

Naunton Park Writing Progression Y2 NB: Practise and consolidate EYFS, Y1 lists

NC terminology for children: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

TEXT LEVEL: Connecting words and phrases, cohesion and paragraphing

Orally retell stories and non-fiction texts in correct sequence.

Allow time during the Imitation phase for children to fully internalise a text. Innovate known story, substituting new characters, settings etc. as well as adding new ideas, description and events

Plan and/or orally rehearse before writing. Use shared and guided writing.

Group sentences into clear sections: beginning, middle, end for narrative and given structure for non-narrative.

'Chunk/box up' known story into beginning, middle and end. Use as a generic model to plan new story, e.g. story mountain.

Use adverbial openers in texts both orally and in writing. Adverbials can be single words (adverbs) or phrases. They qualify verbs answering:

 When? Time connectives many years ago... suddenly, in the end, as

SENTENCE LEVEL: structure, grammar and punctuation

Orally internalise, recognise and begin to explore a wider range of sentences in context: draw from oral and written models and explore their purpose and effect on the reader.

Use compound sentences join two or more simple sentences together using and, but, or, so (co-ordinating conjunctions)

Introduce the idea that the balance of two (or more) sentences is equal, they both have a verb and a complete idea and make sense on their own. The children played on the swings and they slid down the slide.

Use conjunctions to help add information and extend ideas. Complex sentences: because, as, when, if, that, then (subordinating conjunctions)

- The Little Red hen went outside because she wanted to plant some corn.
- We put on our coats when we go

WORD LEVEL: Vocabulary and spelling

Use vocabulary appropriate to the context:

- A developing bank of story phrases: A long, long time ago; In a faraway land...; down the road, the giant strode
- Simple but precise technical vocabulary related to topic: a slice of bread; microwave; grill

Increase the range of prepositions used: behind, above, along, after, between, before

Use a greater range of adjectives: Enormous, fierce, gloomy, shimmering

Include simple expanded noun phrases:

- add more than one adjective: the gigantic, scary woman
- add precision a jam sandwich; the plastic wheel; three chimneys
- add determiners: more dragons; some flowers

LANGUAGE EFFECTS

Use alliteration to describe

eg one wet wellington; free phone; several silent, slithering snakes.

Use similes

using like...

- ... like sizzling sausages
- ...hot like a fire

Using as...as...

As quiet as a snow falling among the

trees

As mean as a miser

Using than

Heavier than a bucket of bricks

Use comparative and superlative adjectives for precision and effect: bigbigger-biggest and experiment with intensifying adjectives for words like rainy, fearful etc. eg more, very, most, slightly, rather etc.

Use generalisers for information, Build these into non-fiction imitation e.g. most dogs...some cats...

soon as...

- Where? Prepositional phrases under the bridge.
- How? Adverbs heavily, slowly, wearily, luckily, unfortunately

Introduce more complex connectives, e.g. although, however, whenever

Use past and present tenses consistently both orally and in writing.

Some children may need to be explicitly taught irregular past tense of some verbs catch/caught, creep/ crept, find/found, go/went.

Use first and third person consistently.

Use shared reading and writing to demonstrate the use of the first person in recounts and, generally, the third person in narratives.

Use pronouns correctly to refer to the relevant noun Pronouns often replace a noun or noun phrase and help to avoid repetition.

Tell and write, thinking of audience and purpose. Reread and listen for the effect on the reader.

outside.

The mouse ate the cheese **as** he was very hungry.

Add information using a 'who' 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.

Experiment with length of sentences

<u>Long sentences</u> to add description or information. Use <u>short sentences</u> for emphasis or to grab the reader's attention. The Princess smiled sweetly and then disappeared into the golden, glass carriage.Stop right there!

Use 'patterns of 3' sentences for description. Elephants have large ears, long trunks and a tiny tail.

Use imperatives / commands Whisk the eggs quickly....Sprinkle sugar carefully...

Punctuation:

- commas to separate items in a list
- Introduce speech marks
- Apostrophes to mark contractions:
 You <u>can't</u> catch me....
- Exclamations! For drama and clarity.
- Questions to draw in the reader?

Use a range of pronouns correctly

- personal: me, you, him, her, us, them
- possessive: his, her, their, mine, yours

Use adverbial phrases

- to say when something is happening: first; next; after that; in the morning; at dinner-time; on Friday night
- more adverb starters: After a while;
 As soon as; Before; Immediately; The next day; One fine day...

Use a greater range of verbs for precision and clarity e.g. synonyms for said /went/came/got/look: shouted, whispered/ chased; hurried, scampered; grabbed, gripped; stared, peered.

Use the regular past tense accurately.

Use generalisers for information:

Most dogs.... Some cats....

Use a range of suffixes to make:

- nouns e.g. –ness, –er, --tion
- adjectives e.g. –ful, -less –like, -ish
- comparatives and superlatives -er est,

In persuasive writing, use strong, positive language and exaggeration to appeal to the reader e.g.

We **must** be allowed to go outside because it is **such** a beautiful day. This chocolate bar **will** be the **best** you have ever tasted.

If you owned these shoes they would change your life!

Think about the effect on the reader, eg similes build a picture, alliteration creates sound effect and makes a phrase memorable.