

Kenn Writing Progression

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Phonic & Whole word spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hear and say the initial sound in words. segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts. <p>Early Learning Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. write some irregular common words. some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the progression in phonics taken from Letters and Sounds (link below) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters_and_Sounds_-_DFES-00281-2007.pdf words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught common exception words the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the progression in phonics taken from Letters and Sounds (link below) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters_and_Sounds_-_DFES-00281-2007.pdf segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly 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 learning to spell common exception words distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
Other word building spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue a rhyming string. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs using the prefix un– using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) learning to spell more words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
Transcription	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint. begin to break the flow of speech into words. use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence. attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts. <p>Early Learning Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.
Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb and use it with good control. can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name. show a preference for a dominant hand. begin to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. begin to form recognisable letters. use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. <p>Early Learning Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ and to practise these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another 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 write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.
Contexts for Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write own name scribed stories based on own ideas develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events. <p>Non-fiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write simple factual sentences based around a theme write labels, captions, lists, diagrams, message 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) writing about real events writing poetry writing for different purposes
Planning Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Learning Goal express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners’ needs. talk through scribed story with an adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
Drafting Writing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence

Editing Writing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils • 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 • proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Performing Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • join in with reading aloud of scribed story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
Vocabulary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using "and" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum)	<p>Early Learning Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs. • use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) • verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er) • un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs • to combine words to make sentences, including using and • Sequencing sentences to form short narratives • separation of words with spaces • sentence demarcation (. ! ?) • capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) • some features of written Standard English • suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) • sentence demarcation • commas in lists • apostrophes for omission & singular possession
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop • use a capital letter for own name and the personal pronoun 'I' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
Grammatical Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, sentence, full stop, question mark	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

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	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonic & Whole word spelling	<p>spell further homophones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1 National Curriculum) 	<p>spell further homophones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1 National Curriculum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
Other word building spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Transcription	<p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</p>	<p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</p>		
Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task
Contexts for Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
Planning Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
Drafting Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 precising 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 precising 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
Editing Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

			proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	
Performing Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
Grammar (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 language synonyms & Antonyms further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
Grammatical Terminology	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points