



Year 6				Uffculme F	rogression	in Writing			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2		Summer 1	Summer 2	
Progression of Core Texts	Fiction Flood – Alvaro F Villa	Non-fiction Are Humans Damaging the Atmosphere- Catherine Chambers	Non-Fiction Dragonology – Dugald Steer, Helen Ward et al	Fiction – Undertow- Tales from Outer Surburbia - Shaun Tan	Non-Fiction – Women in Science - Rachel Ignotofsky	<i>Fiction-</i> Blackberry Blue – Jamila Gavin	Fiction – The Chronicles of Harris Burdick – Chris Van Allsburg et al	Non-Fiction – The Everyday Journeys of Ordinary Things – Libby Deutsch/ Valupuri Kerttula	Non- Fiction- My Secret War Diary by Flossie Albright- Marcia Williams
Links to Wider Curriculum	Environment, pollu sustainability (Histo Geography)		Stand alone	Classification of living things (Science from Autumn 1)	Science units: Plants and animals; light; humans; electricity	Stand alone	Stand alone	Stand alone	WW2
Independent Purposeful Writing Outcomes Teachers can add specific detail about 'Audience, Purpose and Form' of final outcome.	To write an environmental disaster story.	To write a discussion text based on the Industrial Revolution.	To write a non- chronological report about an imaginary creature.	To write a story about an unlikely discovery.	To write a biography about an inspiring person.	To write own story in the fairy tale genre.	To write own short story based on a picture.	To write a sequential journey of an everyday thing.	To write a diary related to WW2.
Writing for purpose - composition focus NB: Composition strands run throughout the year- This indicates focus only.	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read. describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. draft and write by selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. use further organisational and presentational devices to 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understandin g how such choices can change and enhance meaning. describe settings, characters 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read. Select appropriate grammar and 	 Consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read. describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action. 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and 	 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary and understand how such choices can change and





granmar and punctuation to enhancenal devices to structures of their own and others' writing.effects and clarify meaning.text and to guide the reader (for example, headings, bulletevaluate and edit by proposing changes to vocabulary, underlining)evaluate and edit by proposing changes to vocabulary, meaning.• evaluate and edit by proposing changes to vocabulary, proposing changes to vocabulary, meaning.etail their own and others' writing.	 evaluate and edit by proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. 	consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	 assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to 	 assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and
grammarinterating.andensure thepunctuationconsistentto enhanceand correcteffects anduse of tenseclarifythroughout ameaning.piece ofwriting.			punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.	punctuation. paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices punctuation to enhance effects and clarify





									consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
Writing to be clear - grammar and punctuation	 use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun. 	 recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing. use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or with an implied (ie omitted). Punctuate bullet points consistently . 	 use the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms. use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. indicate grammatical and other features by: · using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. 	 Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. use semi- colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. 		 Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing. using expanded noun phrases to convey complicate d information concisely. Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. use a colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within a list. 	 use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility. use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. 	 use the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun. Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. 	 Recognise vocabulary and structures that are typical of informal speech and those appropriate for formal speech and writing. use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. use modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) to indicate degrees of possibility. us brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. using semi- colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.
Spelling	1 1011/03, 3011/08 (Is and Syllables resource		-, and statutory spelling	ng liou			





Handwriting	Follow the Nelson Handwriting scheme.
	 write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task