



		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Contexts for Writing		To attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.	To write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional). To write about real events. To write poetry.	As previous Year 1 and: To write for different purposes. To write an information project of their own design.	As previous years and: To discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar in-line with the grammar being taught.	As previous years and: To identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.	As previous years and: When writing narratives, to consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	
		To know a sentence is one complete idea. To know how to rehearse an idea out loud before writing.	To know a sentence is one complete idea. To know how to structure an idea into a sentence and rehearse it out loud before writing. To know where a sentence starts and ends.	To know how to discuss and record ideas in different ways. To know how to improve sentences orally, progressively building in a varied and rich vocabulary. To know different sentence types and plan how to use them in writing.	To know how to develop the use of vocabulary, planning to use it for effect in writing. To know and plan to use a range of age-related grammatical features (see grammar progression doc). To know how to draw on what has been read in books to improve own work.	To know how to develop the use of vocabulary, planning specifically for its use in writing. To know and plan to use a range of age-related grammatical features (see grammar progression doc), choosing them for effect. To know how to draw on and develop what has been read in books to improve own work.	To know how to plan specifically for the use of a range of vocabulary in writing, choosing it carefully for effect and impact. To know and plan to use a range of age-related grammatical features (see grammar progression doc), choosing them for effect. To know how to plan for cohesion in writing, thinking carefully about structure and building towards an end goal. To know how to draw on and develop what has been read in books to improve own work.	To know how to plan specifically for the use of a range of vocabulary in writing, choosing it carefully for effect and impact. To know and plan to use a range of age-related grammatical features (see grammar progression doc), choosing them for effect. To know how to plan for cohesion in writing, thinking carefully about structure and building towards an end goal. To know how to draw on and develop what has been read in books to improve own work.



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		To know how to plan	To know how to plan	To know to write down	To know that settings,	To know how to use a	To know and select	To know that
		what to write using story	what to write using story	ideas and/or key words,	characters and plot are	range of planning tools,	appropriate grammar and	manipulating grammar
		maps, pictures and Talk	maps, pictures and	including new	created in narratives.	choosing the method	vocabulary,	and vocabulary, controls
		for Writing.	words, Talk for Writing	vocabulary, to inform and		most relevant to the	understanding how such	levels of formality.
			and story mountains.	develop writing.	To know how to organise	writing context.	choices can change and	
		To know how to re-read			ideas into each story		enhance meaning.	To know the difference
		work to check that it	To know how to	To know how to	part, using paragraphs.	To know that paragraphs		between structures
		makes sense.	sequence sentences to	encapsulate what they		organise each part of a	To know and use literary	typical of informal speech
			form short narratives.	want to say, sentence by	To know the different	story to indicate a change	features: (alliteration,	and structures
				sentence, checking for	story sections and include	in place or jump in time,	personification,	appropriate for formal
			To know how to re-read	clarity and accuracy when	these in their own	checking for the accurate	onomatopoeia and similes and integrating dialogue to	speech and writing.
			work to check that it	re-reading work.	writing: (Introduction –	use of these in writing.	convey character and	
			makes sense.		should include detailed		advance the action).	To know that integrating
					description of setting or characters. Build-up –build in	To know how to build in		dialogue helps to convey
					some suspense towards the	suspense to introduce	To know and use a	character and advance
					problem or dilemma.	the dilemma.	variety of clause and	the action.
					Problem / Dilemma – include	To know the different	sentence types (relative	To know and build in
					detail of actions / dialogue. Resolution - should link with	story sections and include	clauses, complex sentences,	literary features to create
					the problem. Ending – clear	these in their own	expanded noun phrases).	effects (alliteration,
ing	l g				ending should link back to	writing: (Introduction, Build-	To know conjunctions	onomatopoeia, figurative
/rit	le(the start, show how the	up, Problem / Dilemma,	within paragraphs build	language, triplets,
5	§				character is feeling, how the	Resolution, Ending)	cohesion.	oxymoron).
ting	Σ.				character or situation has		conesion.	
Drafting Writing	Core Knowledge				changed from the beginning.)	To know there must be a	To know and use change	To know a range of
	Ŭ				To know the different	clear distinction between	of place, time and action	cohesive devices to link
					organisational devices	resolutions and endings.	to structure paragraphs.	ideas across paragraphs:
					used in non-narrative			semantic cohesion (e.g.
					material and include	To know endings should	To know how to link	repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical
					these in their own	include reflection on	ideas across paragraphs.	connections (e.g. the use of
					writing: (Group related	events or the characters.		adverbials such as on the
					ideas /facts into paragraphs.		To know that settings,	other hand, in contrast, or as
					Subheadings to introduce	To know the different	characters and	a consequence), and elision.
					sections /paragraphs. Topic sentences to introduce	organisational devices used in non-narrative	atmosphere are created	
					paragraphs. Lists of steps to	material and include	in narratives.	To know and use a range
					be taken. Bullet points for	these in their own		of layout devices, such as
					facts. Flow diagrams).	writing: (Paragraphs to	To know and use a	headings, sub-headings,
						organise ideas around a	variety of text layouts	columns, bullets, or
					To know how to extend	theme / Logical	appropriate to purpose.	tables, to structure texts.
					the use of vocabulary.	organisation).		
							To know and use a range	
							of techniques to involve	
							the reader (starting with	
							dialogue, unusual narrative voice, raising questions).	
	1						voice, ruising questions).	



