

	Guidance		Autumn		Spring		Summer
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Within the EYFS	setting, writing skills are first d		Statutory ELG: Writing – Children Write recognisable ell words by identifying sounds in	ndling). Once children are ready, they a at the expected level of development letters, most of which are correctly form them and representing the sounds with and sentences that can be read by o	It will: ned. th a letter or letters.	explore early writing skills within the setting.
	Nursery	anticipating actions. Hands start to operate inde When holding crayons, cha they make. Begins to walk, run and clim Uses wheeled toys with incre May be beginning to show Turns pages in a book, some	ction rhymes, songs and ga pendently during a task the lks etc. makes connections ab on different levels and su easing skill. preference for dominant he etimes several at once. holding, using and manipul s and mark making tools.	mes, imitating the movements of at uses both. between their movement and rfaces.	Literacy – Writing Begins to understand th Knows that the marks th Enjoys the sensory expe Distinguishes between t Enjoys drawing and wri playdough and throug	ne cause and effect of their action ney make are of value. rience of making marks. he different marks they make.	different textures, such as in sand or
EYFS	Reception	tambourines, jugs, hammers Holds mark-making tools with Creates lines and circles piv Manipulates a range of too hairbrushes, toothbrush, sca Uses simple tools to effect a Shows a preference for a da Begins to use anticlockwise Begins to form recognisable	ab on different levels and su easing skill. preference for dominant he etimes several at once. holding, using and manipul s and mark making tools. It thumb and all fingers. It two hands to throw and co roting from the shoulder and ls and equipment in one ho urves or ribbons. hanges to materials. ominant hand. movement and retrace ver eletters independently.	and and/or leg/foot. ating a range of tools and obje atch a large ball, beanbag or a d elbow. Ind, tools include paintbrushes, :	rrectly Enjoys drawing and wri playdough and throug Sometimes gives mean Ascribes meanings to si make themselves. Includes mark making of Imitates adults' writing l right. Attempts to write their of curves, or letter-type sh Shows interest in letters familiar words. Begins to make letter-ty words. rectly Enjoys creating texts to making greetings cards and sometimes with wo Gives meaning to the r screen technology. Begins to break the flow	n using touch-screen technology. cenarios and drawings in response ing to their drawings and paintings gns, symbols and words that they s and early writing in their play. by making continuous lines of shap own name, or other names and wo apes. on a keyboard, identifying the initi rpe shapes to represent the initial s communicate meaning for an inc , tickets, lists, invitations and creati irds, in print and digital formats. harks thy make as they draw, write	s. see in different places, including those they bes and symbols (early writing) from left to ords, using combinations of lines, circles and ial letter of their own name and other sound of their name and other familiar creasingly wide range of purposes, such as ing their own stories and books with images e, paint and type using a keyboard or touch- ind say the initial sound in words and may



