2021-22. Writing teaching guide for progression in writing year by year from early starting to studying English Language from us guide 3-5 yrs (Early Years) to Y7.

- Points to note when using this guide: In the Punctuation & Terminology columns, any terms in bold are a statutory requirement of the National Curriculum in England adapting to the EU Curriculum.
- Note: purposes of the grammar test, exclamation sentences have to begin with 'What' or 'How'!

3 – 5 yrs (Early Years) Guide to European studying primary – Foundation-beginners

Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation*	Terminology*
Introduce:	Introduce:	Introduce: Determiners	Introduce:	Introduce:
Planning Tool –Story map /story	Simple sentences	the /a	Finger spaces	Finger spaces
mountain		my		
	Simple	your	Full stops	Letter
Whole class retelling of story	Connectives: and	an		
	who until but	this	Capital letters	Word
Understanding of beginning/		that		
middle	Say a sentence, write and	his		Sentence
/ end	read it back to check it	her		
	makes sense.	their		Full stops
Retell simple 5-part story:		some		-
Once upon a time	Compound sentences	all		Capital letter
First / Then / Next	using connectives	Prepositions:		_
But	(coordinating	up down		Simile – 'like'
So	conjunctions) and / but -	in		
Finally,happily ever after Non-	'ly' openers	into		
fiction:	Luckily / Unfortunately,	out to		
Factual writing closely linked to a		onto		
story	'Run' - Repetition for	Adjectives e.g. old, little, big,		
Simple factual sentences based	rhythm: e.g.	small, quiet		
around a theme	He walked and he walked	Adverbs e.g. luckily,		
Names	Repetition in description	unfortunately, fortunately		
Labels	e.g.	Similes – using 'like'		
Captions	a lean cat, a mean cat			
Lists				
Diagrams				
Message				

6 yrs (Year 1)

Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
Consolidate Reception list Introduce: Fiction: Planning Tools: Story map / story mountain (Refer to Story-Type grids) Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather Understanding - beginning /middle /end to a story Understanding - 5 parts to a story: Opening Once upon a time Build-up One day Problem / Dilemma Suddenly,/ Unfortunately, Resolution Fortunately, Ending Finally,	Consolidate Reception list (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.) Introduce: Types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations Simple Connectives: and or but so because so that then that while when where Also as openers: While When Where'ly' openers Fortunately, Unfortunately, Sadly, Simple sentences e.g. I went to the park. The castle is haunted. Embellished simple sentences	Consolidate Reception list Introduce: Prepositions: inside outside towards across under Determiners: the a my your an this that his her their some all lots of many more those these Adjectives to describe e.g. The old house The huge elephant Alliteration e.g. dangerous dragon slimy snake Similes using asas e.g. as tall as a house as red as a radish Precise, clear language to give information e.g. First, switch on the red	Consolidate Reception list Introduce: Capital Letters: Capital letter for names Capital letter for the personal pronoun I Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Speech bubble Bullet points	Consolidate: Finger spaces Letter Word Sentence Full stops Capital letter Simile – 'like' Introduce: Punctuation Question mark Exclamation mark* Speech bubble Bullet points Singular/ plural

Non-fiction:	using adjectives e.g.	button.	Adjective
	The giant had an enormous beard.	Next, wait for the green	
Planning tools:	Red squirrels enjoy eating	light to flash	Verbs
text map / washing line	delicious nuts.		
-			Connective
Heading	Compound sentences		
	using connectives	Regular plural noun	Alliteration
Introduction	(coordinating	suffixes –s or –es	
Opening factual statement	conjunctions) and/or/	(e.g. dog, dogs; wish,	Simile – 'as'
1 0	but/so e.g.	wishes)	
Middle section(s)	The children played on the swings	,	
Simple factual sentences around a	and slid down the slide.	Suffixes that can be	
them	Spiders can be small or they can	added to verbs (e.g.	
	be large.	helping, helped, helper)	
Bullet points for instructions	Charlie hid but Sally found him.		
•	It was raining so they put on	How the prefix un–	
Labelled diagrams	their coats.	changes the meaning of	
Č	Complex sentences:	verbs and adjectives	
Ending	Use of 'who' (relative clause)	(negation, e.g. unkind, or	
Concluding sentence	e.g.	undoing, e.g. untie the	
	Once upon a time there was a little	boat)	
	old woman who lived in a forest.	,	
	There are many children who like		
	to eat ice cream.		
	'Run' - Repetition for rhythm		
	e.g. He walked and he walked and		
	he walked.		
	ne walked.		
	Repetition for description		
	e.g.		
	a lean cat, a mean cat		
	a green dragon, a fiery dragon		

