HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC ACADEMY: UKS2 WRITING TERMLY PROGRESSION – YEAR B				
YEAR GROUP		ADVENT I	ADVENT 2	LENT I
	TEXTS/GENRE	KEY TEXT: Great Adventurers The Dark GENRE/S: Biography Narrative – Setting/Character	KEY TEXT Kings & Queens Curiosity A Mars Rover GENRE/S: Biography Narrative – Setting/Character	KEY TEXT: The History Detectives: Mayan Civilisation Rain Player GENRE/S: NC Report Myth/Folk Tale
	TRANSCRIPTION	<ul> <li>□ Use further prefixes and suffixes:</li> <li>words from root words using prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in -fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi-, aqua-, trans-, circum-, extra-, pro-, semi-, aero-</li> <li>suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns into adjectives.</li> <li>□ Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>□ Spell words with hyphens.</li> <li>□ Continue to distinguish between homophones and other</li> <li>words, which are often confused.</li> <li>□ Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>- iblelibly and able/ably</li> <li>- 'ie', 'ei' and 'cei' words</li> <li>□ Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</li> <li>□ Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use further prefixes and suffixes:         <ul> <li>words from root words using prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in −fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi, aqua, trans, circum-, extra, pro-, semi-, aero-</li> <li>suffix: adding to words with silent letters</li> <li>Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other</li> <li>words, which are often confused.</li> <li>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>ible/ibly and able/ably</li> <li>ie', e' and 'ce' words</li> <li>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Use further prefixes and suffixes:</li> <li>words from root words using prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in _fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi, aqua, trans, circum, extra, pro, semi, aero-</li> <li>suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns into adjectives.</li> <li>Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>Spell words with hyphens.</li> <li>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other</li> <li>words, which are often confused.</li> <li>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>ible/ibly and able/ably</li> <li>ie', e' and 'ce' words</li> <li>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul>
	M/H	<ul> <li>Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.</li> <li>Recognise when to use an unjoined style: e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra e.g capital letters for filling in a form</li> <li>Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.</li> <li>Recognise when to use an unjoined style: e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra e.g capital letters for filling in a form</li> <li>Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.</li> <li>Recognise when to use an unjoined style: e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra e.g capital letters for filling in a form</li> <li>Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</li> </ul>

COMPOSITION	<ul> <li>Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research</li> <li>Consider how authors have developed characters and settings</li> <li>Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to enhance and clarify meaning</li> <li>Describe setting, characterisation and atmosphere</li> <li>Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within/across paragraphs.</li> <li>Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and guide the reader</li> <li>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</li> <li>Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarity meaning</li> <li>Ensure correct subject and verb agreement</li> <li>Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.</li> <li>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research</li> <li>Consider how authors have developed characters and settings</li> <li>Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to enhance and clarify meaning</li> <li>Describe setting, characterisation and atmosphere</li> <li>Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within/across paragraphs.</li> <li>Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and guide the reader</li> <li>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</li> <li>Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarity meaning</li> <li>Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</li> <li>Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.</li> <li>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research</li> <li>Consider how authors have developed characters and settings</li> <li>Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to enhance and clarify meaning</li> <li>Describe setting, characterisation and atmosphere</li> <li>Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within/across paragraphs.</li> <li>Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and guide the reader</li> <li>Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</li> <li>Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarity meaning</li> <li>Ensure correct subject and verb agreement</li> <li>Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.</li> <li>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>
VOCAB. GRAMM & PUNC.	<ul> <li>Punctuation:</li> <li>correct speech punctuation for all speech</li> <li>commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</li> <li>hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis</li> <li>colon to introduce a list or speech in playscripts</li> <li>semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between</li> <li>independent clauses.</li> <li>bullet points for a list</li> <li>ellipsis</li> <li>Formal and informal vocabulary and structures including passive and subjunctive.</li> <li>Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</li> <li>Use modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> <li>Use cohesive devices within a paragraph e.g. then, after that, this, firsty.</li> <li>Use adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number/sequence (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Punctuation:         <ul> <li>correct speech punctuation for all speech</li> <li>commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</li> <li>hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis</li> <li>colon to introduce a list or speech in playscripts</li> <li>semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between</li> <li>independent clauses.</li> <li>bullet points for a list</li> <li>ellipsis</li> <li>Formal and informal vocabulary and structures including</li> <li>passive and subjunctive.</li> <li>Use eperfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</li> <li>Use modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> <li>Use cohesive clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> or with an implied (omitted) relative pronoun.</li> <li>Use adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number/sequence (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Punctuation:</li> <li>correct speech punctuation for all speech</li> <li>commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</li> <li>hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis</li> <li>colon to introduce a list or speech in playscripts</li> <li>semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.</li> <li>o bullet points for a list</li> <li>ellipsis</li> <li>Formal and informal vocabulary and structures including passive and subjunctive.</li> <li>Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</li> <li>Use modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> <li>Use clasies beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (omitted) relative pronoun.</li> <li>Use cohesive devices within a paragraph e.g. then, after that, this, firstly.</li> <li>Use adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number/sequence (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before).</li> </ul>

HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC ACADEMY: UKS2 WRITING TERMLY PROGRESSION – YEAR B				
YEAR GROUP		LENT 2	PENTECOST I	PENTECOST 2
	TEXTS/GENRE	KEY TEXT: Under Earth, Under Water Mr Darwin Saw/Moth GENRE/S: NC Report Narrative - Adventure	KEY TEXT: Viking Voyages Poetry to Perform GENRE/S: NC Report Poetry	KEY TEXT: Creature Features Human Body Odyssey GENRE/S: Explanation NC Report
	TRANSCRIPTION	<ul> <li>Use further prefixes and suffixes:</li> <li>words from root words using brefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in -fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi, aqua-, trans-, circum-, extra-, pro-, semi-, aero-</li> <li>suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns into adjectives.</li> <li>Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>Spell words with hyphens.</li> <li>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words, which are often confused.</li> <li>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>'ie', 'ei' and 'cei' words</li> <li>Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</li> <li>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Use further prefixes and suffixes:</li> <li>words from root words using prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in -fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi-, aqua-, trans-, circum-, extra-, pro-, semi-, aero-</li> <li>suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns into adjectives.</li> <li>□ Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>□ Spell words with hyphens.</li> <li>□ Continue to distinguish between homophones and other</li> <li>words, which are often confused.</li> <li>□ Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>ible/ibly and able/ably</li> <li>'ie', 'ei' and 'cei' words</li> <li>□ Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> <li>□ Use a thesaurus</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use further prefixes and suffixes:</li> <li>words from root words using prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>suffix: adding to words ending in _fer</li> <li>prefixes: bi, aqua, trans, circum, extra, pro, semi, aero-</li> <li>suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns into adjectives.</li> <li>Spell some words with silent letters</li> <li>Spell words with hyphens.</li> <li>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words, which are often confused.</li> <li>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learned specifically:</li> <li>ough</li> <li>ible/ibly and able/ably</li> <li>'ie', 'ei' and 'cei' words</li> <li>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spellings, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul>
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