chair.</i> <i>The tornado, sweeping across the city, destroyed the houses.</i></p> <p>Sentence of 3 for action e.g. <i>Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into his seat.</i> <i>The Romans enjoyed food, loved marching but hated the weather.</i></p> <p>Repetition to persuade e.g. <i>Find us to find the fun</i></p> <p><u>Dialogue - verb + adverb</u> - "Hello," she whispered, shyly.</p> <p><i>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition</i></p>	<p>between plural and possessive -s</p> <p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)</p>		<p>Adjective / noun / noun phrase Verb / Adverb Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) Connective Conjunction Preposition Determiner/ generaliser Clause Subordinate clause Relative clause Relative pronoun</p> <p>Alliteration Simile – 'as' / 'like' Synonyms</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pronoun</li> <li>• Possessive pronoun</li> <li>• Adverbial</li> <li>• Fronted adverbial</li> <li>• Apostrophe – plural possession</li> </ul>
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Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation	Terminology
<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce: Secure independent use of planning tools Story mountain / grids/flow diagrams (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p>Plan opening using: Description /action/dialogue</p> <p>Paragraphs: Vary connectives within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph Use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.</p> <p>Use 5 part story structure Writing could start at any of the 5 points. This may include flashbacks Introduction –should include action / description -character or setting / dialogue Build-up –develop suspense techniques Problem / Dilemma –may be more than one problem to be resolved Resolution –clear links with dilemma Ending –character could reflect on events, any changes or lessons, look</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list Introduce: Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, that, where, when, whose</i> or an omitted relative pronoun.</p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Develop complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Expanded –ed clauses as starters e.g. <i>Encouraged by the bright weather, Jane set out for a long walk.</i> <i>Terrified by the dragon, George fell to his knees.</i></p> <p>Elaboration of starters using adverbial phrases e.g. <i>Beyond the dark gloom of the</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Metaphor</p> <p>Personification</p> <p>Onomatopoeia</p> <p>Empty words e.g. <i>someone, somewhere was out to get him</i></p> <p>Developed use of technical language</p> <p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate; –ise; –ify)</p> <p>Verb prefixes (e.g. dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–)</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Rhetorical question</p> <p>Dashes</p> <p>Brackets/dashes/commas for parenthesis</p> <p>Colons</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter/ Word</li> <li>• Sentence</li> <li>• Statement question exclamation Command</li> <li>• Full stops/ Capitals</li> <li>• Question mark</li> <li>• Exclamation mark</li> <li>• ‘Speech marks’</li> <li>• Direct speech</li> <li>• Inverted commas</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> <li>• Apostrophe contractions/ possession</li> <li>• Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action</li> <li>• Colon – instructions</li> <li>• Parenthesis / bracket / dash</li> </ul> <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel</p> <p>Adjective / noun / noun phrase</p>

