

St James' CE Primary School

Writing Genre Progression-Link to Topics for each term

	EYFS	KSI	LKS2	UKS2
Narrative-		* traditional beginning/ending <u>in</u>	* commas (before/after speech,	* varied sentence structures
planning a		traditional stories (once upon a	after a connective, after	manipulated for effect on the
story/chapter		time, happily ever after, long,	adverbial sentence starters)	reader
		long ago)	* fronted adverbials (one day,	* commas (separating main &
		* extended sentences using co-	later that evening, while,	subordinate clauses to clarify
		ordination (and, but, or)	eventually)	meaning avoiding ambiguity)
		* extended sentences using	* speech / dialogue (inverted	* time connectives/adverbial
		subordination (when, if, that,	commas, capital letters, full	<mark>phrases</mark> (just at that moment, as
		because)	stops, question marks,	time stood still,)
		* interesting adjectives for	exclamation marks and	* speech / dialogue (continued
		description	commas)	"Yes!" replied mum, "You can
		* commas (ir lists)	* adverbs to describe dialogue	go to the party.")
		* time connectives (then, next,	(sniffing uncontrollably)	* correct subject verb agreement
		finally, suddenly)	* adverbial phrases (as if by	choosing appropriate register
		* speech / dialogue (inverted	magic, arrived at the palace)	* adverbial phrases to show
		commas, capital letters, full	* powerful verbs for SAID	shift of time & place (at that
			(squealed, chimed, exclaimed)	

stops, question marks,	* alliteration (<u>w</u> eathered,	moment, but at that time, in the
exclamation marks)	wooden door)	meantime)
* powerful verbs for SAID	* onomatopoeia (gates <u>clanging</u>	* relative clauses(who, which,
(announced, pleaded, sighed,	shut behind them)	where when, whose)
yelled)	* imagery with metaphor's (he	* verbs at the beginning of
* alliteration (snarling &	was an island)	sentences / non-finite verbs
snapping, expanded noun	* imagery with simile's (like the	(hunching behind the wall)
phrases to describe)	wind, as juicy as an orange)	* model verbs or adverbs
* adverbs to describe actions &	* paragraphs (beginning, build	(degrees of possibility)
time (promptly, eventually,	up, climax/conflict, resolution &	* alliteration (<u>m</u> eandering
carefully)	around a theme)	mindless through the meadow)
* punctuation (capital letters at	* punctuation (commas after	* imagery with oxy-morone
the beginning of sentences,	adverbial starter, brackets for	(she was alone in a crowd)
personal pronoun I and for	additional information, ellipses)	* imagery with personification
proper noune, full stops, question	* use & spell further	(as the bombs danced above
marks, exclamation marks)	homophones correctly	her head a single tear kissed
* paragraphs (beginning, middle	* possessive apostrophe (regular	her cheek)
& end)	plurals- girls' and irregular	* adverbs at the beginning of
* past & present tense (including	plurals-children's)	sentences (reassuringly he put
the progressive form)	* conjunctions, adverbs &	his hand on her shoulder)
* use & spell some common	prepositions for time & cause	* paragraphs (to introduce new
homophones correctly		time & character)
* possessive apostrophe		* punctuation (colons, semi-
(singular - the girl's book)		colons & dashes to mark
		boundaries between independent
		clauses, brackets, dashes,

			commas indicating parentheses, colon to introduce a list) * develop character & setting * select appropriate grammar & vocabulary * correct use of tense
Nor-	* heading (could be a question,	* subheadings/subtitles (could be	* definitions (explaining what
Chronological	clear description of the subject	questions)	something is)
Report /	matter)	* introductory paragraph (more	* facts, 'fascinating' facts, fact
Information	* pictures & diagrams (label	general than the rest of the	boxes organised into
	with key words NOT adjectives)	report)	paragraphe
	* labels (not adjectives)	* captions (to explain a	* subject specific & technical
	* short, simple pieces of	diagram)	words to do with the subject
	information	* facts & 'fascinating' facts	* a question to the reader
	* facts	* organised into sections	* punctuation colons (to
	* simple subject specific	* technical words to do with the	signpost meaning)
	vocabulary to do with the	subject	* acknowledge sources (made
	subject	* rhetorical questions	after the text, author is
	* punctuation - capital letters	* punctuation - quotation marks	mentioned)
	for proper nouns	(to show the extract of someone	
	* verbs in present tense	else's words)	
		* passive voice	
Instructions /	* heading/title (stating what the	* short introduction (to persuade	* adverbial phrases (telling you
Recipe	instructions are for)	the reader to follow the	when)
		instructions)	

	* subheadings (you will need,	* safety notes (in a box to make	* sequential (time) connectives
	ingredients, equipment, what to	it clear)	(before, now, next, afterwards)
	do)	* imperative 'bossy' verbs (put,	* brackets for extra information
	* diagrams with labels	check, fill, spread, add)	(mind your fingers!)
	* short easy to follow sentences	* technical words (moist,	* adverbs (gently, firmly,
	* sequenced steps numbered	allergic, compost)	tenderly)
	* present tense – mostly correct	* sequential (time) connectives	U.
	* subordination (when)	(before, now, next, afterwards)	
	* co-ordination (or, and)	* present tense – always correct	
		* second person (you)	
		* conjunctions (while, until)	
Recount / Diary	* introduction (set the scene,	* I st or 3 rd person	* varying sentence structure to
	orientates the reader e.g. who,	* paragraphs (shift in time &	engage the reader
	what, where, when)	place)	* closing statement
	* I st person		* appropriate style & tone for
	* past tense (re-telling events)		the reader
	* connectives – (as soon as we		
	arrived, after that, next, then,		
	lastly)		
	* chronological sequence/order		
	* paragraphs (beginning, middle		
	& end)		
	* adverbs (suddenly, finally)		
Explanation	* title indicating what the	* diagrams or photographs	* summary or concluding
	explanation is about (how? or	* time connectives (once, then)	statement
	why?)	* technical language	* additional information in
		* formal tone	boxes

