

## **Preston CofE Primary School**

## KS2 Progression in writing

|                     | <u>Year 3/4</u>  | <u>Year 5/6</u>   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Spelling            | <ul> <li>Spell words that include prefixes and suffixes, such as anticlockwise</li> <li>Spell some commonly misspelt words correctly, taken from the Y3/4 NC spelling list</li> <li>Use a dictionary to check spelling accuracy</li> <li>Use possessive apostrophes correctly in regular and irregular plurals, such as children's and boys'</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Spell some words with silent letters, such as 'knife' and 'solemn'</li> <li>Recognise and use spellings for homophones and other often-confused words from the Y5/6 Nc spelling list</li> <li>Use a dictionary to check spelling accuracy and meaning of words.</li> </ul> |
| Handwriting Writing | <ul> <li>Use joined handwriting and make appropriate join choices</li> <li>Use examples of writing to help them to structure their own</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Write with increasing speed, maintaining legibility and style</li> <li>Identify the audience (who the writing is for) and purpose (the reason for</li> </ul>   |
| content             | similar texts  • Plan out sentences orally to select adventurous vocabulary  • Use paragraphs for cohesion and organisation  • Use description and detail to develop characters and settings in story-writing  • Write interesting narratives in stories  • In non-fiction writing, use features such as sub-headings and bullet points  • Review their own work to make improvements, including editing work for spelling errors  • Read others' writing and suggest possible improvements  • Read aloud work that they've written to be clearly understood by others | the writing) before writing, and adapt accordingly  • Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to change or enhance meaning  • Develop setting, atmosphere and character, including through dialogue (speech)  • Write a summary of longer passages of writing                     |

## Grammar and punctuation

- Extend sentences using a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. and, but, so, yet, etc.), including subordinating conjunctions (e.g. although, because, when, since, etc.)
- Use the present perfect verb tense (is watching/are playing)
- Use nouns (names of things, e.g. chair, classroom etc.) and pronouns (words that take the place of names, e.g. he, she, it, they, etc.) with care to avoid repetition
- Use conjunctions, adverbs (e.g. quickly, moodily, etc.) and prepositions (e.g. on, under, beside, with, etc.) to add detail about time or cause
- Use fronted adverbials (e.g. Early the next morning, As quick as a flash, In the depths of the forest, etc.)
- Use direct speech, with correct punctuation

- Use a range of techniques to make links between sentences and paragraphs e.g. Later that day, In addition...
- Use advanced organisational and presentational devices, such as bullet points
- Use the correct tense consistently throughout a piece of writing
- Ensure correct subject and verb agreement (e.g. He was/They were...)
- Perform poems using appropriate expression, volume and movement
- Use a thesaurus
- Use expanded noun phrases (e.g. the gloomy forest at the end of the lane) to convey complicated information concisely
- Use modal verbs (e.g. could, can, should) or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- Use relative clauses (who, when, where, which, that e.g. The boy, who was wailing, ran off.)
- Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal use (e.g. when writing a letter of complaint)
- Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information (The ball was kicked by the goalkeeper, The window was broken by the boy)
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (has lived, have written, has done)
- Recognise the difference in informal and formal language
- Use grammatical connections (although, since, after) and adverbials (e.g. We met under the clock) for cohesion
- Use ellipses (...), commas, brackets and dashes in writing
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g. thirty two-year old trees- meaning there are 30 trees that are 2 years old, not lots of trees that are 32 years old)
- Use semi-colons (;), colons (:) and dashes between independent clauses (complete sentences)
- Use a colon to introduce a list
- Punctuate bullet points consistently