

An Example of Progression in Writing Across Year 4 - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Range of Writing:	 Fiction e.g. fairy tales, folk tales, fantasy, myths, stories with issues and dilemmas, play scripts. Non-fiction e.g. newspapers, information texts, explanations, persuasion, discussion. Poetry e.g. classic poems, kennings, haiku, cinquain, poems on a theme. 			
	LAP 1	LAP 2	LAP 3	Key Learning
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	 Create and use sentences with an adverb starter e.g. Cautiously, Lila approached the fire fiend. Use a comma after an adverb starter. 	Create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain. Use a comma to separate the clauses.	Create and use complex sentences with adverb starters in own writing, e.g. Patiently waiting by the harbour, the people gazed at the horizon. Use a comma to separate the clauses.	Create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain. Use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences.
	Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when e.g. As the clock struck twelve, the soldiers sprang into action. Use a comma after the fronted adverbial.	Create sentences with fronted adverbials for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf howled. Use a comma after the fronted adverbial. Use commas after fronted adverbials	Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when and where e.g. Moments later, Brer Rabbit appeared. Above the cliffs, the seagulls soared. Use commas after fronted adverbials.	Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when e.g. As the clock struck twelve, the soldiers sprang into action. Create sentences with fronted adverbials for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf howled. Use commas after fronted adverbials.
	Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (speech marks).	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. The tour guide announced, "Be back here at four o' clock."	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Start a new paragraph when a new speaker says something.	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. The tour guide announced, "Be back here at four o' clock."
	 Identify, select and effectively use pronouns e.g. third person in narratives and newspapers (she, her, he, his, him, they, them, their, theirs, it, its). 	Identify, select and effectively use pronouns e.g. second person in persuasion (you, your, yours).	Identify, select and effectively use pronouns e.g. first person for diaries, and first person narratives and recounts (I, me, my, mine, we, us our, ours).	Identify, select and effectively use pronouns.
	Use nouns for precision, e.g. burglar rather than man, bungalow rather than house.	Explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. the pale-faced boy with hair like straw.	Explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. Mowzer watched the boat out in the ocean. Franny was particularly fond of the folk from up the tree.	Use nouns for precision, e.g. burglar rather than man, bungalow rather than house. Explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. the crumbly cookie with tasty marshmallow pieces.
	Explore, identify and use Standard English verb inflections in writing e.g. We were instead of we was. I was instead of I were, I did instead of I done. She saw it instead of she seen it.	Use Standard English verb inflections for writing e.g. We were instead of we was. I was instead of I were, I did instead of I done. She saw it instead of she seen it.		Explore, identify and use Standard English verb inflections for writing e.g. We were instead of we was. I was instead of I were, I did instead of I done. She saw it instead of she seen it.