<p>forward to the future ask a question.</p> <p><b>Non-Fiction</b> (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings)</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b> Independent planning across all genres and application</p> <p>Secure use of range of layouts suitable to text.</p> <p><b>Structure:</b> Introduction / Middle / Ending</p> <p>Secure use of paragraphs: Use a variety of ways to open texts and draw reader in and make the purpose clear</p> <p>Link ideas within and across paragraphs using a full range of connectives and signposts Use rhetorical questions to draw reader in</p> <p>Express own opinions clearly</p> <p>Consistently maintain viewpoint</p> <p>Summary clear at the end to appeal directly to the reader</p>	<p><i>cave, Zach saw the wizard move. Throughout the night, the wind howled like an injured creature.</i></p> <p>Drop in –‘ed’ clause e.g. <i>Poor Tim, exhausted by so much effort, ran home.</i> <i>The lesser known Bristol dragon, recognised by purple spots, is rarely seen.</i></p> <p>Sentence reshaping techniques e.g. lengthening or shortening sentence for meaning and /or effect</p> <p>Moving sentence chunks (how, when, where) around for different effects e.g. <i>The siren echoed loudly .....through the lonely streets .....at midnight</i></p> <p>Use of rhetorical questions</p> <p>Stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) e.g. <i>“Stop!” he shouted, picking up the stick and running after the thief.</i></p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (e.g. <i>might, should, will, must</i>) or adverbs (<i>perhaps, surely</i>)</p>			<p><b>Verb / Adverb</b> Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) Conjunction / Connective Preposition Determiner/ generaliser Pronoun – relative/ possessive Clause Subordinate/ relative clause Adverbial Fronted adverbial</p> <p>Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’ Synonyms</p> <p><b>Introduce:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative clause/ pronoun</li> <li>• Modal verb</li> <li>• Parenthesis</li> <li>• Bracket- dash</li> <li>• Determiner</li> <li>• Cohesion</li> <li>• Ambiguity</li> <li>• Metaphor</li> <li>• Personification</li> <li>• Onomatopoeia</li> <li>• Rhetorical question</li> </ul>
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Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation	Terminology
<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure. Include suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks/forwards, time slips Start story at any point of the 5 part structure Maintain plot consistently working from plan</p> <p>Paragraphs -Secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs</p> <p>Secure development of characterisation</p> <p>Non-fiction:</p> <p>Secure planning across non-fiction genres and application</p> <p>Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose</p> <p>Use range of techniques to involve the reader –comments, questions, observations,</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Secure use of complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Active and passive verbs to create effect and to affect presentation of information e.g. Active: <i>Tom accidentally dropped the glass.</i> Passive: <i>The glass was accidentally dropped by Tom.</i> Active: <i>The class heated the water.</i> Passive: <i>The water was heated.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. <i>said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing</i>)</p> <p>How words are related as synonyms and antonyms e.g. <i>big/ large / little</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma. Use of colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists.</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information.</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. <i>man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover</i>)</p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter/ Word</li> <li>• Sentence</li> <li>• Statement question exclamation Command</li> <li>• Full stops/ Capitals</li> <li>• Question mark</li> <li>• Exclamation mark</li> <li>• ‘Speech marks’</li> <li>• Direct speech</li> <li>• Inverted commas</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> <li>• Apostrophe contractions/ possession</li> <li>• Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action, views/opinions, facts</li> <li>• Colon – instructions</li> <li>• Parenthesis</li> <li>• Bracket- dash</li> </ul> <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel</p> <p>Adjective / noun / noun phrase</p>

<p>rhetorical questions</p> <p>Express balanced coverage of a topic</p> <p>Use different techniques to conclude texts</p> <p>Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing</p> <p>Choose or create publishing format to enhance text type and engage the reader</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices:  semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and elision  Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text</p>	<p>Developed use of rhetorical questions for persuasion</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. <i>the boy that jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day</i>)</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech) as in <i>If I were you.</i></p>			<p>Verb / Adverb</p> <p>Bossy verbs - imperative</p> <p>Tense (past, present, future)</p> <p>modal verb</p> <p>Conjunction / Connective</p> <p>Preposition</p> <p>Determiner/ generaliser</p> <p>Pronoun – relative/ possessive</p> <p>Clause</p> <p>Subordinate / relative clause</p> <p>Adverbial</p> <p>Fronted adverbial</p> <p>Rhetorical question</p> <p>Cohesion</p> <p>Ambiguity</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’</p> <p>Synonyms</p> <p>Metaphor</p> <p>Personification</p> <p>Onomatopoeia</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active and passive voice</li> <li>• Subject and object</li> <li>• Hyphen</li> <li>• Synonym, antonym</li> <li>• Colon/ semi-colon</li> <li>• Bullet points</li> <li>• Ellipsis</li> </ul>
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## Notes

- This document is in line with Pie Corbett's teaching guide for progression in writing year by year.
- In the Punctuation & Terminology columns, any terms in bold are a statutory requirement of the National Curriculum in England.