#### Curriculum Overview

	Guidance	Aut	umn	Sp	ring	Sumr	ner	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
			1		Starts to develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet, identifying letters and writing recognisable letters in sequence, such as in their own name. Uses their developing phonic knowledge to write things such as labels and captions, later progressing to simple sentences.			
	Continuous Provision	<ul> <li>Provide:</li> <li>A range of wheeled to Offer exploratory play manipulate.</li> <li>Sticks, rollers and mout Recorded music, scar respond spontaneous</li> <li>'Tool boxes' containin</li> <li>Activities that give chi skills.</li> <li>A range of left-hande</li> <li>A range of construction together in different was service to the service together in different was service together in the service together togeth</li></ul>	g things that make marks (indoors ildren the opportunity and motivat d tools. on toys of different sizes, made of a rays.	usehold objects for toddlers to ugh, clay, mud or sand. nents so that children can and outdoors). ion to practise manipulative	Continuous Provision – Literacy - V Provide: A range of appropriate A range of different sur A range of opportunitie Attention to marks, sign Materials which reflect A notepad to scribe ch Writing for purpose opp Environments of offices, A range of accessible r Writing resources for inc Systematic phonics act	implements for children to trace po faces to make marks on. ss for early writing experiences throug gs and symbols in the environment. cultural diversity. ildren's stories. ortunities (shopping list, labels etc). dens, library, shop etc. natierlas and tools for wriing, as part loor and outdoor play. ivities.	gh sensory and symbolic play.	
	Class Book	<b>The Colour Monster</b> by Anna Llensa <b>The Naughty Bus</b> by Jan Oke	The Weather Girls by Aki Delphine Mach Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak	Lost in the Toy Museum by David Lucas Beegu by Alexis Deacon	The Tiger Who Came to Tea by Judith Kerr Elmer by David Mckee Giraffe's Can't Dance by Giles Andreae	Poetry-Teddy Bears (Grammarsaurus) Lost and Found by Oliver Jeffers (or fairytale) Knuffle Bunny by Mo Willems Cinderella by Ruth	Man on the Moon by Simon Bartram Toys in Space by Mini Grey Handa's Surprise by Eileen Browne	
Year 1	Text Types	Descriptive sentence Character description	Weather report Animal fact file	Character Description Simple Narrative	Instructions Non-chronological report	Sanderson Poetry A simple narrative	Diary Letter	
	Grammar Features	Leave <b>spaces</b> between words Use a <b>capital letter</b> for the pronoun I Write using a <b>simple</b> <b>sentence structure</b> Use adjectives in: • labels	Embed previously taught content: • spaces • capital letter for 'l' • adjectives • simple sentence structure Use a capital letter and full stop to punctuate a simple sentence	Embed previously taught content: • capital letters for I • using 'and' • adjectives • simple sentence Use capital letters for names Use questions marks	Use simple sentence structure and begin to join words using and Structure own writing using 'scaffolds' e.g. pictures Use adjectives in: • labels • sentences	Show <b>awareness of purpose</b> of writing through choice of content which is relevant to task Secure using <b>adjectives in</b> <b>sentences</b> <b>Read their writing aloud</b> , clearly enough to be heard	Secure using and to join words and clauses to create compound sentences Use time conjunctions Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense	

Ribbon



Guidance	Autu	Jmn	St	oring	Sumi	mer
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	• sentences	Use words and phrases appropriate to task and topic	Group related ideas Sequence sentences to create a narrative	Add detail to nouns using prepositions Show awareness of purpose of writing through choice of content which is relevant to task Use simple sentence structure and begin to join words using and Use capital letters for proper nouns	by their peers and the teacher Show awareness of purpose of writing through choice of content which is relevant to task Secure sequencing sentences to form short narratives Use and to join words and clauses to create compound sentences Use exclamation marks	Write in the first person
Class Book	The Foggy Foggy Forest byNick SharrattVlad and the Great Fire ofLondon by KateCunninghamThe Emperor's New Clothesby Marcus SedgewickEmily Brown and the Thingby Cressida Cowell	Freaky Week (poem) Bob the Man on the Moon by Simon Bartram The Owl who was Afraid of the Dark by Jill Tomlinson The Crow's Tale by Naomi Howarth The Santa Trap by Jonathon Emmett	Super Scientists by David Attenborough The Hodgeheg by Dick Kings-Smith The Hare and the Tortoise by Helen Ward	Meerkat Mail by Emily Gravett Flat Stanley by Jeff Brown	The Twits by Roald Dahl Aunty Dot's Atlas by Eljay Ildirim	The Day the Crayons Quit by Oliver Jeffers The Climbers by Keith Gray Wild by Emily Hughes
Text Types	Narrative recount Character description Instructions	Poem Narrative Diary entry	Instructions Diary of an animal	Non-chronological report Narrative	Character description Setting description	Letter of complaint Narrative
Grammar Features	Use capital letters for: • the beginning of sentences • the names of people and places Use the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'	Embed previously taught content: capital letters Use capital letters for days of the week Use a wider variation of sentence openers	Embed previously taught content: <b>capital letters</b> Use <b>questions marks</b> Use <b>commas in lists</b>	Embed previously taught content: capital letters Use the co-ordinating conjunctions: • and • but	Use expanded noun phrases for description Use more adventurous vocabulary choices to add detail	Use the progressive form of the present tenses ( I am writing) Use a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences including:



