## Primrose Hill Writing Progression Map

|  | 2 \& 3 Years Old | Nursery | Reception ELG |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phonic \& Whole word spelling | - Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. | - Recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother | - Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. <br> - Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. |
| Fine Motor Skills | - Develop manipulation and control. <br> - Explore different materials and tools. <br> - Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. | - Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. <br> - Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. <br> - Show a preference for a dominant hand. | - Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing - using the tripod grip in almost all cases. |
| Handwriting |  | - Write some letters accurately. | - Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. |
| Writing | - Enjoy drawing freely. <br> - Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy." <br> - Make marks on their picture to stand for their name. | - Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing ' $m$ ' for mummy. <br> - Write some or all of their name. | - Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. |
| Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2) |  |  | - Beginning to use a capital letter to start a sentence. |
| Punctuation |  |  | - Beginning to use a full stop to end a sentence and using finger spaces in between words |
| Grammatical Terminology |  |  | - letter, capital letter, full stop, sentence, finger space, word |


|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phonic \& Whole word spelling | - words containing each of the $40+$ phonemes taught <br> - common exception words <br> - the days of the week <br> - name the letters of the alphabet in order <br> - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound | - segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly <br> - learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones <br> - learning to spell common exception words <br> - distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones | - spell further homophones <br> - spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix 1) |
| Other word building spelling | - using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs <br> - using the prefix un- <br> - using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words <br> - apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 | - learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) <br> - learning to spell more words with contracted forms <br> - add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, <br> - -ful, -less, -ly <br> - apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1 | - use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them <br> - place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals <br> - use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary |
| Transcription | - write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. | - write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. | - write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. |
| Handwriting | - sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly <br> - begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place <br> - form capital letters <br> - form digits 0-9 <br> - understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these | - form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another <br> - start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined <br> - write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters <br> - use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. | - use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined <br> - increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting |
| Contexts for Writing | - | - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) <br> - writing about real events <br> - writing poetry <br> - writing for different purposes | - discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar |
| Planning Writing | - saying out loud what they are going to write about <br> - composing a sentence orally before writing it | - planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about | - discussing and recording ideas <br> - composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures |
| Drafting <br> Writing | - sequencing sentences to form short narratives <br> - re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense | - writing down ideas and/or keywords, including new vocabulary <br> - encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence | - organising paragraphs around a theme <br> - in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot <br> - in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings \& subheadings) |
| Editing Writing | - discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils | - evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils <br> - rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form <br> - proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation | - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements <br> - proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences <br> - proofread for spelling and punctuation errors |
| Performing Writing | - read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. | - read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear | - 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. |
| Vocabulary | - leaving spaces between words <br> - joining words and joining clauses using "and" | - expanded noun phrases to describe and specify | - extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although <br> - choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition <br> - using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time <br> - and cause (and place) |


organising paragraphs around a theme

- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices
- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve
consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proofread for spelling and punctuation error
- 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.
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using fronted adverbials
difference between plural and possessive -s
Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)
extended noun phrases, including with prepositions
- appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion
- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)
- determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial
selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
- in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- précising longer passages
- using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader
- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation volume, and movement so that meaning is clear
- use a thesaurus
using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated nformation concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun
- converting nouns or adjectives into verbs
- verb prefixes number number
using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writin
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity
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- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
- use a thesaurus
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- differences in informal and formal languag
- synonyms \& Antonyms
- further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials
- use of ellipsis
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bulle points consistently
subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

