

Winslow CE School Progression of skills for Writing

Year group	Word structure / language	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation	Terminology
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffixes for regular noun plurals: -s, -es • Suffixes to verbs without changing the root word: -ing, -ed, -er • The prefix –un and how this changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining words to make sentences. • Joining words and clauses using 'and' • Sequence sentences to form short narratives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Introduction to capital letters – for names and I • Full stops • Question marks • Exclamation marks 	Letter Capital letter Word Singular Plural Sentence Punctuation Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form nouns using suffixes (e.g. –ness, -er) • Form adjectives using suffixes (e.g. –ful, -less, -er, -est) • Turn adjectives into adverbs using –ly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subordinating conjunctions – when, if, that, because • Co-ordinating conjunctions – or, and, but • Expanded noun phrases for describing. • Using grammatical patterns to identify statement, question, exclamation and command. • Correct and consistent use of present and past tense. • The progressive verb form (-ing) in past and present tense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital letters • Full stops • Question marks • Exclamation marks • Commas to separate lists • Apostrophes – contractions and singular possession 	Noun Noun phrase Statement Question Exclamation Command Compound Suffix Adjective Adverb Verb Tense (past and present) Apostrophe Comma
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form nouns using a range of prefixes (e.g. –super, -anti, -auto). • Correct use of 'a' and 'an' • Word families based on common words (e.g. solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing time, place and cause using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conjunctions – when, before, after, etc. ○ Adverbs – then, next, soon. ○ Prepositions – before, during, in. • Introduction to paragraphs. • Headings and subheadings • Present perfect verbs – e.g. He has gone out to play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inverted commas for speech • Prepositions • Conjunctions • A range of clauses – simple, compound, complex. • Direct speech 	Preposition Conjunction Word family Prefix Clause Subordinate clause Direct speech Consonant Consonant letter vowel Vowel letter

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4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between plural and possessive –s. • Standard English forms (e.g. We were instead of we was). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed expanded noun phrases including adjectives and prepositions (e.g. The strict maths teacher with curly hair). • Fronted adverbials. • Paragraphs to organise ideas. • Using nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct speech (correctly punctuated). • Apostrophes for plural possession (e.g. the girls' names). • Commas after fronted adverbials. • Determiners. 	Determiner Pronoun Possessive pronoun Adverbial
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffixes – converting nouns/adjectives into verbs (e.g. –ate, -ise, -ify). • Verb prefixes – dis-, de-, mis-, over-, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative clauses into relative pronouns. • Degrees of possibility using adverbs (perhaps, surely, etc) or modal verbs (might, should, could, etc). • Cohesion built within a paragraph through the use of conjunctions, time adverbials, etc). • Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices (He had seen her before). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brackets, dashes, commas used for parenthesis. • Use of commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity. 	Modal verb Relative pronoun Relative clause Parenthesis Bracket Dash Cohesion ambiguity
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences between formal and informal versions of words. • Understanding synonyms and antonyms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising subjects and objects within a sentence. • Passive voice and active voice. • Using formal and informal speech and recognising the difference in structure. • Subjunctive form (e.g. If I were.. Were they..?). • Linking ideas across paragraphs to create cohesion (e.g. repeating a word, adverbials, on the other hand, etc). • Layout devices – headings, subheadings, columns, bullet points, tables, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate clauses using colons, semi-colons and dashes. • Use colons to introduce a list. • Use semi-colons in lists. • Bullet points correctly punctuated. • Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man-eating shark vs man eating shark). • Use of ellipsis. 	Subject Object Active Passive Synonym Antonym Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi-colon Bullet points