Guidance	Autu	Jmn	Sr	oring	Sumi	Summer	
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
	Use question marks Use the subordinating conjunction 'because' Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification Use time conjunctions to connect and sequence ideas Use sentences with different forms: • commands Use commas in lists	Use the co-ordinating conjunctions: • and • but • or Write a narrative with an apparent beginning, middle and end Use a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences including • if • when • because • although Use commas in a list Use adverbs to start a sentence Use exclamation marks Use apostrophes for omission Use the subordinating conjunctions: • when • if • that • or • because Use the past and present tense correctly	Use apostrophes for omission Use the co-ordinating conjunctions: • and • but • or Use time conjunctions to sequence ideas Use the past tense correctly Use question marks (rhetorical questions) Use apostrophes for omission Use adverbs of: • place • time • manner Use the subordinating conjunctions: • when • if • that • or • because	<ul> <li>or</li> <li>Use the subordinating conjunction 'because'</li> <li>Use the progressive form of the present tenses</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases for specification</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases for specification</li> <li>Use sentences with different forms: <ul> <li>statements</li> <li>questions</li> <li>commands</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use some features of written standard English</li> <li>Write a narrative with an apparent beginning, middle and end</li> <li>Use a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences including: <ul> <li>co-ordinating</li> <li>subordinating</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use adverbs to start a sentence: <ul> <li>manner</li> <li>time</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use more adventurous vocabulary choices to add detail</li> </ul>	Secure use of commas in a list Embed using adverbs to start a sentence • place Proof-read to check for errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar	<ul> <li>co-ordinating</li> <li>subordinating</li> <li>Use some features of written standard English</li> <li>Secure previously taught narrative content</li> <li>Write a narrative with an apparent beginning, middle and end</li> <li>Use adverbs to start a sentence: <ul> <li>time</li> <li>manner</li> <li>place</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use a wider variation of sentence openers</li> <li>Proof-read to check for errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar</li> <li>Use time conjunctions to sequence ideas</li> </ul>	



	Guidance Areas	Autu	mn	Sp	ring	Sumi	mer
	Aleus	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Class Book	<b>Starbird</b> by Sharon King Chai	<b>Stone Age Boy</b> by Satoshi Kitamura <b>Christmasaurus</b> by Tom Fletcher	George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl The Abominables by Eva Ibbotson	<b>Escape from Pompeii</b> by Christina Balit	Hansel and Gretel by Anthony Browne	<b>The Boy Who Grew</b> <b>Dragons</b> by Andy Shepherd
	Text Types	Character description Setting description Fact file	Narrative Non-chronological report Poetry- Christmasaurus	Instructions Persuasive advert	Letter Newspaper	Narrative- alternative fairy- tale Letter	Diary entry Postcard
Year 3	Grammar Features	Use the following, previously taught <b>punctuation</b> correctly: <b>capital letters and full stops</b> <b>Group information</b> together into sections <b>Use noun phrases</b> in writing Use <b>apostrophes</b> correctly: for <b>singular possession</b>	In narratives, describes setting and characters Use inverted commas for direct speech Express time, place and cause through use of: conjunctions Use a or an correctly	Use a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences including: • if • when • until • so that Use a variety of sentence types including: • simple • compound • complex	Set non-fiction writing out appropriately: • letter Use paragraphs as a way to group related material Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past Express time, place and cause through use of:	Secure previously taught narrative content In narratives, describes setting and characters Expand detail / description / explanation of events through careful choice of vocabulary	Open sentences with adverbs Secure expressing time, place and cause through use of: • conjunctions • adverbs • prepositions Secure using noun phrases in writing



Guidance	Autu	ımn	Sp	pring	Sum	mer
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Express time, place and cause through use of: prepositions Use simple organisational devices to aid presentation in non-fiction writing • headings • subheadings Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past Use the previously taught punctuation correctly: • question marks Use apostrophes correctly: • singular possession • omission	Use a wide range of conjunctions to extend sentences including: • when • if • because • although Use paragraphs as a way to group related material Embed content previously taught in fact files: • organisational devices • question marks • apostrophes for possession and omission Write poetry	Use prepositions to add detail to nouns Use imperative verb forms Use adverbials of: • manner • time Some detail / description expanded through careful choice of vocabulary Expand sentences with subordinating conjunctions: • if • even if • whenever Embed previously taught sentence types: • commands • statements Use commas in lists Use apostrophes for possession	<ul> <li>conjunctions</li> <li>adverbs</li> <li>prepositions</li> <li>Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of:         <ul> <li>headline</li> <li>columns</li> </ul> </li> <li>Expand noun phrases to add detail using:             <ul> <li>from</li> <li>of</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences</li> <li>Use paragraphs as a way to group related material</li> <li>Embed previously taught tenses:             <ul> <li>simple and progressive past</li> <li>simple and progressive present</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Use dialogue to add more to the story and characters Use inverted commas for direct speech Secure using a wider range of conjunctions to extend sentences Secure previously taught tenses: • simple and progressive past • simple and progressive present Secure previously taught content: • letter writing Secure using paragraphs to group information Secure previously taught content: • punctuation	Secure using <b>a</b> or <b>an</b> correctly Use simple organisational devices to aid presentation in non-fiction writing Use adverbials of: • reason
Class Book	Who Let the Gods out? By Maz Evans	T'was the Night Before Christmas by Clement Clarke Moor Lily and the Snowman (literacy shed video)	<b>Anglo-Saxon Boy</b> by Tony Bradman	The Firework Maker's Daughter by Phillip Pullman	<b>The Creakers</b> by Tom Fletcher	The <b>Great Chocoplot</b> by Chris Callaghan



