Cuddington Community Primary School

Writing Progression Map

At Cuddington Community Primary School progression in English writing is guided by the aims set out in Development Matters (2021) and the National Curriculum (2014) as frameworks for how we map content, ensure progression in knowledge and sequence our units of work.

Cuddington Community Curriculum Intent

Cuddington will "Bring out the Best" in our pupils by providing a language rich and diverse experience both within and beyond the classroom. Our flexible approach enables everyone to thrive personally and academically, overcome challenges and prepare them for lifelong learning.

EYFS Development Matters – **Writing**

Content in bold indicates it derives almost exactly from the ELG: Writing and Fine Motor Skills. The other content comes from Development Matters 2020/2021 (non-statutory curriculum guidance) which is an expansion of statements within this ELG.

Writing

Children will write recognisable letters most of which are correctly formed. Children will spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters Children will write simple phrases or sentences that can be read by others.

Fine Motor Skills

Children will hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing.

Physical Development

Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines. Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.

Literacy

Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.
Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/a.
Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.
Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.

Communication and Language

Learn new vocabulary.
Use new vocabulary through the day.
Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.
Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.
Describe events in some detail.
Engage in story times. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.
Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition, some in their own words.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writing – Composition **Planning** **Drafting** **Editing and improving** **Proof reading**	Write sentences by: • saying out loud what they are going to write about • composing a sentence orally before writing it • sequencing sentences to form short narratives • re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	Have positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: • writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) • writing about real events • writing poetry • writing for different purposes Consider what they are going to write before beginning by: • planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about • writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary • encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: • evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils • re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form	Plan their writing by: • discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar • discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] Evaluate and edit by: • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.		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 noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary • in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write by: • selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning • in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action • précising longer passages • using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs • using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] Evaluate and edit by: • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing • proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning • ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing	

		• proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly] Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.		• ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation **(Appendix 2)**	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using and • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' • learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Learn how to use: • sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • using fronted adverbials • learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: • using commas after fronted adverbials • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns • using and punctuating direct speech Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms • using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence • using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause • using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun • learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: • using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing • using hyphens to avoid ambiguity • using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis • using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses • using a colon to introduce a list • punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

		• the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 • some features of written Standard English Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.		
Writing - Transcription **Spelling (Appendix 1)**	Spell • words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught • common exception words • the days of the week Add prefixes and suffixes: • using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs • using the prefix un– • using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]	Spell by: • segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly • learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones • learning to spell common exception words • learning to spell more words with contracted forms • learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]	Be able to: • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1) • spell further homophones • spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1) • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] • use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Be able to: • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them • spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] • continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused • use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 • use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words • use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary • use a thesaurus.

		• distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly		
Writing- Transcription **Handwriting and Presentation**	Be able to: • sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly • begin to 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' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.	Be able to: • form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another • start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined • write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters • use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.	Be able to: • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined • increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].	Be able to: • write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: • choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters • choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
Terminology for pupils	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma	**Year 3** preposition, conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks') **Year 4** determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun	**Year 5** modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity **Year 6** subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

			adverbial	