St Anselm's Catholic Primary School

Writing Skills Progression Map 2023/2024

N.B. This document has been adapted from Literacy Counts (Ready, Steady, Write) to reflect the learning at St. Anselm's

Intent
We aim to install an enthusiasm and love of writing in all of our children, regardless of background and ability, by providing them with the tools and experiences that they need to become life-long independent writers. Knowledge of a topic leads to better writing therefore we provide enrichment opportunities and opportunities for extended writing not just in English, but across the curriculum. We teach writing skills progressively through the use of the 'Ready, steady, Write' scheme, which allows children to use grammatical skills taught in 'sentence accuracy' sessions, within their written work. We encourage our children to reflect upon their work and we teach them the skills that they need to up-level their writing. To further strengthen their intrinsic motivation to write, we celebrate all of their successes and achievements as a school community.

Impact
Children at St. Anselm's become competent, motivated and enthusiastic writers that are able to write for different purposes and audiences. They understand the importance of neat and clear handwriting and the conventions of Standard English, knowing how and when to use it effectively. Their ability and intrinsic drive to write sets them up for success and the opportunity to thrive at secondary school and beyond. Our writing curriculum provides children with the confidence to write different text types as they have a detailed understanding of the features and impact of these in conveying their purpose for writing. The systematic and progressive way that we teach spelling and grammar secures children's knowledge of these areas and an understanding of how to up level provides our children with the necessary tools to make their writing the best it can possibly be. Our children are proud of their writing and enjoy sharing it with other children, teachers, parents and visitors to our school.

Grammar – Word

EYFS					
Focus on: •Recognise spoken word can be represented in print (some children will be emergent mark makers whilst others may have some GPCs) •Begin to represent a word with an initial sound or make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Teach high frequency words: Common Exception Words is, it, in, at, and, the	Build on previous units & focus on: •Represent words in print segmenting using known GPs to make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Secure previous unit high frequency words and teach Common Exception Words I, no, go, to	Build on previous unit & focus on: •Represent words in print segmenting using growing number GPCs to make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Secure previous unit high frequency words and teach Common Exception Words he, she, we	Build on previous units & focus on: •Represent words in print segmenting using growing number GPCs to make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Secure previous unit high frequency words and teach Common Exception Words me, be, was, no	Build on previous units & focus on: •Represent words in print segmenting using growing number GPCs to make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Secure previous unit high frequency words and teach Common Exception Words my, they, her, all, are	Build on previous units & focus on: •Represent words in print segmenting using growing number GPCs to make phonemically plausible attempts at spelling *Secure previous unit high frequency words and teach Common Exception Words have, like, some, come, you, were, little, one, all, do, when, out, what

Year 1					
Build on previous year & focus on: Plural noun suffix -s	Build on previous units & focus on: Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es Suffix added to verbs -er	Build on previous units & focus on: Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es How prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Build on previous units & focus on: Suffix added to verbs – ing ed er	Build on previous units & focus on: Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es Reinforce how prefix un – changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Build on previous units & focus on: Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es Suffix added to verbs - ed

Year 2					
Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the Suffixes –er & –est in adjectives	Build on previous year & focus on: Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. –ful, –less Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the Suffixes –er & –est in adjectives Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. –ness, –er and by compounding Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. –ful, –less Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. –ness, –er and by compounding Use of the Suffixes –er & –est in adjectives Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs

Year 3					
Build on previous year & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti-	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti-(un- and re-)	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti-(un-) Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti-(mis-, in-, dis-, un-) Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning

Year 4					
Build on previous units & focus on: Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Build on previous year & focus on: Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Build on previous units & focus on: Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Build on previous units & focus on: Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Build on previous units & focus on: Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Build on previous units & focus on: Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)

Year 5					
Build on previous year & focus on: The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Verb prefixes re, over, dis The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Use a thesaurus with confidence Verb prefixes mis, over and de Transforming nouns and adjectives into verbs	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone

Year 6					
Build on previous year & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing - informality of direct quote contrasting with formality of vocabulary choices	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – technical vocabulary and precise use of nouns, verbs and adjectives to add to formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone

Grammar – Sentence

EYFS					
Focus on: •Orally rehearse sentences and Word Count the number of words spoken prior to writing •Focus on a simple sentences -Subject, verb object. e.g. Dan had a dog. •Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences (depending on developmental stage)	Build on previous units & focus on: •Orally rehearse sentences and Word Count the number of words spoken prior to writing •Focus on a simple sentence -Subject, verb object. e.g. I lost a star. •Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences (depending on developmental stage)	Build on previous units & focus on: •Orally rehearse sentences and Word Count the number of words spoken prior to writing •Connect one idea or action using a range of connectives •Re-read what they have written to check for meaning Write: Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences. •Joining words using and joining words and clauses using 'and'	Build on previous units & focus on: •Orally rehearse and recall sentence prior to writing •Connect one idea or action using a range of connectives •Write short sentences with words with known sound letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop •Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense Write: Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences. •Joining words using and joining words and clauses using 'and'	Build on previous units & focus on: •Orally rehearse and write: short sentences with known letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop that can be read by themselves and others. •Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense Write: Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences. •Joining words using and joining words and clauses using connectives (e.g. but, because, and).	Build on previous units & focus on: •Orally rehearse and write: short sentences with known letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop that can be read by themselves and others. •Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense Write: Combining words to make labels, captions, lists, phrases and short sentences. •Joining words using and joining words and clauses using connectives (e.g. but, because, and).

