	WRITING SKILLS PROGRESSION GENRE – BIOGRAPHY						
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
WORD CLASSES	Noun What a noun is Regular plurals nouns with 'er'	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add. 'es' to nouns.	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	Nouns Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	
	Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed'	Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es'. 'es' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives	Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'	Verbs Standard English forms for verbs.	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
	Adjectives Add 'er' and. 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Add 'er' and 'est to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	
	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.	Connective/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, what	Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
	Tense Simple past tense. 'ed'	<u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.	Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense	T <u>ense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.	
		Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb	Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials. Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	

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	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6		
	Use spaces to separate words.	Use spaces that reflect the size of letters.			Consolidate all previous learning.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the		
PUNCTUATION	Begin to use full stops. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use question marks. Read words with contractions.		Introduce possessive apostrophes or plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Commas after fronted adverbials.	•			
				Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession.				

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	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
SENTENCE STRUCTURE	YEAR 1 Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.				YEAR 5 Sentence length varied e.g. short/long. Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. penguin, which are very agile Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement e.g. The eggs were removed from the beach Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous showcase inspired	YEAR 6 Consolidate all previous learning. Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. it would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions	
				me to			

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TEXT STRUCTURE	YEAR 1 Ideas grouped together in time sequence. Written in the first person. Written in the past tense. Focused on individual or group participants e.g. I, we.				YEAR 5 Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. Time, place and personal response. Purpose of the writing an experience revealing the writer's perspective. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader.	YEAR 6 Consolidate all previous learning. Information is prioritised according to importance and written in chronological order.		