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	1	To know how to read	To know how to re-read	To know how to use re-	To know how to assess	To know how to assess	To know how to assess	To know how to make
		words aloud to check					the effectiveness of their	
			work to check that it	reading to check that	the effectiveness of their	the effectiveness of their		use of the editing process
		they are phonetically	makes sense.	their writing makes	own writing and suggest	own writing and suggest	own and others' writing	to help them consider
		plausible.		sense.	improvements.	improvements, beginning	and suggest	and develop how their
		To be a sub-sector allow	To know how to alter	To be a been been been as	T - 1	to address these	improvements,	writing reflects the
		To know how to alter	what they have written	To know how to use re-	To know how to propose	independently.	addressing these	audiences and purposes
		these words accordingly		reading to check that	changes to grammar and		independently.	for which it was
		to address any	to address any	verbs used to indicate	vocabulary to improve	To know how to propose		intended.
		misconceptions.	misconceptions.	time are used correctly	writing, including the	changes to grammar and	To know how to check for	
				and consistently.	accurate use of pronouns	vocabulary to improve	and ensure the consistent	To know how to amend
		To know how to read a	To know how to respond		in sentences.	writing, relevant to the	and correct use of tense	the vocabulary, grammar
		simple sentence aloud to	to simple verbal or	To know how to use		grammatical features	throughout a piece of	and structure of their
		check it makes sense.	written feedback,	proofreading to check for	To know how to use	outlined in the grammar	writing.	writing to improve its
			addressing	errors in spelling,	proofreading to check for	progression document.		coherence and overall
			U U	grammar and	errors in spelling,		To know how to check for	effectiveness.
			misconceptions and	punctuation and begin to	grammar and	To know how to use	and ensure correct	
			editing their writing	address these	punctuation and address	proofreading to check for	subject and verb	To know how to propose
			accordingly.	independently.	these independently.	errors in spelling,	agreement when using	changes to grammar and
						grammar and	singular and plural,	vocabulary to improve
			To know how to discuss	To know how to respond	To know how to respond	punctuation and address	distinguishing between	writing, relevant to the
ng	dg		what they have written	to simple verbal or	to verbal or written	these independently.	the language of speech	grammatical features
riti	/e			written feedback,	feedback, addressing		and writing and choosing	outlined in the grammar
3	ð		with the teacher and	addressing	misconceptions and	To know how to respond	the appropriate register.	progression document.
ng Bu	Å		other pupils, identifying	misconceptions and	editing their writing	to verbal or written		
Editing Writing	Core Knowledge		areas for improvement		с с	feedback, addressing	To know how to propose	To know how to use
ш	ŭ			editing their writing	accordingly.	misconceptions and	changes to grammar and	proofreading to check for
				accordingly.		editing their writing	vocabulary to improve	errors in spelling,
							writing, relevant to the	grammar and
				To know how to evaluate		accordingly.	grammatical features	punctuation and address
				their writing with the			outlined in the grammar	these independently.
				teacher and other pupils.			progression document.	
								To know how to respond
							To know how to use	to verbal or written
							proofreading to check for	feedback, addressing
							errors in spelling,	misconceptions and
							grammar and	editing their writing
							punctuation and address	accordingly.
							these independently.	
							To know how to respond	
							to verbal or written	
							feedback, addressing	
							misconceptions and	
							editing their writing	
							accordingly.	
							accordingly.	





Performing Writing Core knowledge		To know how to read their own work out loud and discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils	To know how to read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	To know how to 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.	To know how to read their own work aloud to an audience, using expression and movement so that the meaning is clear.	To know how to perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	To know how to publish and perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear by differentiating genres.
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