

Townhill Junior School



# Writing Progression of Skills and Vocabulary

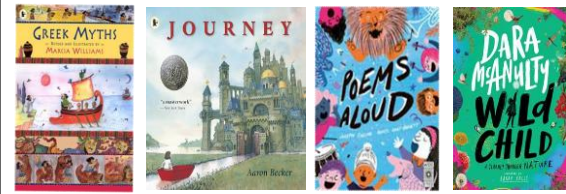
	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1			Summer 2				
Year 3	Narrative	Diary	Persuasive	Newspaper	Non-Chron	Narrative	Diary	Newspaper	Non-Chron			Letter	Speech	Poem	Narrative	
Year 4	Narrative	Diary	Persuasive	Newspaper	Non-Chron	Narrative	Diary	Newspaper	Non-Chron			Letter	Speech	Poem	Narrative	
Year 5	Narrative	Diary	Persuasive	Newspaper	Non-Chron	Narrative	Diary	Newspaper	Non-Chron			Letter	Speech	Poem	Narrative	
Year 6	Narrative	Diary	Persuasive	Newspaper	Non-Chron	Narrative	Diary	Newspaper	Non-Chron	Letter	Diary	Non-Chron	Narrative	Speech	Poem	Narrative

# To Entertain

## Year 3



## Year 4



## Year 5



## Year 6



### Text Features

- Time and place are referenced e.g. In the morning, Later that day, Meanwhile etc...
- Text organised into paragraphs
- Cohesion through pronouns e.g. Jack, His, His Mother, Her etc...

- Link between opening and resolution
- Link between sentences
- Paragraphs organised correctly building up to the event/climax

- Sequence of plot may be disrupted for effect e.g. a flashback
- Opening and resolution shape the story
- Use of repetition for effect
- Paragraphs varied in length and structure
- Pronouns used to create suspense e.g. It crept into the woods
- Plan and write

- The story is well structured and raises intrigue
- Dialogue is used to move the action on
- Deliberate ambiguity is set up in the mid of the reader

### Grammar Skills (Word Classes, Sentences Structure and Punctuation)

- Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition and for clarity
- Present perfect forms of verbs
- Choose appropriate adjectives
- Subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although
- Sentences with added description
- Tense consistent –past tense for narration, present for dialogue
- Expanded noun phrases e.g. two horrible hours
- Adverbials e.g. When they reached home
- Possessive apostrophe for plural nouns
- Inverted commas

- Correct and consistent use of tense
- Adverbs which express time and cause
- Noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases
- Use of adverbial phrases - fronted adverbials followed by a comma
- Variation in sentence structures
- Adverbs to show how often or to add subtlety
- Subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after
- Full speech punctuation

- Modal verbs
- Conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after whenever, wherever, before, despite, even though, though, since
- Adverbials of time, place, manner and number
- Parenthesis brackets, dashes and commas)
- Subordinate clauses in various positions

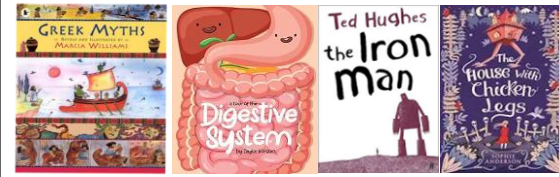
- Link ideas across the text using cohesive devices
- Change tense if appropriate
- Colons and semicolons

# To Inform

## Year 3



## Year 4



## Year 5



## Year 6



### Text Features

- Clear introduction
- Organised into paragraphs about key events
- A closing statement summarising the overall impact
- Use of subheadings
- Conclusion
- Technical Vocabulary relevant to the subject (age appropriate)
- Bold headline, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, past tense (Newspaper)

- Clear introduction and conclusion
- Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses (diaries)
- Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next
- Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas
- Technical Vocabulary relevant to the subject (age appropriate)
- Captions

- Developed introduction and conclusion
- Description of events are detailed and engaging or technical and accurate
- Chronologically organised with clear signals about time, place and personal response
- Reveals the writer's perspective
- Introduction, summarising the topic including some expansion which may include humour/show flair
- Formal language used throughout
- Technical Vocabulary relevant to the subject (age appropriate)

- Well -structured and answers the reader's questions
- Writer understands the impact and thinks about the response to what is written
- Diagrams or illustrations used to support
- Technical Vocabulary relevant to the subject (age appropriate)
- Headlines as puns

### Grammar Skills (Word Classes, Sentences Structure and Punctuation)

- Expanded sentences
- Subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although
- Adverbials e.g. When we arrived....

- Variation in sentence structures using a range of conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after
- Adverbs to show how often: additionally, frequently, rarely etc... • Sentences build from general to more specific
- Emotive language e.g. fabulous, memorable, inspired me to ....
- Technical vocabulary to show expertise

- Sentence length varied for effect
- Conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after whenever, wherever, before, despite, even though, though, since
- Relative clauses (correctly punctuated Adverbials: Firstly, furthermore, in addition, however, nevertheless, therefore, consequently, in conclusion
- Brackets and dashes

- Modifiers used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally
- Active and passive voice e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure
- Wide range of punctuation including colons and semi colons
- Complex noun phrases e.g. The fragile eggs were slowly removed from the mother hen

# To Persuade

Year 3



Year 4



Year 5



Year 6



## Text Features

- Use of 2nd person
- An opening statement - Often begin with a question e.g. Do you know how good vegetables are for you?
- Planned repetition – to reinforce point/idea
- Facts and Statistics
- Positive language and powerful verbs for description to create persuasion • Use of colour and images for advertising (to stand out)
- Argue and give reasons e.g. They contain vitamins. Vitamin C is vital for ....
- Present Tense

