Writing	ling End of EYFS milestone		KSI Milestones		Lower KS2 Milestones		Upper KS2 Milestones		Lower KS3 milesłones
Aspect	Nursery Rec	eception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Aspect Text structure	• Know how to give meaning to marks they make, including their name. • Know how to use letters that can be recognised including in their own name.	Fiction: To know how to use a Planning Tool—text map /story mountain Know how to take part in a whole class retelling of story Know how to understand beginning/ middle / end of a story Know how to retell simple 5-part story: Once upon a time, First / Then / Next, But, So, Finally,, happily ever after Non-fiction: Know how to produce factual writing closely linked to a story Know how to write simple factual sentences based around a theme	Fiction: • Know how to plan opening around character(s), selting, time of day and type of weather • Understanding - 5 parts to a story: Opening - Once upon a time, Build-up - One, dayProblem / Dilemma-Suddenly/ Unfortunately, Resolution - Fortunately, Ending - Finally Non-fiction: • Know how to use planning tools: text map / washing line • Know how to include a heading • Know how to write an opening factual statement • Know how to write an opening factual statement • Know how to write simple factual sentences around a theme • Know how to use bullet points for instructions • Know how to write labelled diagrams • Know how to write an ending • Know how to write an ending	Fiction Securely know how to use planning tools: Story map / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid Understanding 5 parts to a story with more complex vocabulary: Opening e.g. In a land far away One cold but bright morning, Build-up e.g. Later that day, Problem / Dilemma e.g. To his amazement, Resolution e.g: As soon as, Ending e.g. Luckily, Fortunately, Know that the ending should be a section rather than one pinal sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is peeling in the pinal situation. Non-Fiction: Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line /	Fiction Now how to use paragraphs to organise ideas into each story part Now how to use extended vocabulary to introduce 5 story parts: Introduction—should include detailed description of setting or characters Build-up—build in some suspense towards the problem or dilemma Problem / Dilemma—include detail of actions / dialogue Resolution—should link with the problem Ending—clear ending should link back to the stark, show how the character is peeling, how the character or situation has changed from the beginning. Non-piction Non-piction Non-piction Know how to use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Know how to develop a hook to introduce and tempt reader in e.g. Who? What? Where? Why?	Fiction Know how to plan opening using: Description /action Know how to use paragraphs: to organise each part of story to indicate a change in place or jump in time Know how to build in suspense writing to introduce the dilemma Know how to include developed 5 parts to story Introduction Build-up Problem / Dilemma Resolution Ending Know how to create a clear distinction between resolution and ending. Ending should include reflection on events or the characters. Non-fiction Know how to organise ideas around a theme Know how to organise ideas around a theme Know how to organise ideas around a theme Know how to organisation Know how to organisation	Fiction Know how to plan opening using: description /action/dialogue Paragraphs: Know how to vary conjunctions within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph Know how to use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs. Know how to use the 5 part story structure - writing could start at any of the 5 points. This may include plashbacks Introduction —should include action / description -character or setting / dialogue Build-up —develop suspense techniques Problem / Dilemma — may be more than one problem to be resolved Resolution —clear links with dilemma Ending —character could reflect on events, any changes or lessons, look forward to the future or ask a question Non-piction Know how to independently plan across all genres and application Know how to	 Know how to start story at any point of the 5 part structure Know how to maintain plat 	Year 7 • Know how to plan and develop a cohesive structure from a stimulus using our 5 point plan • Know how to use a cyclical structure • Know how to use devices such as zooming in and out

