Loxdale Primary School Skills Progression

Subject Area: Literacy: Writing.



	Nursery						Reception					
Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topics	Rhyme and Colour	Let's Celebrate!	Growth and Ch	ange	People Who Help Us	Bears, Bears, Bears!	All about Me!	Tell me a Story	The Big Wid	de World	Crazy Constructio n	Water, Water, Everywhere!
Key Texts	**A range of high-quality picture books to introduce children to story time ** Nursery Rhymes Goldilocks and the three bears The Gingerbread Man	The Colour Monster *With additional stories from Reading Long Term Plan	The Very Hungry C Jack and the Be The Enormous How to grow a di	anstalk Turnip	Range of non- fiction texts	Everywhere Bear We're Going on a Bear Hunt Paddington	**A range of high- quality picture books to introduce children to Reception story time ** How to fill a bucket Only one me Unicorn	Supatato The Day the Crayons Quit *With additional stories from Reading Long Term Plan	How to cate Aliens love U Whatever Little Red Ri	nderpants ·Next	Three Little Pigs Katie in London The Royal Family	Billies Bucket Someone swallowed Stanley Finding Nemo Tiddler Rainbow Fish
<u>C&L</u>	*Listen to stories and understand what is happening with the help of pictures. *Use a wide range of vocab. *Sing a large repertoire of songs.	*Understand and enjoy longer stories and remember most of what happened.	*Know many rhymes to talk about familiand be able to tell a story.	ar books,	*Be able to express a viewpoint and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words.	*Use sentences with joined up words like 'because', 'or', 'and'. *Use future and past tense. *Answer simple 'why' questions.	*Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. *Understand to listen carefully and why listening is important. *Learn new vocabulary. *Use new vocabulary through the day. *Engage in story times. *Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.	*Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. *Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. *Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text. *Learn rhymes, poems and songs.	*Describe events in some detail.	*Use new vocabulary in different contexts.	*Engage in non-fiction books. *Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.	ELG - Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non- fiction, rhymes and poems.

Contespondence	Literacy	*Understand print has meaning. *The names of different parts of a book. *Page sequencing.	*Clap and count syllables	*Spot and suggest rhymes	*Recognise words with the same initial sounds.	*Write some letters accurately. *Write some or all their name. *Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing.	*Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. *Blend sounds into words. *Re-read books to build up confidence in word reading, their fluency and enjoyment.	*Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. *Read a few common exception words. *Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known lettersound correspondence	*Form lower- case and capital letter correctly. *Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letters.	*Write short sentences with words with known letter sound correspond ence using a capital letter and full stop.	*Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.	ELG statements
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ELG - Summer Term

Writing

Write recognisable letters most of which are correctly formed.

Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.

Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Phonic & Whole word spelling	words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught common exception words the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
Other word building spelling	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 apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1	learning to spell more words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness,	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	• write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
Handwriting	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' and to practise these	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.	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

Contexts for Writing		 writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) writing about real events writing poetry writing for different purposes 	discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
Planning Writing	saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it	planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about	discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures
Drafting Writing	sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)
Editing Writing	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils	evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	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 proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
Performing Writing	read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Vocabulary	leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using "and"	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify	 extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)
Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	 regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of words with spaces sentence demarcation (.!?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') 	sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) some features of written Standard English suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) sentence demaracation commas in lists apostrophes for ommission & singular posession	using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	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 how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)
Grammatical Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix , adverb tense (past, present) , apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	spell some words with 'silent' letters 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 Appendix 1	spell some words with 'silent' letters 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 Appendix 1	Phonic & Whole word spelling
use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	for adding them • use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	Other word
 write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 			Transcription
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	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	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	Handwriting

 discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 	 identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed 	 identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed 	Contexts for Writing
 discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures 	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	Planning Writing
 organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices 	how such choices can change and enhance meaning	• 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	Drafting Writing
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 proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	 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 ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors 	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 ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	Editing Writing
 read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and 	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	Performing
volume so that the meaning is clear.			Writing

 extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition 	 use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Vocabulary
using fronted adverbials difference between plural and possesive -s Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) extended noun phrases, including with prepositions appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion	using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun converting nouns or adjectives into verbs verb prefixes devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	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 differences in informal and formal language synonyms & Antonyms further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis	Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)
using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech (including pucntuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently	Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)
determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points	Grammatical Terminology