	WRITING SKILLS PROGRESSION GENRE - INSTRUCTIONS						
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
	Noun What a noun is Regular plurals nouns with 'er'	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add. 'es' to nouns.	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	Nouns Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	
	Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed'	Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es'. 'es' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives	<u>Verbs</u> Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'	<u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
) CLASSES	Adjectives Add 'er' and. 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Add 'er' and 'est to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.	
WORD	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.	<u>Connective/conjunctions</u> Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, what	Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.	
	<u>Tense</u> Simple past tense. 'ed'		Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense	T <u>ense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.	
			Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronte4d adverbials.	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials. Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	<u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	

		WRIT	ING SKILLS PROGRESSION	GENRE - INSTRUCTIONS		
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
	Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops.	Use spaces that reflect the size of letters.			Consolidate all previous learning.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
	Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal	Use full stops correctly. Use capital letters correctly.			Brackets Dashes	
	pronouns. Begin to use exclamation	Use exclamation marks			Colons	
	marks. Begin to use question marks.	correctly. Use question marks correctly.			Semi colons	
	Read words with contractions.	Apostrophes for contractions.				
ATION		Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns.				
PUNCTUATION		Comma to separate items in lists.				
			Introduce possessive			
			apostrophes or plural nouns.			
			Introduce inverted commas.	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.		
				Commas after fronted adverbials.		
				Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession.		

		WRIT	ING SKILLS PROGRESSION	GENRE - INSTRUCTIONS		
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
	Simple connectives used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	Simple connectives used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the pastry cooks As the sauce thickens	Sentence length varied e.g. short/long.	Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.
	Imperative verbs start sentences e.g. spread, slice, cut.	Imperative verbs are used to begin sentences.				
SENTENCE STRUCTURE	Sentences do not include pronouns and are written impersonally.	Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. long stick,	Adverbials e.g. When the glue dries, attach the paperclip.	Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite	Fronted adverbials use to clarify e.g. if the temperature gets too high Complex noun phrases used to add detail. Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. in the event of overcooking Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant, exceptionally.

		WRIT	ING SKILLS PROGRESSION	GENRE - INSTRUCTIONS		
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
	Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence.	A goal is outlined – a statement about what is to be achieved.				
	Written in the imperative e.g sift the flour.	Written in sequenced steps to achieve the goal.	Organised into clear points denoted by time.			
	Use of numbers or bullet points to signal order.	Diagrams and illustrations are used to make the process clearer.				
TEXT STRUCTURE				Sentences include precautionary advice e.g. be careful not to over whisk as it will turn to batter. Friendly tips/ suggestions are included to heighten the engagement. E.g. this dish is served best with a dash of nutmeg.	Can write accurate instructions for complicated processes. Can write imaginative instructions using flair and humour.	Can write accurate instructions for complicated processes. Can write imaginative instructions using flair and humour.