Year 1					
Build on previous year & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and	Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and	Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and, because, so	Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and, because, so, but	Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and, because, so, but	Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using-and, because, so, but

Year 2					
Build on previous year & focus on: Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement and question. Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Build on previous units & focus on: Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question and command. Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Build on previous units & focus on: Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a statement, question and command	Build on previous units & focus on: Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, command, and exclamation Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Build on previous units & focus on: Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as question, exclamation and statement.	Build on previous units & focus on: Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, command and exclamation. Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification

Year 3					
Build on previous year & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although)	Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)	Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because, of)	Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)

Year 4					
Build on previous units & focus on: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Build on previous year & focus on: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Fronted adverbials

Year 5					
Build on previous year & focus on: Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, e.g. the use of the passive form	Build on previous units & focus on: Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Semi-colons to separate the boundary between independent clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs. Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, e.g. the use of the passive form	Build on previous units & focus on: Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing,

					e.g. the use of the passive form
Year 6					
Build on previous year & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal -use of question tags in informal speech	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence The use of question tags in informal speech	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing –the use of the subjunctive form in some very formal speech and writing Wish – if I were…

Grammar – Text

EYFS					
Focus on: •Listen to and talk about stores to build familiarity and understanding •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Support recognition of the four parts of a simple narrative -opening, build up, problem and ending •Begin to retell familiar stories and texts in their words and / or repetition.	Build on previous units & focus on: •Listen to and talk about stores to build familiarity and understanding •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Recognise four parts of a simple narrative - opening, build up, problem and ending •Retell the story - some as exact repetition and some in own words. Including; Once upon a time, One day, Suddenly and Finally. •Sequence sentences to form short narratives.	Build on previous units & focus on: •Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Recognise four parts of a simple narrative - opening, build up, problem and ending •Retell the story - some as exact repetition and some in own words including; Once upon a time, One day, Suddenly and Finally. •Sequence sentences to form short narratives.	Build on previous units & focus on: •Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Recognise four parts of a simple narrative - opening, build up, problem and ending •Retell the story - some as exact repetition and some in own words including; Once upon a time, One day, Suddenly and Finally. •Sequence sentences to form short narratives.	Build on previous units & focus on: •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Recognise four parts of a simple narrative - opening, build up, problem and ending •Tell stories making use of recently introduced vocabulary from known stories, non-fiction and poems. •Retell the story - some as exact repetition and some in own words including; Once upon a time, One day, Suddenly and Finally. •Sequence sentences to form short written narratives.	Build on previous units & focus on: •Learn new vocabulary from texts •Recognise four parts of a simple narrative - opening, build up, problem and ending •Tell stories making use of recently introduced vocabulary from known stories, non-fiction and poems. •Retell the story - some as exact repetition and some in own words including; Once upon a time, One day, Suddenly and Finally. •Sequence sentences to form short written narratives.
Year 1					
Build on previous year & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Year 2					
Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs
Year 3					
Build on previous year & focus on: Present perfect form of verbs	Build on previous units & focus on: Present perfect form of verbs Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Build on previous units & focus on: Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Build on previous units & focus on: Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Build on previous units & focus on: Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Build on previous units & focus on: Present perfect form of verbs Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation
Year 4					
Build on previous units & focus on: Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Build on previous year & focus on: Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Build on previous units & focus on: Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Build on previous units & focus on: Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Build on previous units & focus on: Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Build on previous units & focus on: Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme
Year 5					
Build on previous year & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials Use a range of devices to build cohesion, e.g. conjunctions
Year 6					
Build on previous year & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – repetition and ellipsis Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices Use headings and sub-headings to structure information	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices e.g. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, pronouns and synonyms Use of headings, sub-headings and bullets to structure texts	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials Use headings and sub-headings to structure text	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – pronouns

Grammar – Punctuation

EYFS					
Focus on: Letter formation Separation of words and spaces	Build on previous units & focus on: Letter formation Separation of words with spaces Personal pronoun - I	Build on previous units & focus on: Letter formation Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Personal pronoun - I Full Stops	Build on previous units & focus on: Letter formation Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Personal pronoun - I Full Stops	Build on previous units & focus on: Letter formation Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Personal pronoun - I Full Stops Capital Letters for names	Build on previous units & focus on: Letter formation Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Personal pronoun - I Full Stops Capital Letters for names

Year 1					
Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops	Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops	Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark	Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I	Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I	Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark

Year 2					
Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns	Build on previous year & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling Commas to separate items in a list	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling(contractions)	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list

Year 3					
Reinforce from Year 2: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Reinforce from Year 2: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Build on previous units & focus on: Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Year 4					
Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials	Build on previous year & focus on: Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns)	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials

Year 5					
Build on previous year & focus on: Dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Commas for parenthesis Dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses Colons and bullet points	Build on previous units & focus on: Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	Build on previous units & focus on: Semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses of equal weighting Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Commas for clarity	Build on previous units & focus on: Recap speech punctuation Brackets for parenthesis

Year 6					
Build on previous year & focus on: Colons to introduce a list and semi-colons for more elaborate lists Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Semi-colon to separate two main clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)	Build on previous units & focus on: Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)	Build on previous units & focus on: Colon to introduce a list and semi-colons for more elaborate lists Use commas to punctuate relative clauses Speech punctuation Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Punctuation of bullet points Hyphens used to avoid ambiguity	Build on previous units & focus on: Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity: Used as a break in a sentence, after a fronted adverbial, separate items in a list and parenthesis Using semi-colons as boundaries between independent clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Hyphens are used to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity