



Writing Genres Progression

Writing to Inform			Writing to persuade		
			Writing to Entertain		Writing to discuss
Instructions	Explanation Life Cycle How something works	Non Chronological Report Topic based school project Letter Science encyclopaedia Information Leaflet and Magazine Article	Recount Letter Biography/ Autobiography Write up of a trip Newspaper report Diary/Journal	Persuasive Advertisements Travel Brochure Political Pamphlet Complaint Letter Magazine Article	Discussion

Non Fiction Genre

	Instructions	Recount Letter Biography/ Autobiography Write up of a trip Newspaper report Diary/Journal	Non Chronological Report Topic based school project Letter Science encyclopaedia Information Leaflet	Explanation Life cycle How something works	Persuasive Advertisements Travel Brochure Political Pamphlet Complaint Letter Magazine Article	Discussion
Reception						
Year 1						
Year 2						
Year 3						
Year 4						
Year 5						
Year 6						

Instructions - Writing to Inform		Purpose	Types	
Rules and procedures, whose aim is to ensure that something is done properly. This writing allows for the development of: creativity, enquiry, evaluation, information processing, reasoning and problem solving.		To tell how to do or make something To give information on how to complete a task To describe a process in chronological order	DIY Manual. Sewing or Knitting Pattern. Recipe. Science Experiment. Instructions and Packaging	
Reception	Oral retelling of how to make and do something Simple sentence containing imperative verb at the start spoken and then written.	Use of simple sentence structures.	Nouns and verbs correct	Capital letter and full stop
Year 1	Title or Goal. List of Equipment/Materials. Numbered Steps	Use of simple sentence structures. Imperative verbs to start sentences. Lists.	Noun Imperative verbs. Present tense verbs. Adjectives. Time conjunctions to show chronological order	Spaces to separate words. Full stops. Capital letters. Exclamation marks. Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun - I
Year 2	Goal - outline statement about what will be achieved Sequenced steps to achieve the goal Diagrams and illustrations to support the process.	Imperative verbs used for clarity Simple adverbs to express how to do an action. Noun phrases to describe.	Noun and noun phrase Progressive verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Adverbs to show when and how Adding 'or' and 'and' to show comparisons in adjectives. Third person.	Full stops. Capital letters. Exclamation marks. Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun - I Apostrophe for contraction. Possessive apostrophe for singular nouns. Commas in a list
Year 3/4	Goal - outline statement about what will be achieved Ingredients and equipment lists are outlined clearly. Tips and suggestions and precautionary advice embedded in the text.	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases. Expanded noun phrases. Subordinate Clauses.	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions. Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect. Fronted adverbials. Implied second person	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession. Commas in a list. Commas after fronted adverbials. Inverted commas if using quotations. Brackets.
Year 5/6	Instructions for more complex processes	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrases. Expanded noun phrases. Subordinate Clauses. Relative Clause. Variation in sentence length Use of passive and active	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect. Fronted adverbials. Implied second person Use of modal verbs. Text changes according to the text type	Brackets. Dashes. Colons. Semi-colons

