

	Text structure	Sentence	Useful vocabulary	Word classes	Punctuation
Year 6	The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire	They are unusually They are rarely They are never They are very Generally Be careful if you Frequently they I will attempt to This article will frame It can be difficult to Each paragraph More than Half Less than half	 Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials. 	The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.

			I. Progression on skins i		
Year 5	Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response. Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's perspective.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	In (insert year) at the age ofhe/she The time came for In his/her later years Once he/she had Nobody is sure why In spite of His/Her lasting legacy is that	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense	Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response. Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's perspective.



				Change tense according to features of the genre. <u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	
Year 4	Clear introduction and conclusion.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we	In his /her early years By the time he/she had In his/ her final years	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.	Clear introduction and conclusion.



	Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events. Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.	watched the sea-lion show Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Sentences build from a general idea to more specific. Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to	What is clear is that Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community, In many ways it wasn't until He/She might have been His/Her one regret was that	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events. Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.
Year 3	Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with	During his/her early	Noun	Clear introduction.
	Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events.	extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc.	life Soon afterwards Sometimes he	Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used	Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events.
	,	·····, ··· · ···	Strangely	to avoid repetition.	



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A closing statement to	Tense consistent e.g.	One of the most	<u>Verbs</u>	A closing statement to
summarise the overall	modal verbs can/will	remarkable facts about	Present perfect forms of	summarise the overall
impact.	Adverbials	His/her greatest	verbs instead of 'the'	impact.
	e.g. When she arrived at	achievement was	<u>Adjectives</u>	
	the scene, the doctors		Choose appropriate	
	told her exactly what		adjectives.	
	happened.		Connectives/conjunctions	
			Express time and cause	
			(when, so, before, after,	
			while, because)	
			<u>Tense</u>	
			Correct and consistent	
			use of past and present	
			tense.	
			<u>Adverbs</u>	
			Introduce/revise adverbs.	
			Express time and cause;	
			then, next, soon.	



Year 2	Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense e.g. He went She travelled Main ideas organised in groups. Ideas organised in chronological order using connectives that signal time.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large crowd	As a child As a teenager At a young age Many years later One of the interesting things aboutwas In my view His/Her life was I believe He/She was He/She became	NounForm nouns using suffixesand compounding.Expanded noun phrasesfor description.Add 'es' to nouns.VerbsProgressive form of verbsin the past and presenttense.Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' toverbs.AdjectivesAdd 'er' and 'est' toadjectives where nochange is needed to rootword.Connectives/conjunctionsSubordination – when, if,that, becauseCoordination – or, and,but.TenseCorrect and consistentuse of past and presenttense.Adverbs	Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense e.g. He went She travelled Main ideas organised in groups. Ideas organised in chronological order using connectives that signal time.

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				form adverb.	
Year 1	Ideas grouped together	Simple connectives are	First	Noun	Ideas grouped together
	in time sequence.	used to construct simple	Next	What a noun is.	in time sequence.
	Written in first person.	sentences e.g. and, but,	After	Regular plural nouns with	Written in first person.
	Written in the past	then, so.	Finally	'er'	Written in the past
	tense.		When he/she was born	Verbs	tense.
	Focused on individual or		When he/she was five	Third person, first person	Focused on individual or
	group participants e.g. l,		years old	singular.	group participants e.g. I,
	we		An interesting thing	Ending added to verbs	we
	we		about		we
				where there is change to	
			A fact about	root.	
			He/she will be	Simple past tense 'ed'	
			remembered for	Adjectives	
				Add 'er' and 'est' to	
				adjectives where no	



		change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.	
		Tense Simple past tense 'ed'.	