Guidance Areas	Autu	Jmn	Spring		Summer	
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
Text Types	Newspaper report Non-chronological report	Character description Instructions- how to build a snowman Dialogue- characterising speech	Non-chronological report Diary entry	Setting description Persuasive advert	Diary entry Persuasive letter	Explanation Narrative
Grammar Features	Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of: • headline • columns Use the following, previously taught punctuation correctly: capital letters and full stops Use paragraphs as a way to group related material Use noun phrases in writing Use apostrophes correctly: for singular possession Express time, place and cause through use of: prepositions Use simple organisational devices to aid presentation in non-fiction writing • headings • subheadings Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past	Organise paragraphs around a theme Use deliberately chosen vocabulary to create a desired effect: • expanded noun phrases • precise nouns Use apostrophes for singular possession Use pronouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Use the previously taught punctuation: • comma after a fronted adverbial Use fronted adverbials to show time, manner and place Embed previously taught content: commas in a list Use fronted adverbials to show time, reason, manner and place	Organise paragraphs around a theme Use appropriate pronouns or nouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Use commas in lists Use apostrophes for singular possession Use fronted adverbials to show time, manner and place Use commas for fronted adverbials Use standard English forms for verb inflections Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past Vary sentence structure through complex openings: • subject reference Use a variety of sentence types including:	Describe a setting Expand noun phrases by Using: • modifying adjectives • prepositional phrases Use prepositions to show relationship Use fronted adverbials to show time, manner and place Use apostrophes for plural possession Use conjunctions to link information across sentences (see GAP sheet) Expand noun phrases for exaggeration Begin sentences with subordinating conjunctions: • if • even if • whenever Use imperative verb forms Use appropriate pronouns:	Secure using adverbials to connect sections/paragraphs Secure using a variety of sentence types including: • simple • compound • complex Secure using fronted adverbials to show time, manner and place and punctuate correctly Secure using apostrophes for omission Secure using deliberately chosen vocabulary to create a desired effect Set non-fiction writing out appropriately: • letter Use imperative verb forms Secure using appropriate pronouns: personal pronouns	Secure using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions Secure using fronted adverbials to show time, manner and place and punctuate correctly Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past Secure previously taught punctuation In narrative, describes setting, characters and plot Organise a narrative into relevant parts Use dialogue, description and behaviour to add more to the character Use full range of speech punctuation correctly: • comma after the reporting clause



Guidance	Autu	ımn	Sp	oring	Sumi	mer
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Use the previously taught punctuation correctly: question marks Use apostrophes correctly: • singular possession	Vary sentence openers through use of adverbials Expand noun phrases by using • prepositions Use full range of speech punctuation correctly: • comma after the reporting clause • end punctuation within inverted commas • new line for a new speaker Use dialogue, description and behaviour to add more to the character	<ul> <li>simple</li> <li>compound</li> <li>complex</li> <li>Use deliberately chosen vocabulary to create a desired effect:</li> <li>expanded noun phrases</li> <li>adverbial phrases</li> <li>appropriate verb choices</li> <li>Use apostrophes for omission</li> <li>Use adverbials to connect sections/paragraphs</li> </ul>	personal pronouns Use adverbs to show: • possibility • degree Use apostrophes for possession	Expand noun phrases for exaggeration Use adverbs to show: • possibility • degree Begin sentences with subordinating conjunctions: • if • even if • whenever	<ul> <li>end punctuation within inverted commas</li> <li>new line for a new speaker</li> <li>Vary sentence structure through complex openings:</li> <li>adverbials</li> <li>speech</li> </ul>
Class Book	Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carroll	Varjak Paw by SF Said	<b>Malamander</b> by Thomas Taylor	Wonder by RJ Palacio	<b>Street Child</b> by Berlie Doherty	<b>Tom's Midnight Garden</b> by Philippa Pearce
Text Types	Instructions Diary entry Setting description	Non-chronological report Narrative	Newspaper report Narrative	Narrative-perspectives Letter of apology	Non-chronological report Narrative	Persuasive text Biography
Grammar Features	Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • expanded noun phrases Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose and that Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • appropriate verb choices	Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of: • paragraphs • bullet points Use topic sentences to open paragraphs Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and to add meaning: • technical vocabulary • expanded noun phrases	Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of: • headline • columns Use relative clauses with an omitted relative pronoun when appropriate Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Embed previously taught narrative content In narrative, describe setting, character, plot and atmosphere Can link ideas through tense choice e.g. he had seen her before Use speech and behaviour to add to characterisation	Embed previously taught content: • non-chronological reports Embed setting out non- fiction writing out appropriately through use of: • paragraphs • bullet points Use topic sentences to open paragraphs	Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Use conjunctive adverbs for: • additional points • similar points • results Use imperative verbs in command sentences Secure use of relative clauses



