Cledford Primary School and Gainsborough Primary and Nursery School – Progression in Writing		
Year 4	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Text Outcomes: To narrate (narratives will have a developing plot, describe setting and characters and use speech to move the story on). Instructions, explanations, non-chronological report, diary, and a letter.	**Text Outcomes:** To narrate (narratives will describe setting and characters and use speech to move the story on / begin to depict characters). Instructions, explanations, non-chronological report, diary, letter and a balanced argument.	**Text Outcomes:** To narrate (narratives will describe settings, characters and create atmosphere). Instructions, explanations, non-chronological report, diary, letter and a balanced argument.
Sentence Structure Noun phrases are expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases. Fronted adverbials To use different sentence openers and structures.	**Sentence Structure** Relative clause beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that, an omitted relative pronoun. Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs e.g. perhaps, surely or modal verbs e.g. might, should.	**Sentence Structure** Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this most appropriately e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented, using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility.
Text Structure Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. Appropriate choice of pronoun and noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	**Text Structure** Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place, number, and tense choice.	**Text Structure** Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of word or phrase, grammatical connections and ellipsis. Layout devices such as headings, subheadings, bullet points, tables to structure texts. Integrate dialogue into narrative to convey character and advance the action.
Punctuation Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Use apostrophes to mark plural possession. To use commas to mark phrases To use commas after fronted adverbials	**Punctuation** Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of the semi colon within a list.	**Punctuation** Use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly: hyphens, inverted commas, commas, brackets, dashes, semi-colons and colons. To use hyphens to avoid ambiguity. Punctuation of bullet points to list information. Use of semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.
Spelling – In addition to the spelling overview for Y4 To spell at least 80% of the Year 3/4 spelling list correctly. Use the possessive apostrophe accurately for irregular plurals Mostly use the correct homophone. To write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include taught words and punctuation so far.	**Spelling- In addition to the spelling overview for Y5** Spell most words accurately from the Year 3/4 spelling list correctly. Spell at least 50% of the words on the Year 5/6 spelling list correctly. Spell words with silent letters. Use correct homophones.	**Spelling - In addition to the spelling overview for Y6** Spell at least 80% of the words on the Year 5/6 spelling list correctly. Use a dictionary to check more uncommon and ambitious vocabulary.
Handwriting Join consistently and legibly with increasing fluency.	**Handwriting** Join consistently, legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.	**Handwriting** Join consistently, legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.
Terminology Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	**Terminology** modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity, synonyms, antonym, colon, semi-colon	**Terminology** Subject, object, active, passive, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.