	 * opening statement (introduce the topic & addresses the reader) * opening statement (introduce the topic & addresses the reader) * series of logical steps (explaining how or why something happens) * answer the title question * present tense - mostly correct 	* present tense – always correct	* glossary * causal connectives (so; in order)
Argument, Debate & Discussion	Spoken Language * articulate & justify (answers, arguments, opinions) * well-structured explanations * stay on topic * initiate & respond to comments * speak audibly & fluently * consider & evaluate differing viewpoints	 * title (indicate the issue) * introduction (clear statement of the issue) * arguments 'for' & 'against' * concluding statement * present tense * third person * logical connectives (therefore, on the other hand) * paragraphs around a theme 	* support arguments with evidence * cause & effect connectives (since)
Persuasive- letters	* opening statement (issue being addressed)	* arguments elaborated with reasons	* state position on the issue * evidence

	 * persuasive language * technical language * present tense - mostly correct * facts * cause and effect connectives (if, and because) 	 * powerful verbs * strong adjectives * rhetorical questions (is it really worth it?) * summary * cause and effect connectives (if, and so, because, thus) 	* opinions sounding like facts * dare the reader to disagree
Playscript	Spoken Language • speak audibly & fluently • participate in performances & role play • gain, maintain & monitor interest of the listener	* speakers' names on the left (in the margin, in capital letters) * <u>no</u> speech marks * colon after speakers' name (QUEEN:) * new line for each new speech * stage directions in [] square brackets * stage directions - adverbs, powerful verbs (shakes head frantically, looks slowly around) * scenes (Scene 2 - In the Palace) * strong punctuation (Please! Get out!)	* cast list at the start * narrator (gives background info, sets scene, explains what is happening) * include movement or gesture good match between character and dialogue

Newspaper Report	 * 'catchy' headline - alliteration * first paragraph answers the Who? When? Why? Where? Questions * more detail within the main body of the report 	* quote with quotation marks * mostly facts but emotive language * paragraphs * facts & opinions (and distinguish between)	
Biography	 * picture with a caption * columns * facts * opening statement (introduce 	* opening statement (introduce	
	person & explain why they are known) * significant events in chronological order * facts and events with some dates * past tense * 3 rd person	person & explain why they are known) * significant events in chronological order * closing statement (how the person will be remembered) * facts and events with some dates	
		* past tense * 3 rd person * quote with quotation marks * time connectives	

Letter /	Formal letters	Formal letters	Formal letters
Postcard	* name & address of the sender	* paragraphs (leave spaces	* paragraphs (I – explain why
	(top of page)	between paragraphs)	your writing, 2–set out your
	* start with 'Dear' & the persons	* type / print senders name	request, 3-suggest you expect a
	name (Mr Mrsnot first name)	under the signature	reply
	* comma (after name of person	* present tense – always correct	
	writing to - Dear Mr Smith)		
	* formal ending (Yours	Formal letter of enquiry	
	Sincerely)	* punctuation-bullet points (for	
	* first paragraph explains why	requests)	
	you are writing	* varied sentence structures	
	* formal vocabulary	* conjunctions (because, but, so)	
	* powerful verbs for effect	* conjunctions (therefore,	
	(inform, warn)	although, subsequently,	
	* first person	however)	
	* present tense – mostly correct	Turvevery	
	Formal letter of enquiry	Informal letters/Postcard	
	* your address at the top right	* reason for writing (to	
		apologise, to say thank-you)	
	of page	* add a postscript (PS after	
	* capital letters for names * date	ending)	
	* aae * use 'Sir' or 'Madam', not a	* first person	
		* close with a familiar /informal	
	specific name * short sentences to introduce	ending (love from)	
		* paragraphs around a theme	
	yourself		

	 be polite (please, thank-you) first person (I, we) close with 'Yours Faithfully' formal language (correspondence, accusations) <u>Informal letters/Postcard</u> written by hand one paragraph short sentences reason for writing (to apologise, to say thank-you) add a postscript (PS after ending) first person close with a familiar /informal ending (love from) 	 * informal 'chatty' vocabulary including contractions * salutation 	
Poetry	Shape poems * adjectives for description * alliteration (snake slithers, snoozing sun, waves that whisper) * some rhyme * poem written in shape of subject	Shape poems * powerful verbs (coils, glides, pounding, leaps) * onomatopoeia * simile (darts as fast as an arrow, roar like thunder) * precise nouns (BMW, Tesco shopping)	Classic and modern poetry * repetition for effect * personification * feelings & mood conveyed * a message to the reader * interesting poetic form

Poems that play with language • alliteration (bathtub bubbling, great grey seas) • adjectives (splintered, turbulent, furious) • rhyming pattern • adverbs (amazingly, calmly)	Poems that play with language * onomatopoeia (whistling, purring, shatter, clash, twang, ping, plink, rattle, sizzles) * powerful verbs (raging, raving, tosses, excites, quiver) * similes (white as a veil) <u>Classic and modern poetry</u> * rhyme and rhythm pattern (where appropriate) * powerful verbs * adjectives * adjectives * alliteration * onomatopoeia * similes * words used for effect * link between poem & title	
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