

		Controller Fogression map: English Wittenig	
Year	Writing genres covered	Transcription	Composition
R	Autumn	Children will:	Write own name and other things such as labels, captions.
	Experimenting with	Give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and	Attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.
Linked to	mark making	paint.	Accempt to write short sentences in meaning or contexts.
books/	markmaking	Begin to break the flow of speech into words.	
class	Writing name	Continue a rhyming string.	
topics/	J 5 1 1	Hear and say the initial sound in words.	
experiences	Labels	• segment the sounds in simple words and blend them	
in each		together.	
term	Lists	• Link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of	
		the alphabet.	
	Spring	Use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate	
	Fairy Stories	meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in	
		sequence.	
	Instructions		
	Information Total		
	Information Text		
	Poetry		
	Summer		
	Johnne		
	Practice all of the		
	above to enable the		
	children to write		
	sentences,		
	extending to:		
	consistent sizing of		
	letters, finger		
	spaces, writing on		



	1	Corncolon Progression map: English - Writing	
	the line, capital		
	letters, full stops.		
	, '		
1	Autumn	Spelling:	Write sentences by:
	Labels, lists and	<ul> <li>words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already</li> </ul>	• saying out loud what they are going to write about
Linked to	captions	taught	• composing a sentence orally before writing it
books/		common exception words	• sequencing sentences to form short narratives
class	Narrative	• the days of the week	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
topics/	INdirative	,	re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
	Nowenanar ranart	name the letters of the alphabet:	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
experiences	Newspaper report	naming the letters of the alphabet in order	• read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and
in each		• using letter names to distinguish between <b>alternative</b>	the teacher.
term	Information text	spellings of the same sound	
	(forest school	add prefixes and suffixes:	
	leaflet)	<ul> <li>using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural</li> </ul>	
	Letters to Santa	marker for nouns and the third person singular marker	
		for verbs	
		using the prefix un—	
	Character	<ul> <li>using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed</li> </ul>	
	description	in the spelling of root words [for example, helping,	
	Spring	helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]	
	Information poster  Narrative		
		write from memory simple sentences dictated by the	
		teacher that include words using the GPCs and	
		common exception words taught so far.	
	Poetry	Learning the spellings for year 1 (see Dennington	
		Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation LT Progression Map	
		All Years)	
	Recount		
	RECOUNT		



Summer Postcards  Diary entry  Descriptive writing  Instructions		
Stories from other Cultures	<ul> <li>Handwriting:</li> <li>sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</li> <li>begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</li> <li>form capital letters</li> <li>form digits o-9</li> <li>understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.</li> <li>Handwriting is given frequent and discrete, direct teaching.</li> <li>Left-handed pupils should receive specific teaching to meet their needs.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:</li> <li>leaving spaces between words</li> <li>joining words and joining clauses using and</li> <li>beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l'</li> <li>learning the grammar for year 1 (see Dennington Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation LT Progression Map All Years)</li> </ul>



		Curriculum Progression map: English – Writing	
2	Autumn	Spelling:	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
Linked to books/ class topics/ experiences in each term	Autumn Lists and captions  Narrative  Newspaper report  Information text (forest school leaflet)  Letters to Santa  Character description  Spring Information poster  Narrative  Poetry  Stories from other cultures  Recount  Summer Postcards  Diary entry		<ul> <li>Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:         <ul> <li>writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</li> <li>writing about real events</li> <li>writing poetry</li> <li>writing for different purposes — first being given new and interesting and experiences and opportunities to inspire writing</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consider what they are going to write before beginning by:         <ul> <li>planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about</li> <li>writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary</li> <li>encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence</li> </ul> </li> <li>Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:         <ul> <li>evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils</li> <li>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</li> <li>proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]</li> <li>read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	T	Corricoloff Progression flap: English – Writing	
	Descriptive writing		
	Instructions		
	Story inspired from		
	another culture		
		Handwriting:	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:
		<ul> <li>form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another</li> <li>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</li> <li>write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters</li> <li>use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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)</li> <li>sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command</li> <li>expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]</li> <li>the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form (is running, was playing)</li> <li>subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)</li> <li>some features of written Standard English</li> <li>learning the grammar for year 2 (see Dennington Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation LT Progression Map All Years)</li> </ul>
3/4	Autumn	Spelling:	Pupils will continue to have opportunities to write for a range of real
Yr A	Narrative – Christmas Story	<ul> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them</li> </ul>	purposes and audiences as part of their work across the curriculum.  These purposes and audiences should underpin the decisions about the
"^	Narrative - Life as a	<ul> <li>spell further homophones</li> </ul>	form the writing should take, such as a narrative, an explanation or a
	Roman Slave	<ul> <li>spell words that are often misspelt</li> </ul>	description.
	Persuasion - Design	<ul> <li>place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words</li> </ul>	·
	a Roman product,	with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in	Plan writing by:
	write persuasive	words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]	
	advert		



