Writing Progression

For examples of grammar, see grammar progression grid.

		Writing to Er	ntertain	
EYFS	Text Type Story Map Character Descriptions	Features	Other Style Ideas Focus on oral work first Use opportunities to reading own work aloud	Grammar
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
KS1	 Narrative (Simple Stories) Descriptions (Settings/Character) Poetry (Acrostic, Shape Poems, Diamante Poems and Riddles) Writing in Role 	 Time sequenced Begin to differentiate between past and present tense to suit purposes 	 Focus on oral work first Use opportunities to reading own work aloud 	 Use coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so, when) Use noun phrases Use the progressive form Use exclamation sentences Use adverbials of time (First, Then, Next, After, Later) Punctuation: Finger spaces Use capital letters and full stops Use apostrophes for contractions Use exclamation marks
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
LKS2	 Narrative (Extended Stories: Adventure, Family Settings, Traditional Tales, Myths) Descriptions Poetry (Free Verse, 	 Detailed description Use paragraphs to organise chronologically 	 Opportunities for comparing forms of past tense (progressive and simple) 	 Use fronted adverbials to show where, when and how an event occurs (Later, Carefully, The next day, Without a thought) Use expanded noun phrases

	Haikus, Limericks, Kennings) Characters/settin gs			 Use subordinate clauses (if, when, because, while, as, until, whenever, once) Use nouns and pronouns for clarity and cohesion
				 Punctuation: Use of inverted commas for direct speech Use of apostrophes for possession, including plural nouns Use of commas after fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
UKS2	 Narrative (Extended Stories: Variety of Settings) Descriptions (Characters/Settings) Poetry (Free Verse, Kennings, Sonnet, lambic Pentameter) Play Script 	 Detailed description Use paragraphs to organise chronologically 	Use of a range of tenses to indicate changes in timing, sequence etc.	 Use subordinate clauses (if, when, because, while, as, until, whenever, once, since, although, unless, rather) Use relative clauses Use a wide range of sentence structure for interest Use -ing and -ed openers
				Punctuation: Use brackets Use dashes

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		•	Use colons Use semicolons	l
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		Writing to	Inform	
EYFS	Text Type Recount Letter Instructions Wanted Poster Labelling Diagrams etc Posters Lists	Features Appropriate use of past and present tense Numbered steps	Other Style Ideas Use of images. Could use a writing frame to structure ideas	Grammar
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
KS1	 Recount Letter Instructions 	Appropriate use of past and present tense	 Could use a writing frame to structure ideas Use of images 	 Use coordinating conjunctions (and but so or) Use subordinating conjunctions (when if because) Use noun phrases which inform Use commas to separate items in a list Use exclamation sentences where appropriate Adverbials (First Firstly Next After Later) Punctuation: Finger spaces Capital letters Full stops Question mark
				Full stops

	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
LKS2	 Explanation Recount Letter Biography News report 	 Paragraphs used to group related ideas Subheadings to label content 	 May be built around a key image Use techniques to highlight key words (bold, underline, etc.) 	 Subordinating conjunctions to join clauses, including as openers. (when before after while because if) Adverbials (First Firstly Before After Later Soon Also In addition However) Expanded noun phrases Commas to separate adjectives in a list Begin to use present perfect tense to place events in time.
				 Punctuation: Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ! ?) Use capital letters for proper nouns Use commas to mark fronted adverbials Use commas to mark subordinate clauses Use inverted commas for direct speech Use bullet points to list items
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar

 Report Recount Biography News report Essay 	Paragraphs used to group related ideas Heading/subheadings Use of technical vocabulary	May include a glossary Sections may contain more than one paragraph	Subordinating conjunctions in varied positions (when before after while because if although as) Use expanded noun phrases to inform Use relative clauses to add further detail Begin to use passive voice to remain formal or detached Begin to use colons to link related clauses Adverbials (Meanwhile At first After Furthermore Despite As a result Consequently Due to For example)
			 Punctuation Brackets or dashes to explain technical vocabulary Semicolons to punctuate complex lists Colons to introduce lists or sections Brackets or dashes to mark relative clauses Secure use of commas to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses

		Begin to use colons & semi-colons to mark clauses	
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		Writing to Pe	ersuade	
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
LKS2	 Advertising Letter Speech Poster 	 Use of 2nd person Planned repetition Facts and statistics Adjectives for positive description 	 Link to oracy, especially for speeches Use of colour and images, especially for advertising 	 Use imperative verbs Use rhetorical questions Use nouns phrases Use adverbials (First, Also, In addition, However, On the other hand, Therefore, In conclusion) Use subordinate clauses (if, because, unless, even if, when) Use coordinating conjunctions (but, so, and) Punctuation: Use of capital letters Use of?! for rhetorical questions or exclamatory sentences Use of commas for relative clauses, fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
UKS2	AdvertisingLetterSpeechCampaign	 Use of 2nd person Personal pronouns Planned repetition Facts and statistics Hyperbole 	 Link to oracy, especially for speeches Use of colour and images, especially for advertising 	 Use imperative and modal verbs Use adverbials (Firstly, Furthermore, In addition, However, Nevertheless, Therefore, Consequently, In

	conclusion) Use short sentences for emphasis Use of subjunctive form Use of subordinate clauses (if, because, although, unless, since, even if, rather, whereas, in order to, whenever, whether)
	Punctuation:
	 Use of ?! for rhetorical questions or exclamatory sentences Use of colons and semicolons to list features, attractions, arguments Use of brackets and dashes for parenthesis Use of semicolons for structure repetition

		Writing to D	Piscuss	
	Text Type	Features	Other Style Ideas	Grammar
UKS2	 Balanced argument Newspaper article Review 	 Appropriate use of cohesive devices Use of subjunctive form where needed 	 Use paragraphs to structure arguments Maintain formal / impersonal tone 	 Conjunctions (if because although unless since even if rather whereas in order to whenever whether) Use modal verbs to convey degrees of probability Use relative clauses to provide supporting detail Use adverbials to provide cohesion across the text Use expanded noun phrases to describe in detail Begin to use passive voice to maintain impersonal tone Adverbials (Firstly Furthermore In addition However Nevertheless Therefore Consequently In conclusion)
				Punctuation:
				 Brackets or dashes for parenthesis, including for emphasis Semicolons for to mark related clauses Commas to mark relative clauses Colons and semicolons to punctuate complex lists