Recount - Writing to Inform and Entertain		Purpose	Types
This form of writing can be used to inform and entertain but can also be used to persuade. Recounts can be written about the writer or about someone else. This writing allows for the development of: creativity, empathy, enquiry, evaluation, information processing, managing feelings, motivation and self-awareness.		To retell events in time order. To give an account of an event or experience To write in chronological order	Letter Biography/Autobiography Write us of a trip. Newspaper report Diary/Journal
Reception	Oral retelling of events using time words and past tense. Simple sentence recounting the event spoken and then written	Use of simple sentence structures	Nouns and verbs correct Capital letter and full stop
Year 1	Title Introductory sentence to show - who, what, when, where and why Series of sequences demarcating the passing of time. Simple ending	Use of simple sentence structures. Use of time conjunctions at the start	Noun Past tense verbs. Adjectives. Time conjunctions to show chronological order Coordinating conjunctions to join sentences together
Year 2	Title Clear introduction and conclusion Ideas organised into chronological paragraphs demonstrating the passing of time	Subject verb agreement within sentences and throughout Simple adverbs to express how to do an action Noun phrases to describe	Noun and noun phrase Simple and Progressive past tense verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Adverbs to show when and how Causal conjunctions to explain Adding 'or' and 'and' to show comparisons in adjectives First and Third person
Year 3/4	Title Introduction to give a clear understanding of what the text will be about Concluding paragraph to summarise the overall impact Links between sentences and paragraphs to navigate the reader Paragraphs organised around key events Elaboration within paragraphs to develop: description, action and feelings	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions Correct use of simple past, past progressive and past perfect Framed adverbials First and third person
Year 5/6	Fully developed introduction and conclusion to include personal responses Paragraphed events, which are detailed and engaging Clear chronology throughout the piece by directing the reader to time and place Information is prioritised to the reader	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrase Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses Variation in sentence length to support cohesion Use of passive and active	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Modifiers used to intensify or qualify Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Correct use of simple past, past progressive and past perfect Framed adverbials Implied second person Use of modal verbs Tense changes according to the purpose Reported speech as well as direct speech

Non-chronological Report - Writing to Inform		Purpose		Types	
This form of writing provides detailed information to the reader and is structured under clear categories. This writing allows for the development of: creativity, enquiry, evaluation, information processing, reasoning and problem solving.		To describe what things are like (were like) To inform the reader of a specific subject content		school project Letter Science encyclopaedia Information Leaflet and Magazine Article	
Year Group	Text Organisation	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features	Punctuation	
Reception	Oral description of an object/person/place or thing Simple sentence containing an adjective	Writing - Croaking - 2016 Caption	Nouns and verbs correct	Capital letter and full stop	
Year 1	Introduction Ideas grouped into similarities Use of causal conjunctions Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.	Use of simple sentence structures. Use of time conjunctions at the start	Noun Past tense verbs Adjectives Time conjunctions to show chronological order Coordinating conjunctions to join sentences together	Spaces to Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, person - I	
Year 2	Clear introduction to classify the subject of the report Grouping Information into specific paragraphs: Classification, Description Factual vs.	Subject verb agreement within sentences and throughout Simple adverbs to express how to do an action Noun phrases to describe	Noun and noun phrase Simple and Progressive present and past tense verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Causal conjunctions to explain Adding 'er' and 'est' to show comparisons in adjectives First and Third person Generating words many, most, some Use of technical vocabulary	Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun - I Apostrophe for contraction Possessive apostrophe for singular nouns Commas in a list	
Year 3/4	Clear introduction and conclusion Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas Subheadings used to organise information	Variation in sentence structures Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Sentences contain more than one clause using coordination and subordination	Adverbs of time Adverbs of manner Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Correct use of simple and past progressive and past perfect Fronted adverbials First and third person	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas if using quotations and to demonstrate excitement Brackets	
Year 5/6	Introduction and conclusion provide detail and give cohesion to the piece Subheadings and bullet points enhance the organisation Introductory sentence for each paragraph to explicitly give the main idea	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of : Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses Variation in sentence length to support cohesion Use of passive and active Comparative sentences	of: Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Modifiers used to intensify or qualify Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Correct use of simple past, past progressive and past perfect FT IQR person Use of modal verbs	Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons	