		·				
• Know how to	Boxing —up'	When? How?	 Know how to 	range of layouts	 Know how to use 	
write names	grid	Middle Section(s)	develop use of	suitable to text.	different techniques	
• Know how to	 Introduction: 	Know how to	a topic sentence	Structure: Introduction /	to conclude texts	
write labels	know how to	group related	 Know how to 	Middle / Ending	 Know how to use 	
 Know how to 	include a	ideas /facts	link information	 Know how to 	appropriałe formal	
write captions	heading, a	into	within	Securely use	and informal styles	
 Know how to 	hook to engage	paragraphs	paragraphs with	paragraphs: Use a	of writing	
write lists	the reader, a	 Know how to use sub 	a range of	variety of ways to	 Know how to choose 	
 Know how to 	Factual	headings to	conjunctions.	open texts and draw	or create publishing	
write	skakemenk /	introduce	 Know how to 	reader in and make	format to enhance	
diagrams	definition and	sections /	use an	the purpose clear	text type and	
Know how to	an opening	paragraphs	appropriałe	 Know how to link 	engage the reader	
write a	question Middle	• Know how to	choice of	ideas within and	 Know how to link 	
message	Middle section(s)	use topic sentences to	pronoun or	across paragraphs	ideas across	
3	• Know how to	introduce	noun across	using a full range	paragraphs using a	
	group related	paragraphs	sentences to aid	of conjunctions and	wider range of	
	ideas / facts into sections	 know how to 	cohesion	signposks	cohesive devices:	
		use lists of		Know how to use	semantic cohesion (e.g.	
	• Know how to	steps to be taken, bullet		rhetorical questions	repetition of a word or	
	use sub	points for		to draw reader in	phrase),	
	headings to	packs, and a		 Know how to express 	grammatical connections (e.g.	
	introduce 1.	flow diagram		own opinions	the use of adverbials such as	
	sentences	 know how to 		clearly, consistently	on the other hand, in	
	/sections	develop ending		maintaining	contrast, or as a	
	• Know how to	including		viewpoint	consequence), and elision	
	use lisks —	personal response /			 Know how to use 	
	what is needed	extra			ayout devices, such	
	/ lisks of skeps	information /			as headings, sub-	
	to be taken	reminders e.g.			headings, columns,	
	Bullet points	Information boxes/ Five			bullets, or tables, to	
	for facts	Amazing Facks			structure text	
	Diagrams E. Jian June 1	Wow comment				
	 Ending know how to make 	 know how to 				
	now to make final comment	use the perfect				
	final comment to reader and	form of verbs				
	include extra	ło mark relałionships				
	kips! / Did-you-	of time and				
	know? facts /	cause e.g. I				
	True or palse?	have written it				
	Know how to	down so I can				
	consistently use	check whał ił said.				
	present tense	• Know how to				
	versus pask	use present				
	versus pusi	perfect instead				
	<u> </u>					

Sentence	• Know how	• Know how to	 Know how to use simple 	tense throughout texts Know how to use the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. she is drumming, he was shouting) Know	of simple past. He has left his hat behind, as opposed to He left his hat behind.	• Know how to	• Know how to use	 Know how to have 	• Know how
construction	to notice some prints around them and is able to make simple marks.	write simple sentences Know how to use simple Conjunctions: and who until but Know how to say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense. Know how to write compound sentences using conjunctions and / but Know how to use 'ly' openers Luckily / Ungortunately,	Conjunctions: - and, or, but, so, because, so that, then, that, while, when, where • Know how to use the following words as openers: White When • Know how to use -'ly' openers - Fortunately,Unfortunately, Sadly Know how to write in simple sentences e.g. I went to the park. The castle is haunted. • Know who to use embellished simple sentences using adjectives e.g. The giant had an enormous beard. Red squirrels enjoy eating delicious nuts. • Know how to write compound sentences using conjunctions - and/or/but/so e.g. The children played on the swings and slid down the slide.	different types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations Commands • Know how to use -'ly' starters	long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis and making key points e.g. Sam was really unhappy. Visit the farm now. • Know how to Embellish simple sentences: • Know how to use adverb starters to add detail e.g. Carefully, she crawled along the floor of the cave Amazingly, small insects can • Know how to use adverbial phrases used as a 'where', 'when' or 'how' starter (fronted adverbials) A few days ago, we discovered a hidden box. At the back of the eye, is the retina. In a strange way, he looked at me. • Know how to use prepositional phrases to place the action: on the	use słandard English for verb	relative clauses beginning with who, which, that, where, when, whose or an omitted relative pronoun. Know how to securely use simple / embellished simple sentences Know how to have secure use of compound sentences Know how to develop complex sentences: (Subordination) Know how to use Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: Know how to use expanded —ed clauses as starters e.g. Encouraged by the bright weather, Jane set out for a long walk.	secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences • Know how to have secure use of compound sentences • Know how to have secure use of complex sentences: (Subordination) • Know how to use main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: • Know how to use active and passive verbs to create effect and to affect presentation of information e.g. Active: Tom accidently dropped the glass. Passive: The glass was accidently dropped by Tom. Active: The class heated the water. Passive: The water was heated. Developed use of	

