

Writing skills progression Y1-6

	Punctuation	Structure	Cohesion	Composition	Editing	Word Classes	Spelling	Handwriting
Y1	- Capital letters - Full stops - Question marks - Exclamation marks - Capital letters for names of people, places, days of the week and the pronoun 'I'	- Spaces between words - Join words and clauses using and	- Sequence sentences to form short narratives - Use and to join words and clauses	- Say aloud what they are going to write - Compose a sentence orally before writing - Sequence sentences to form short narratives - Re-read writing to check it makes sense - Discuss what they have written - Read writing aloud clearly	- Re-read writing to check it makes sense - Discuss writing with the teacher or other pupils	- Letter - Capital letter - Word - Singular - Plural - Sentence	- See spelling scheme	- Sit correctly and hold a pencil comfortably and correctly - Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place - Form capital letters - Form digits 0-9 - Understand which letters belong to which handwriting families and practise these
Y2	- Full stops - Capital letters - Question marks - Exclamation marks - Commas in lists - Apostrophes for contracted forms - Apostrophes for singular possession	- Statements, questions, exclamations and commands - Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify - Co-ordination using or, and and but - Subordination using when, if, that and because - Present and past tense used correctly and consistently - Progressive form of verbs	- Use co-ordination and subordination to link ideas - Use consistent tense across writing - Sequence ideas sentence by sentence	- Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others - Write about real events - Write poetry - Write for different purposes - Plan or say aloud what they are going to write - Write down ideas/key words, including new vocabulary - Encapsulate ideas sentence by sentence	- Evaluate writing with the teacher and other pupils - Re-read to check writing makes sense and tense is consistent - Make simple additions, revisions and corrections - Proofread spelling, grammar and punctuation	- Verb - Adjective - Noun - Adverb - Noun phrase - Statement - Question - Exclamation - Command - Compound - Suffix - Tense (past, present) - Apostrophe - Comma	- See spelling scheme	- Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another - Start using diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters - Understand which adjacent letters are best left unjoined - Form capital letters and digits with correct size, orientation and relationship to lower-case letters - Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters
Y3	- Inverted commas for direct speech	- Extend sentences with more than one clause using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because and although - Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause	- Introduction of paragraphs - Headings - Subheadings - Clauses - Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	- Discuss writing similar to that being planned to learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar - Discuss and record ideas - Compose and rehearse sentences orally, including dialogue - Build a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	- Assess the effectiveness of own and others' writing and suggest improvements - Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	- Preposition - Conjunction - Word family - Adverb - Clause - Subordinate clause - Direct speech - Consonant - Consonant letter - Vowel - Vowel letter - Inverted commas	- See spelling scheme	- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters - Understand which adjacent letters are best left unjoined
Y4	- Apostrophes for possession, including plural possession - Commas after fronted adverbials - Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech	- Fronted adverbials - Noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases - Use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms	- Organise paragraphs around a theme - Use nouns and pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition - Use headings and subheadings in non-narrative writing	- Create settings, characters and plot in narratives - Use simple organisational devices in non-narrative writing - Select vocabulary appropriately	- Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including accurate use of pronouns	- Determiner - Pronoun - Possessive pronoun - Adverbial	- See spelling scheme	- Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting - Use diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and know which letters are best left unjoined

Y5	- Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis - · Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	- Relative clauses - Modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility - Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely - · Perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause	- Build cohesion within a paragraph - · Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices	- Identify the audience for and purpose of writing and select the appropriate form - Use similar writing as models - Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary - Consider how authors have developed characters and settings - Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how choices can change and enhance meaning - · Use organisational and presentational devices to structure text and guide the reader	- Assess the effectiveness of own and others' writing - Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning - Ensure consistent and correct use of tense - Ensure correct subject-verb agreement - · Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	- Modal verb - Relative pronoun - Relative clause - Parenthesis - Bracket - Dash - Cohesion - · Ambiguity	- · See spelling scheme	- Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed - Choose which shape of a letter to use and whether or not to join specific letters - Choose the writing implement best suited to the task
Y6	- Semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses - Colon to introduce a list - Semicolons within lists - Punctuate bullet points consistently - · Hyphens to avoid ambiguity	- Active and passive voice - Subject and object - · Vocabulary and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms	- Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices, including repetition, grammatical connections and ellipsis - · Use layout devices to structure text, including headings, subheadings, columns, bullets or tables	- Describe settings, characters and atmosphere - Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Précis longer passages - Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register - · Select vocabulary appropriately for effect and maintain an appropriate level of formality	- Evaluate and edit writing to enhance effects and clarify meaning - Ensure consistent and correct tense throughout a piece of writing - Ensure correct subject-verb agreement when using singular and plural - Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors - ·	- Subject - Object - Active - Passive - Synonym - Antonym - Ellipsis - Hyphen - Colon - Semicolon - · Bullet points	- · See spelling scheme	- Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed - Choose which shape of a letter to use and whether or not to join specific letters - Choose the writing implement best suited to the task