Explanation - Writing to Inform		Purpose		Types
This form of writing provides detailed information to the reader and is structured under clear categories. This writing allows for the development of: enquiry, evaluation, information processing, reasoning and problem solving.		To explain why or how something happens To explain cause and effect To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order		Encyclopedia entry technical manual science investigation question and answer section
Year Group	Text Organisation	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features	Punctuation
Year 2	Clear introduction explaining the process to be explained Fully developed process steps using time and causal conjunctions to link ideas Conclusion	Subject verb agreement within sentences and through out Simple adverbs to express how to do an action Noun phrases to describe process Subordinating and Coordinating sentences used to add information and detail.	Noun and noun phrase Simple and Progressive present tense verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Adverbs to show when and how Causal conjunctions to explain Adding 'or' and 'and' to show comparisons in adjectives First and Third person Technical vocabulary	Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun - I Apostrophe for contraction Possessive apostrophe for singular nouns Commas in a list
Year 3/4	Clear introduction and conclusion Paragraphs organised around a topic or process Description of parts Explanation of how or why something happens Further detail of the process Use of subheading to navigate the reader	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses.	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect Fronted adverbials First and third person Standard English	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession Commas in a list Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas if using quotations and to demonstrate excitement Brackets
Year 5/6	Introduction and conclusion provide detail and give cohesion to the piece Subheadings and bullet points enhance the organisation Description of the phenomenon is technical and accurate	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses Variation in sentence length to support cohesion Use of passive and active Sentences are generalised to categories the information	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Modifiers used to intensify or qualify Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Verb forms are controlled and precise Fronted adverbials Implied second person Use of modal verbs Tense changes according to the purpose Reported speech as well as direct speech	Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons

Persuasive - Writing to Persuade and Entertain		Purpose		Types
This form of writing provides the writer with the opportunity to encourage the reader/listener towards seeing things the same way as them. This writing allows for the development of: creativity, empathy, enquiry, evaluation, information processing, managing feelings, motivation and problem solving.		To make a case for a particular point of view To motivate, move or convince someone towards a certain opinion		Advertisements Travels Brochure Political Pamphlet Complaint Letter Magazine Article
Year Group	Text Organisation	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features	Punctuation
Year 2	Posters and Letters using key language features.	Subject verb agreement within sentences and throughout. Simple adverbs to express how to do an action Noun phrases to describe process. Subordinating and Coordinating sentences used to add information and detail.	Noun and noun phrase Simple and Progressive present tense verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Adverbs to show when and how Causal conjunctions to explain Adding 'er' and 'est' to show comparisons in adjectives First and Third person Technical vocabulary	Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun - I Apostrophe for contraction Possessive apostrophe for singular nouns Commas in a list
Year 3/4	Clear introduction and conclusion Paragraphs organised around key ideas/subject and issue. Use of subheading to navigate the reader Topic sentences to navigate the paragraph	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Rhetorical questions Turning opinion into fact Emotive language	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect. Fronted adverbials. First and third person Standard English	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession Commas in a list Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas if using quotations and to demonstrate excitement. Brackets.
Year 5/6	Introduction and conclusion provide detail and give cohesion to the piece. Paragraphs organised to prioritise the most important argument Arguments are well-constructed Viewpoint of the writer is evident throughout	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses. Variation in sentence length to support cohesion Use of passive and active Concession and condescension are used to impact the reader	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Modifiers used to intensify or qualify Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Verb forms are controlled and precise. Fronted adverbials. Implied second person Use of modal verbs Tense changes according to the purpose Reported speech as well as direct speech	Brackets. Dashes Colons Semi-colons

Discursive - Writing to Discuss		Purpose		Types	
This form of writing allows for a reasoned and balanced overview to discuss an issue or controversial topic. This writing allows for the development of: creativity, empathy, enquiry, evaluation, information processing, managing feelings, motivation and problem solving.		To present arguments and information from different viewpoints To show for and against		Writes us of a debate Newspaper Article Leaflet giving balanced argument Essays	
Year Group	Text Organisation	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features	Punctuation	
Year 5/6	Introduction and conclusion provide detail and give cohesion to the piece. Paragraphs organised to prioritise the most important argument Arguments on both sides are well-constructed Formal language is used throughout to show a balanced viewpoint	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrase. Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses. Relative Clauses. Variation in sentence length to support cohesion.	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Modifiers used to intensify or qualify Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Verb forms are controlled and precise. Fronted adverbials. Implied second person Use of modal verbs Tense changes according to the purpose Reported speech as well as direct speech Abstract nouns.	Brackets. Dashes. Colons Semi-colons	