•	Know how to
	use repetition
	for rhythm:
	e.g.
	He walked
	and he
	walked
•	Know how to
	use repetition
	in description
	e.g.
	a lean cał, a
	mean cal

- Spiders can be small or they can be large. Charlie hid but Sally found him. It was raining so they put on their coaks.
 - Know how to write complex sentences:

Use of 'who' (relative clause) Once upon a time there was a little old woman who lived in a forest. There are many children who like to

- eat ice cream. Know how to use repetition for rhythm e.g. He walked and he walked and he walked.
 - Know how to use repetition for description
- a lean cat, a mean cat a green dragon, a fiery dragon

- Know how to write complex sentences (Subordination) usinq:
- Know how to drop in a who/which e.g. Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried. The Vikings, who came from Scandinavia, invaded Scotland. The Fire of London, which started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.
- use additional subordinaling conjunctions: what/while/when/where because / then/so that/ ip/to/until e.q. While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off the trees.
- Know how to use long and short sentences Long sentences to add description or information. Use short sentences for emphasis.
 - Know how to use expanded noun phrases

- relative clause:
- Know how to
 - wałer.

tree, in the air Know who to use compound sentences (Coordination) using conjunctions and/or/but/so/por/nor

mat: behind the

 Know how to develop complex sentences

(Subordination) with range of subordinating conjunctions

 Know hwo to use 'ing' clauses as starters e.g. Sighing, the boy finished his Know how to drop in a relative clause using: who/whom/which/whose/ that e.g. The girl, whom I remember,

had long black hair.

The Clipton Suspension

1864, is a popular tourist

bridge, which was finished in

attraction. Know how to use a sentence of 3 for description e.q. The collage was almost invisible hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.

swim on the surface of the

- Know how to use a pattern of 3 for persuasion e.q. Visił, Swim, Enjoy!
- Know how to use topic sentences to introduce nonfiction paragraphs e.g.
- Dragons are found across the world.

 Securely know how to use compound sentences (Coordination) usinq coordinating conjunction move. and / or / but

/ so / por /

nor / yet

- (coordinating conjunctions) Know how to develop complex
- sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with range of subordinating

Know how to

use-'ed'

clauses as starters e.g. Frightened, Tom ran straight home to avoid being caught.

conjunctions.

 Know how to use expanded -'inq' clauses as starters e.g.

Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his rucksack.

 Know how to drop in -'ing' clause Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her

chair.