	Poetry – Kit Wright	•
	Spring	
	Narrative – The BFG	•
	Newspaper report –	
	The BFG	
	Non-Chronological	Н
	Report –	•
	Information page on	
	topic	
	Summer	•
	Narrative - Stig of	
	the Dump.	
	Debate / Discussion	
	– animal rights	
	(table showing both	
	sides of debate)	
	Play scripts – Fairy	
	Tale	
3/4	Autumn	
	Narrative - Viking	
Yr B	raid	
	Recount – trip to	
	Anglo-Saxon village	
	Instruction - Until I	
	Met Dudley	
	Letter – Link to	
	Geography	
	Spring	

- 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.

### Handwriting:

- 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].

 discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar

#### 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
- 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.

### Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:

- 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



		Curriculum Progression map: English – Writing	
	Narrative – Mr		using fronted adverbials with commas
	Penguin and the		<ul> <li>indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plu</li> </ul>
	Lost Treasure		nouns
	Museum Brochure -		using and punctuating direct speech
	Mr Penguin and the		<ul> <li>learning the grammar for year 3/4 (see Dennington Spelling,</li> </ul>
	Lost Treasure		Grammar and Punctuation LT Progression Map All Years)
	Instruction (How to		
	Mummify an		
	Egyptian Pharaoh)		
	Summer		
	Character		
	Description – Iron		
	Man		
	Diary Entry – Iron		
	Man		
	Menu – Iron Man		
	Narrative – Iron Man		
	Non Chronological		
	Report (history)		
	Poetry - Free Verse		
	& poetic devices		
5/6	Autumn	Spelling:	Children should continue to use real life scenarios and experiences to
	Narrative – historical	<ul> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the</li> </ul>	inspire and scaffold their writing
Yr A	fiction	guidance for adding them	Planning writing:



	Curriculum Progression map: English – Writing
Immersive description – Workhouse visit  Letter: formal, persuasive – Victorian poverty  Newspaper Report: Victorian crime  Spring Narrative- Scary story  Information leaflet: Paris  Discussion text: USA or Norway childhood	<ul> <li>spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</li> <li>continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</li> <li>use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically</li> <li>use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</li> <li>use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> <li>use a thesaurus.</li> <li>Handwriting and presentation</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
Poetry: Free verse	

Summer

Myths

Narrative re-write:

Precis: myths

- identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their
- 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
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors



		Curriculum Progression map: English – Writing		
	Formal letter (persuasion)		•	<b>perform their own compositions,</b> using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
			Voc	cabulary, grammar and punctuation:
	Discussion text: Spartan or Athenian Culture		•	recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a
5/6	Autumn			sentence
Yr B	Diary of an evacuee (from immersive experience)		•	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
	Description (characters from Good Night Mister Tom)  Biography – Anne Frank Dialogue – character dialogue  Interview – An evacuee experience  Spring Narrative –science		•	using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun 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 learning the grammar for year 5/6 (see Dennington Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation LT Progression Map All Years)
	fiction  Description – The Ridge			



	contestonin regression map: English whiting	
Explanation/		
Fantasy contrasting		
genre: technology		
germen ceermonegy		
Poetry (haikus)		
r oetry (narkos)		
1.6		
Information page		
Persuasion - leaflet		
Summer		
Narrative- re-write		
Hamlet		
Description –		
Hamlet Ghost		
Trainiet dilost		
Information none		
Information page:		
Tudor Monarchs		
Poetry: Hamlet's		
despair		
Diary- Queens		