

		A pic	ture of a Writer – Weeke Writing progression				
Sentence & text structure	EYFS Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others Write labels and captions. Attempt writing for different purposes using features of different forms such as lists, stories and instructions.	Write at least 3 sentences to form a short piece of writing. Use 'and' to join ideas. Use appropriate vocabulary (should be coherent and sensible). Use standard forms of verbs, e.g. go/went.	Write different kinds of sentence: statement, question, exclamation, command. Write using subordination (e.g. when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (e.g. or, and, but). Use present and past tense mostly consistently. Correct use of verb tenses.	Use conjunctions (when, so, before, after, while, because). Use adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon). Use prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of). Experiment with adjectives to create impact. Correctly use verbs in 1st, 2std & 3std person. Use present perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time & cause.	V4 Vary sentence structure, using different openers. Use adjectival phrases (e.g. biting cold wind). Use appropriate choice of noun or pronoun. Use fronted adverbials. Use a wider range of subordinating conjunctions. Use expanded noun phrases effectively.	Add phrases to make sentences more precise & detailed Use relative clauses within sentences Use range of sentence openers – judging the impact or effect needed Use pronouns to avoid repetition Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs Link clauses in sentences using a range of subordinating & coordinating conjunctions.	Use range of subordinate clauses to write complex sentences. Use passive voice where appropriate. Use a range of sentence structures and layout matched to requirements of text type. Use dialogue to show character and advance the action. Select precise and effective language – awareness of reader. Tenses consistently and correctly used.
Punctuation	Begin to form simple sentences sometimes using punctuation. Use capital letters for personal pronoun 'f'. Join words using and.	Use capital letters and full stops to demarcate most sentences. Use capital letters for personal pronoun '1'.	Write with correct & consistent use of capital letters and full stops. Use question and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. Begin to use commas in a list. Begin to use apostrophes to mark omission and singular possession in nouns.	Begin to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.	Use apostrophe for plural possession. Use a comma after fronted adverbial (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news.). Begin to use commas to mark clauses. Consistently use inverted commas for direct speech and begin using other speech punctuation.	Use the following to indicate parenthesis: o brackets o dashes o comma Use commas to mark clauses. Punctuate speech accurately. Use correct punctuation of bullet points.	Use colon to introduce a list. & semi-colon within a list. Use semi-colon, colon or dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses. Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Use correct punctuation of bullet points. Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity. Use full range of punctuatio taught at K32 matched to requirements of text type.
Paragraphing		Write a sequence of sentences to form a short narrative showing some control over word order [must be at least 3 sentences - as introduction to paragraphs].	Write under headings.	Group ideas into basic paragraphs. Write under headings & subheadings.	Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. Use connecting adverbs to link paragraphs.	Consistently organise into paragraphs. Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly).	Use wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs e.g. conjunctions, adverbials, pronouns. Use paragraphs to signal change in place, time, speaker or topic/subject.
Handwriting	Use correct grip. Write name (correct upper & lower case). Write recognizable letters most of which are correctly formed	Can form most letters clearly, although size and shape may be irregular. Can form most capital letters correctly.	Form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters. Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in most of their writing. Use spacing between words that represents the size of the letters.	Increase legibility, consistency and fluency of joined handwriting.		Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed. Choosing the right implement that is best suited for the task.	
Spelling	spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters Spell CKS, words and words that are familiar to them e.g. name Add prefixes and suffixes: - inged.un-	Can spell words containing most of the 40+ phonemes already taught Spell many of the Year 1 common exception words	Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly. Spell many of the Year 2 common exception words. Spell some words with contracted forms. Apply spelling rules as outlined in Y2 NNS BROSCIEMOUS.	Spell many words from YR3/4 common exception word list Begin to use a dictionary to check spellings Apply spelling rules as outlined in Y3 NNS BUSECENDURS.	Spell most words from the YR3/4 common exception word list correctly Use further prefixes and suffixes and know how to add them. Apply spelling rules as outlined in Y4 NNS BOOK(\$0000\$).	Spell many words from YRS/6 common exception word list Apply spelling rules as outlined in YS NNS BUSICATIONS. Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them. Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused. Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words. Use a thesaurus.	Spell most words from the YR5/6 common exception word list correctly Apply spelling rules as outlined in Y6 NN5 BESECENTIES. Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.