

# HADDENHAM COMMUNITY JUNIOR SCHOOL

## Writing progression map



	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Handwriting and presentation</b>	<p>To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.</p> <p>To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined.</p> <p>To always start at the margin and leave a line between paragraphs.</p>	<p>To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [e.g. by ensuring that the down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].</p> <p>To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing to increase fluency.</p>	<p>To increase the speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say.</p> <p>To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version.</p> <p>To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.</p>	<p>To write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether to join specific letters.</li> <li>- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</li> </ul> <p>To recognise when to use an un-joined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).</p>
<b>Composition</b>	<p>To begin to use ideas from their own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing.</p> <p>To proofread their own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements.</p> <p>To begin to organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme.</p>	<p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.</p> <p>To consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader.</p> <p>To proofread consistently and</p>	<p>To plan their writing by identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.</p> <p>To consider, when planning narratives, how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.</p> <p>To proofread work to précis longer passages by removing unnecessary</p>	<p>To note down and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.</p> <p>To use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).</p> <p>To use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</p>

	<p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue).</p> <p>To demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.</p> <p>To begin to use the structure of a wider range of text types (including the use of simple layout devices in non-fiction).</p> <p>To make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail.</p> <p>To begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives.</p>	<p>amend their own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns for cohesion.</p> <p>To write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre specific layout devices).</p> <p>To write a range of narratives that are well- structured and well-paced.</p> <p>To create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere.</p> <p>To begin to read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and to control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</p>	<p>repetition or irrelevant details.</p> <p>To consistently link ideas across paragraphs.</p> <p>To proofread their work to assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and to make necessary corrections and improvements.</p> <p>To consistently produce sustained and accurate writing from different narrative and non-fiction genres with appropriate structure, organisation and layout devices for a range of audiences and purposes.</p> <p>To describe settings, characters and atmosphere with carefully chosen vocabulary to enhance mood, clarify meaning and create pace.</p> <p>To regularly use dialogue to convey a character and to advance the action.</p> <p>To perform their own compositions confidently using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.</p>	<p>To habitually proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.</p> <p>To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.</p> <p>To recognise how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms and to use this knowledge to make improvements to their writing.</p> <p>To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (including literary language, characterisation, structure, etc.).</p> <p>To distinguish between the language of speech and writing and to choose the appropriate level of formality.</p> <p>To select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).</p>
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<p>Grammar and punctuation</p>	<p>To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement.</p>	<p>To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.</p> <p>To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we were and 'I</p>	<p>To use a range of adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might, etc.</p> <p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing.</p>	<p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing, including the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural.</p> <p>To use the subjunctive form in</p>
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	<p>To use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.</p> <p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although.</p> <p>To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause.</p> <p>To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups.</p> <p>To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas.</p> <p>To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks).</p>	<p>did' rather than 'I done'.</p> <p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences.</p> <p>To expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit.</p> <p>To consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it.</p> <p>To use all the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas.</p> <p>To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession.</p> <p>To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.</p>	<p>To use a wide range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time adverbials (e.g. later), place adverbials (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly).</p> <p>To use relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun with confidence (who, which, where, when, whose, that and omitted relative pronouns), e.g. Professor Sc riffle, who was a famous inventor, had made a new discovery.</p> <p>To use commas consistently to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity.</p>	<p>formal writing.</p> <p>To use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</p> <p>To use the passive voice.</p> <p>To use question tags in informal writing.</p> <p>To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly, including consistent and accurate use of semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens, and, when necessary, to use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>To recognise and use the terms subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semicolon and bullet points.</p>
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