7 yrs (Year 2)

Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
Consolidate Year 1 list	Consolidate Year 1 list	Consolidate Year 1 list	Consolidate Year 1	Consolidate:
Introduce:	Introduce:	Introduce:	list	
	(See Connectives and Sentence		Introduce:	Punctuation
Fiction	Signposts doc.)	Prepositions:	Demarcate	 Finger spaces
Secure use of planning tools: Story		behind above along	sentences:	• Letter
map / story mountain / story grids/	Types of sentences:	before between after	Capital letters	• Word
'Boxingup' grid	Statements			• Sentence
(Refer to Story Types grids)	Questions	Alliteration	Full stops	
	Exclamations	e.g. wicked witch		• Full stops
Plan opening around character(s),	Commands	slimy slugs	Question marks	• Capital letter
setting, time of day and type of weather				 Question mark
	-'ly' starters	Similes usinglike	Exclamation marks	• Exclamation
Understanding 5 parts to a story with	e.g. Usually, Eventually, Finally,	e.g.		mark*
more complex vocabulary	Carefully, Slowly,	like sizzling sausages	Commas to	Speech bubble
0	Vany, an an ang ta ang tagan	hot like a fire	separate items in a	Bullet points
Opening e.g.	Vary openers to sentences	Two adjectives to	list	Bunet points
In a land far away	Embellished simple centences	Two adjectives to describe the		Singular/ plural
One cold but bright morning Build-	Embellished simple sentences using: adjectives e.g. The boys		Comma after –ly	Jingului, piurui
up e.g. <i>Later that day</i>	peeped inside the dark cave. adverbs	noun e.g. The scary, old woman	opener	Adjective
Problem / Dilemma	e.g. Tom ran quickly down the hill.	Squirrels have long, bushy	e.g.	Verb
e.g. To his amazement	c.g. 10m ran quickly down the nitt.	tails.	Fortunately,Slow	Connective
Resolution e.g. As	Secure use of compound sentences	tans.	ly, Speech bubbles	Alliteration
soon as Ending e.g.	(Coordination) using connectives:	Adverbs for description	/speech marks for	Simile – 'as'/ 'like'
Luckily, Fortunately,	and/or/but/so	e.g.	direct speech	
	(coordinating conjunctions)	Snow fell gently and	Implicitly	Introduce:
Ending should be a section rather than	(corumning conjunctions)	covered the cottage in the	understand how to	
one final sentence e.g. suggest how the	Complex sentences (Subordination)	wood.	change from	Apostrophe
main character is feeling in the final	using:		indirect speech to	(contractions and
situation.	Drop in a relative clause:	Adverbs for information	direct speech	singular possession)
	who/which e.g.	e.g.	an cer specen	
		Lift the pot carefully onto		

Non-Fiction

Introduce:

Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid

Introduction:

Heading

Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition Opening question

Middle section(s)

Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections

Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts

Diagrams

Ending

Make final comment to reader Extra tips! / Did-you-know? facts / True or false?

The consistent use of **present tense** versus **past tense** throughout texts

Use of the **continuous** form of **verbs** in the **present** and **past tense** to mark actions in progress (e.g. *she is drumming, he was shouting*)

Sam, **who** was lost, sat down and cried.

The Vikings, **who** came from Scandinavia, invaded Scotland.

The Fire of London, **which** started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.

Additional subordinating conjunctions:

what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/ if/to/until e.g. While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off the trees.

Use long and short sentences:

Long sentences to add description or information. Use short sentences for emphasis.

Expanded noun phrases

e.g. lots of people, plenty of food

List of 3 for description

e.g. He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.

African elephants have long trunks, curly tusks and large ears.

the trav.

The river quickly flooded the town.

Generalisers for information, e.g.

Most dogs....
Some cats....

Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as –ness, –er

Formation of adjectives

using **suffixes** such as – ful, –less

(A fuller list of **suffixes** can be found in the spelling appendix.)

Use of the **suffixes** –er and –est to form comparisons of **adjectives** and **adverbs**

Apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling e.g. don't, can't Apostrophes to mark singular possession e.g. the cat's name

Commas for description

'Speech marks'

Suffix

Verb / adverb

Statement question exclamation Command (Bossy verbs)

Tense (past, present, future) ie not in bold

Adjective / noun

Noun phrases

Generalisers

Subordinating conjunctions