- Personal Pronouns
- One paragraph for each argument/point
- Short sentence for emphasis e.g. This has to stop! Vote for change!
- Emotive language throughout to engage the reader
- Hyperbole (used to exaggerate, intensify and emphasise different points in your writing - it is not meant to be taken literally!) The décor is to die for! The NHS care was out of this world!
- Conclusion .... to get people on side/agree
- Use bold and capital letters to add emphasis

## Grammar Skills (Word Classes, Sentences Structure and Punctuation)

- Imperative verbs to convey urgency e.g. Buy it today! Listen very carefully...
- Rhetorical questions to engage the reader
- Noun phrases to add detail and description e.g. Our fantastic resort has amazing facilities for everyone
- Subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although
- Adverbials: Firstly, Also, Finally, then, next, soon
- ?! for rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences

- Variation in sentence structures using a range of conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after
- Adverbs to show how often: additionally, frequently, rarely etc...
- Sentences build from general to more specific ?! for rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences
- Subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after
- Adverbials: Firstly, Also, In addition to, On the other hand, therefore, in conclusion
- Commas after fronted adverbials e.g. After your visit, you will not want to leave!
- Emotive language e.g. fabulous, memorable
- Technical vocabulary to show expertise

- Conjunctions: when, if, because, although, while, as, until, once, after whenever, wherever, before, despite, even though, though, since
- Relative clauses (correctly punctuated ) to provide additional enticement e.g. Our hotel, which has three swimming pools, overlooks a stunning beach
- Adverbials: Firstly, furthermore, in addition, however, nevertheless, therefore, consequently, in conclusion
- Brackets or dashes for parenthesis for emphasis e.g. This is our chance – our only chance – to make a difference
- Multiclausal sentences

- Subjunctive form for formal structure e.g. If I were you, I would ...
- Colons and semi colons to list features, attractions or arguments
- Semi colons for structure repetition e.g., Bring your friends; bring your children; bring the whole family!

Year 3				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
arctic	act	signal	capture	chill
bold	active	spoil	fortunate	advice
border	cling	starve	adopt	nation
climate	convince	tour	advantage	ancient
fierce	confess	prefer	frail	abandon
opposite	ordeal	prepare	abundant	passage
mystify	observe	alert	origin	nursery
award	pastime	afford	perform	plunge
reverse	extend	terror	scatter	schedule
steer	struggled	reduce	balance	swift
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
board	continent	brief	coward	attract
arrange	crew	brilliant	avoid	average
contain	pause	custom	deed	brave
launch	limit	bounce	loyal	journey
grasp	glide	habit	grace	recall
gasp	doze	globe	digest	coast
risk	examine	diagram	rare	prevent
enable	suitable	explore	ban	collect
triumph	value	vision	volunteer	Wander
rely	remark	resident	respect	responsible

Year 4				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
ancestor	annual	dense	former	arena
mistrust	mock	deposit	noble	orchard
humble	impact	increase	indicate	inspire
envy	essential	extraordinary	flexible	focus
abrupt	descend	desire	destructive	develop
accelerate	content	erupt	crafty	circular
valiant	capital	tragic	typical	weary
anticipate	variety	vast	venture	request
recognise	address	release	represent	threat
appeal	shabby	shallow	queasy	recent
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
outstanding	peculiar	peer	practice	precious
limp	manufacture	master	permit	plead
instant	invisible	jagged	mature	limb
fragile	frantic	frequent	lack	furious
disaster	ease	entertain	entire	entrance
hostile	concern	distract	distress	congratulate
coax	column	habitat	confuse	complete
blend	blossom	massive	competition	possess
resist	response	baggage	basic	severe
arrest	ascend	assist	attempt	attentive

Year 5				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
hearty	independent	industrious	intense	intercept
homonym	gigantic	illuminate	immense	hazy
antonym	identical	accident	attention	impressive
achievement	anxious	alternate	altitude	antagonist
portable	aggressive	preserve	protagonist	provide
exasperate	beverage	exert	blizzard	budge
cautiously	excavate	character	exhibit	companion
visible	arrive	vivid	combine	withdraw
agree	solar	dedicate	access	detect
prejudice	confident	strive	deprive	courteous
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
summit	suspend	synonym	talon	taunt
sparse	spurt	rigorous	suffix	suffocate
slither	sluggish	soar	solitary	solo
route	Saunter	seldom	senseless	sever
require	resemble	retrieve	retire	revert
overthrow	pardon	pasture	pedestrian	perish
nonchalant	numerous	oasis	obsolete	occasion
escalate	evade	soothe	mischief	monarch
crave	compassion	stationary	comply	compose
remote	astound	superior	avalanche	bungle

Year 6				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
authority	formula	require	injure	survey
constitute	individual	specific	invest	exceed
assign	involve	structure	diverse	alternative
define	legislate	vary	obtain	component
cooperate	major	administrate	potential	considerable
economy	method	affect	primary	contribute
environment	occur	aspect	purchase	corporate
establish	period	category	range	fund
factor	principle	community	regulate	imply
finance	proceed	distinct	secure	instance
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
justify	volume	grant	inhibit	license
layer	swarm	hence	undertake	margin
supplement	adequate	hypothesis	aware	medical
outcome	approximate	implement	clause	acknowledge
physical	attitude	mechanism	consult	modify
proportion	civil	incidence	energy	precise
react	commit	phase	equivalent	psychology
sequence	concentrate	regime	expand	stable
shift	cycle	resolve	external	substitute
technical	domestic	retain	image	sustain