	Guidance Areas	Autumn		Sp	pring	Summer	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
		Use commas to: • mark phrases or clauses when opening sentences • mark embedded clauses Use paragraphs to organise work Use a range of conjunctions within sentences showing greater understanding of their meaning Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • adverbial phrases Use adverbs to make meaning precise	In narrative, describe setting, character and plot Vary sentence length Use relative clauses with an omitted relative pronoun Use the correct punctuation to demarcate speech Use speech and behaviour to add to characterisation	Use adverbs to make meaning precise Use adverbials of time and place to build cohesion across paragraphs Use brackets, commas and dashes to indicate parenthesis Embed previously taught narrative content In narratives, describes settings, characters, plot and atmosphere Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • expanded noun phrases • adverbial phrases • adverbial phrases • appropriate verb choices Embed the full range of speech punctuation correctly including interrupted speech and behaviour to add to	In narrative, describe setting, character, plot and atmosphere Set non-fiction writing out appropriately: • letter Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Use adverbials number to build cohesion across paragraphs	Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and to add meaning: • technical vocabulary • expanded noun phrases Secure previously taught narrative content In narratives, describes settings, characters, plot and atmosphere Secure selecting vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • expanded noun phrases • adverbial phrases • adverbial phrases • appropriate verb choices Secure the full range of speech punctuation correctly including interrupted speech	Select vocabulary to create a desired effect: • exaggeration Secure using brackets, commas and dashes to indicate parenthesis Secure selecting vocabulary to create a desired effect and to add meaning: • technical vocabulary Secure using adverbials of time and number to build cohesion across paragraphs Secure using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph: • pronouns Secure using organisational and presentational devices to structure text • heading • paragraphs • subheadings • picture
Year	Class Book	<b>The Explorer</b> by Katherine Rundell	A Monster Calls by Patrick Ness	characterisation Holes by Louis Sachar	Past SAT Papers <b>Zootropolis: The Official</b> Handbook by Suzanne Francis	The Nowhere Emporium by Ross Mackenzie	Friend or Foe by Michael Murpurgo