- Know how to use elaboration of starters using adverbial phrases Beyond the dark gloom of the cave, Zach saw the wizard
- Know how to drop in —'ed' clause e.g. Poor Tim, exhausted by so much effort, ran home..
- Know sentence reshaping techniques e.g. lengthening or shortening sentence for meaning and for effect
- Know how to move sentence chunks (how, when, where) around for different effects e.g. The siren echoed loudlythrough the lonely streets
 - Know how to use rhetorical questions

...at midnight

- Know how to use stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) e.q. "Stop!" he shouled, picking up the stick and running after the thief.
- Know how to indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (perhaps, surely)

- rhetorical questions for persuasion
- Know how to use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. the boy that jumped over the pence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day)
- Know the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.q. He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech) as in If I were you.

				e.g. lots of people, plenty of food List of 3 for description e.g. He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat. African elephants have long trunks,	• Know how to use dialogue — powerful speech verb e.g. "Hello," she whispered. Drops of rain pounded on the corrugated, tin roof.	 Know how to use a sentence of 3 for action e.g. Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into his seat. Know how to use repetition to persuade e.g. Find us to find the fun Know how to use dialogue - verb + adverb - "Hello," she whispered, shyly. Know how to use an appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition 			
Word structure and language	 Know how to talk in longer sentences and is able understand why questions. 	 Know determiners — the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, their, some, all Know prepositions: - up, down, in, into, out, to, onto Know how to use adjectives e.g. 	 Know prepositions — inside, outside, towards, across, under Know determiners: The, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, their, some, all, lots op, many, more, those, these Know how to use adjectives to describe e.g. The old house The huge elephant Know how to use alliteration e.g. dangerous dragon slimy snake 	Know prepositions: - behind, above, along, before, between, after Know how to use two adjectives to describe the noun e.g. The scary, old woman Squirrels have long, bushy tails. • Know who to use adverbs	 Know prepositions next to, by the side of, In gront of during, through, throughout, because of Know how to use powerful verbs e.g. stare, tremble, slither Know how to use boastful Language e.g. magnificent, unbelievable, exciting! 	 Know prepositions At, underneath, since, towards, beneath, beyond Know conditionals - could, should, would Know comparative and superlative adjectives 	Know metaphor, personification, onomatopoeia, empty words e.g. someone, somewhere was out to get him Know how to use a developed use of technical language Know how to convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. —ate; —ise; —ify)	 Know how to build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors Know the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. said versus reported, 	 Know how to experiment with more unusual vocabulary using a thesaurus Know how to select specific vocabulary to refine meaning Know how to use a range of figurative devices for effect

