

## Progression in Writing

### Year 1

sequences sentences to form short narratives

leaves spaces between words

joins words and joins clauses using 'and'

begins to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'

### Year 2

joins words and joins clauses using subordination (e.g. because, that, if when) and co-ordination (e.g. but, or, and)

punctuates sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'

uses expanded noun phrases (gives extra detail about the noun)

uses tenses accurately

Uses different sentence structures

### Year 3

joins words and joins clauses using subordination (e.g. because, that, if when) and co-ordination (e.g. but, or, and)

punctuates sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'

uses expanded noun phrases (gives extra detail about the noun)

uses tenses accurately

uses different sentence structures

uses direct speech

uses subordinate clauses (a clause that must be attached to a main clause for it to make sense)

### Year 4

joins words and joins clauses using subordination (e.g. because, that, if when) and co-ordination (e.g. but, or, and)

punctuates sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'

uses expanded noun phrases (gives extra detail about the noun)

uses tenses accurately

uses different sentence structures

|   |
|---|
| uses direct speech  |
| uses subordinate clauses (a clause that must be attached to a main clause for it to make sense) |
| uses adjectives, adverbs, prepositions (including phrases) and conjunctions                     |
| uses a range of determiners (words which come before a noun e.g. the, a, my, this, some)        |
| uses fronted adverbials with commas   |

| Year 5  |
|---|
| joins words and joins clauses using subordination (e.g. because, that, if when) and co-ordination (e.g. but, or, and) |
| punctuates sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark                        |
| uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'                  |
| uses expanded noun phrases (gives extra detail about the noun)  |
| uses tenses accurately  |
| uses different sentence structures  |
| uses direct speech  |
| uses subordinate clauses (a clause that must be attached to a main clause for it to make sense)                       |
| uses fronted adverbials   |
| uses relative clauses (clauses which start with the relative pronouns who, that, which)                               |
| uses modal verbs (e.g. should, could, can)  |
| uses adjectives, adverbs, prepositions (including phrases), conjunctions and determiners                              |

| Year 6  |
|---|
| joins words and joins clauses using subordination (e.g. because, that, if when) and co-ordination (e.g. but, or, and) |
| punctuates sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark                        |
| uses semicolons, colons or dashes between independent clauses   |
| uses hyphens  |
| uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'                  |
| uses expanded noun phrases (gives extra detail about the noun)  |
| uses tenses accurately  |
| uses different sentence structures  |
| uses direct speech  |
| uses subordinate clauses (a clause that must be attached to a main clause for it to make sense)                       |
| uses fronted adverbials   |

uses relative clauses (clauses which start with the relative pronouns who, that, which)

uses modal verbs (e.g. should, could, can)

uses adjectives, adverbs, prepositions (including phrases), conjunctions and determiners