Guidance Auto		umn	Sp	pring	Sumi	mer
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
Text Types	Non-chronological report	Suspense narrative	Explanation	Flashback story- Holes	First person setting	Balanced argument
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Setting description	Newspaper report	Informal letter	Persuasive leaflet-	description	Instructions
				Zootropolis	Diary entry	
Grammar	Use previously taught	Use previously taught	Use previously taught	Use previously taught	Use previously taught	Use previously taught
Features	punctuation correctly	punctuation correctly	punctuation correctly	punctuation correctly	punctuation correctly	punctuation correctly
NB	Use paragraphs to	Select <b>vocabulary</b> ,	Use the <b>passive voice</b> to	Embed previously taught	Select vocabulary to create	Use conjunctive adverbs
Previously	organise work	explaining how such	affect the presentation of	narrative content	an effect and add to	to allow points to flow
taught KS2 punctuation		choices can change and	information in a sentence	Select <b>vocabulary</b> to create an effect and add to	meaning	
to be	Use <b>topic sentences</b> to open paragraphs	enhance meaning: • appropriate verb	Use a <b>range of clauses</b> to	meaning:	expanded noun phrase <ul> <li>all</li> </ul>	Secure using a range of clauses to show contrast
recapped	Use a <b>range of clauses</b> to	choices	add detail, show contrast	expanded noun phrases	Use clauses to add detail	clubses to show connust
and	add detail	use behaviour to	and show cause and	adverbial phrases	• all	Secure the use of the
embedded		convey character	effect:	<ul> <li>appropriate verb</li> </ul>		passive voice
in all pieces	Use <b>brackets</b> , dashes and		<ul> <li>subordinating</li> </ul>	choices	Use semi-colons, colons	
of work	commas to mark	Select vocabulary to	• relative	<ul> <li>figurative language</li> </ul>	and dashes to separate	Secure the use of the
where	parenthesis	create an effect and add	Use paragraphs to		clauses	subjunctive form
appropriate		to meaning:	organise work opened	Use a range of devices to		
	Select vocabulary to	<ul> <li>figurative language-</li> </ul>	with topic sentences	build <b>cohesion across</b>	Use a colon to introduce a	Secure using a <b>wide</b>
	create a desired effect	metaphor	Use <b>brackets t</b> o mark	paragraphs:	list and a semi-colon within	range of co-ordinating
	<ul><li>and add to meaning:</li><li>technical vocabulary</li></ul>	Use <b>description and</b>	parenthesis	<ul> <li>adverbials of place</li> <li>adverbials of time</li> </ul>	a list	and subordinating conjunctions within
		behaviour to add more to	parennesis	<ul> <li>using ellipsis to create</li> </ul>	Use the <b>passive voice</b> to	sentences
	Select <b>vocabulary</b> ,	the character	Select vocabulary to	particular effects	affect the presentation of	Semences
	explaining how such		create a desired effect		information in as sentence	Maintain formality
	choices can <b>change and</b>	Use a <b>colon</b> to introduce	and add to meaning:	Use description, behaviour		throughout a piece of
	enhance meaning:	a list and semi-colons	<ul> <li>technical vocabulary</li> </ul>	and speech to convey	Uses adverbials of time,	writing
	<ul> <li>expanded noun</li> </ul>	within a list		character	place and number to build	
	phrases		Use semi-colons to mark		cohesion <b>across</b>	Set <b>non-fiction</b> writing out
	<ul> <li>adverbial phrases</li> </ul>	Use colons to mark	boundaries between	Use the correct punctuation	paragraphs	appropriately through use
	Select vocabulary to	<b>boundaries</b> between independent clauses	independent clauses	to demarcate <b>speech</b>	Use a wide range of co-	of: • equipment list
	create an effect and add	independent clauses	Set <b>non-fiction</b> writing out	Embed previously taught	ordinating and	equipment list     ediagrams/
	to meaning:	Use the <b>passive voice</b> to	appropriately:	non-fiction content	subordinating conjunctions	illustrations
	• similes	affect the presentation of	• letter		within sentences	<ul> <li>subheadings</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>personification</li> </ul>	information in a sentence		Maintain formality		
			Select <b>vocabulary</b> ,	throughout a piece of	Use verb tense	Add detailed information
	Use commas to mark	Set non-fiction writing out	explaining how such	writing- formal	consistently/correctly	through use of:
	fronted adverbials	appropriately through use	choices can change and			<ul> <li>prepositions</li> </ul>
		of:	enhance meaning:	Use vocabulary and	Use a <b>range of clauses</b> to	<ul> <li>quantifiers</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>headline</li> </ul>		structures that are	add detail and express time	<ul> <li>precise vocabulary</li> </ul>



Guidance Areas	Autumn		Sp	pring	Summer	
Aleas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
		columns Use a range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs:     adverbials of time     pronouns Use the correct punctuation to demarcate speech Use clause to add detail     relative Use the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	<ul> <li>expanded noun phrases</li> <li>adverbial phrases</li> <li>use a range of devices to build cohesion across paragraphs:</li> <li>adverbials of time</li> <li>conjunctions</li> <li>Use commas to mark fronted adverbials</li> <li>Maintain formality throughout a piece of writing- informal</li> <li>Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for informal writing</li> <li>Use dashes for parenthesis</li> <li>Use verb tense consistently/correctly</li> </ul>	appropriate for formal writing • the subjunctive form Use clauses to add detail • embedded Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of: • paragraphs • heading • subheadings Use a range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs • personal pronouns Use a colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within a list Use semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Vary the position of main and subordinate clause to achieve different effects • impact • emphasis Use verb tense consistently and correctly throughout a piece of writing Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationship between time and cause Maintain formality throughout a piece of writing	Use <b>imperative verbs</b> in commands Select <b>vocabulary</b> to create a desired effect and add to meaning: • <b>technical vocabulary</b> Punctuate <b>bullet points</b> correctly.