		_1 1.11.	- V - 1 - 1 - 1		- W 1 - 1		- 1/	-IIII	
		old, lillle, big, small, quiel	 Know how to use similes using 	for description	• Know how to use	e.g. smallsmallersmallest	• Know verb pregixes (e.g.	alleged, or claimed in formal speech or	
		·	asas	'	more specific /	goodbetterbest	dis—, de—, mis—, over—	writing)	
		 Know how to use 	e.g. as tall as a house	e.g. Snow rell gently and	technical	0	and re—)	J	
		adverbs e.g.	as red as a radish		vocabulary to add	 Know that 		 Know how words are 	
		luckily,	 Know how to use precise, clear 	covered the cottage in the wood.	detail	proper nouns-		related as synonyms	
		unçortunately,	language to give information		e.g.	refers to a		and antonyms e.g. big/	
		fortunately	e.g.	• Know how to		particular 		large / little	
		 Know how to use 	First, switch on the red	use adverbs	can breathe on any creature	person or thing			
		similes — using		for	and turn it to stone	e.g. Monday, Jessica,			
		'like'		information	immediałely.	Ocłober, England			
				e.g.	Drops of rain pounded on	 Know the 			
				Lift the pot carefully onto	the corrugated, tin roof.	grammakical			
				the tray.	 Know how to form 	difference			
				The river quickly flooded	nouns from	between plural			
				the town.	prefixes	and possessive			
				 Know how to 	e.g. auto superanti	-s			
				use	Know word	 Know słandard 			
				qeneralisers	Families based on	English forms			
				for	common words	for verb			
				information,	e.g. teacher —teach,	inflections			
				e.q.	beauty — beautiful	instead of local			
				Most dogs	Know how to use	spoken forms			
				Some cals	determiners a or	(e.q. we were			
				 Know the 		instead of we			
				formation of	an according to	was, or I did			
				, ,	whether next word				
				nouns using	begins with a	instead of I done)			
				suffixes such	vowel	aone)			
				as —ness, —	e.g. a rock, an open box				
				er					
				 Know the 					
				formation of					
				adjectives					
				using suffixes such as —ful,					
				-less					
				 Know how to use 					
				the suffixes —er					
				and —est to form					
				comparisons of					
				adjectives and					
				adverbs					
Punctuation	 Know what 	 Know how to use 	Know how to use capital letters for	Know how to	 Know how to use a 	 Know how to 	Know how to use and	 Know how to use the 	Know how to
. 417574471017	a full stop		names	demarcate	colon before a list	use commas to	punctuate a rhetorical	semi-colon, colon and	use the full range of
	looks like	pinger spaces ● Know how to use		sentences using	e.g. What you	mark clauses	question	dash to indicate a	punctuation accurately
	and point to		Know how to use a capital letter for	capital letters, pull		and to mark off	Know how to use dashes	stronger subdivision of	and for effect
	it in text	gull stops	the personal pronoun I			pronted		a sentence than a	Know how to
	ii iii text	 Know how to use 	 Know how to use question marks 	stops, question marks and	• Know how to ise	groniea adverbials	 Know how to use 		use punctuation to vary
		capital letters	 Know how to use exclamation marks 		ellipses to keep the		brackets/dashes/commas	comma.	· .
			 Know how to use a speech bubble 	exclamation	reader hanging on	 Know how to 	for parenthesis	 Know how to use a 	effects
			 Know how to use bullet points 	marks	 Know how to 	use full	 Know how to use colons 	colon to introduce a list	
				 Know how to use 	securely use	punctuation for	 Know how to use 	and semi-colons within	
				commas to	inverted commas	direct speech:	commas to clarify	lisks.	
				separate items in		Each new	1.0		
				a list	for direct speech	Eddit Itew			

				Now how to use a comma after—ly opener e.g. Fortunately,Slowly, Now how to use speech bubbles /speech marks for direct speech Know how to use apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling e.g. don't, can't Know how to use apostrophes to mark singular possession e.g. the cat's name	• Know how to use commas after fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.)	speaker on a new line Now how to use a comma between direct speech and reporting clause e.g. "It's late," gasped Cinderella! Now how to use apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. the girl's name, the boys' boots) as opposed to s to mark a plural	meaning or avoid ambiguiky	 Know how to use correct punctuation of bullet points to list information. Know how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover) 	
Terminology	Know and understand the terminology Letter Mark	Know and understand the terminology Finger spaces word Sentence Full stops Capital letter Simile — 'like'	Know and understand the terminology Punctuation Question mark Exclamation mark Speech bubble Bullet points Singular/ plural Adjective Verbs Connective Alliteration Simile — 'as'	Know and understand the terminology Apostrophe (contractions and singular possession) Commas for description 'Speech marks' Suffix Verb / adverb Statement question exclamation Command (Bossy verbs) Tense (past, present, future) ie not in bold Adjective / noun Noun phrases Generalisers	Know and understand the terminology Word pamily Conjunction Adverb Preposition Direct speech Inverted commas Pregix Consonant/Vowel Clause Subordinate clause Determiner Synonyms Relative clause Relative pronoun Imperative Colon for instructions	Know and understand the terminology Pronoun • Possessive pronoun • Adverbial • Fronted adverbial • Apostrophe — plural possession	Know and understand the terminology Relative clause/ pronoun Modal verb Parenthesis Bracket- dash Determiner Cohesion Ambiguity Metaphor Personification Onomatopoeia Rhetorical question	Know and understand the terminology Active and passive voice Subject and object Hyphen Synonym, antonym Colon/semi-colon Bullet points Ellipsis	Know and understand the terminology • Extended metaphor • Imagery • Colon / semi-colon • Etymology • Morphology • Audience / purpose ./ form