

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Narrative	Write a meaningful sentence or sequence of sentences.	Narrative with beginning, middle and end based on familiar stories, drawing on some key narrative language.	Narrative based on a familiar story with one or more elements changed. For example: a different character, setting, event or ending. Key narrative language used.	Narrative with sequential structure - Opening - introduction of characters or setting Build-up - some indication of what the problem might be to create suspense Problem - actions and dialogue Resolution - directly linked with the problem Ending - link to the beginning, showing character's feelings or how he/she or the situation has changed.	Narrative with clear sequential structure, paragraphed accurately with a range of cohesive devices to introduce and/or link them together. Narratives with different settings; imaginary, historical etc.	Narrative told from different viewpoints. Use of narrative techniques: flashbacks; impact of different opening paragraphs; use of characters' dialogue and actions; re-purposing narrative as a play script.	Narrative structure and techniques adapted according to the type; suspense, traditional etc.
Possible Text Types	Traditional and fairy stories. Stories with familiar settings.	Traditional and fairy stories. Stories with familiar settings.	Stories with patterned language and clear narrative structures both familiar and from other cultures.	Quest and adventure stories. Legends. Stories with dilemmas.	Historical stories. Fantasy stories. Science fiction. Myths.	Fables, myths, legends. Play scripts. Stories told from a different point of view or with different "voices".	Horror/mystery stories. Classic stories.

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Non - Narrative	<p>Write a meaningful sentence or sequence of sentences.</p> <p>Write a list.</p>	<p>Recount based on an experience, event or visit with simple orientation sentence and events in chronological order.</p>	<p>Instructions for a real purpose - recipe, plan, construction, game with a statement of purpose, list of materials/ingredients and steps in sequence. Final sentence which addresses reader - to advise, encourage, warn.</p> <p>Non-chronological report written with an opening general statement or question to hook the reader, related material appropriately grouped and a closing statement with interesting fact or related to reader.</p>	<p>Non-chronological report written with an opening general statement or question to hook the reader, related material appropriately organised and paragraphed for clarity with topic sentence to open each paragraph, closing statement with interesting fact or related to reader. May also include organisational devices such as sub-headings and include diagrams etc. to add clarity.</p>	<p>Explanation with opening to introduce subject, sequence of logical steps in paragraphs introduced by topic sentences which link to the previous paragraph.</p> <p>Persuasion - advert or leaflet which will include a series of points which lead to one point of view, a direct appeal to the reader, use of exaggerated, emotive language, opinions presented as fact, images, alliteration.</p>	<p>Recount - biography and autobiography. Mainly written in chronological order, but may include flashbacks. Use of first or third person as appropriate. May include opinions as well as facts and humorous or interesting incidents.</p> <p>Non-chronological comparative report Compares and contrasts at least two subjects. Opening statement or question to hook reader, facts compared and contrasted by using generalisers(most, usually, many etc.) and conjunctions(while, whereas) and connecting adverbs (however, in addition, similarly).</p> <p>Persuasion - one point of view Opening statement about issue and stance. Points organised in paragraphs with supporting evidence and explanation and linked with connecting adverbs. Closing statement reiterates point of view and appeals to the reader.</p>	<p>Persuasion/Recount Journalistic writing. Well-structured report with opening orientation with key facts written with deliberate bias. Includes direct and reported quotes and a final re-orientation sentence which brings the reader up to date with the current situation.</p> <p>Discussion balanced argument Opening statement makes issue clear, arguments for and against presented in paragraphs with evidence and explanation to support opinion. Paragraphs and point of view clearly linked by cohesive devices. Use of impersonal language - passive voice.</p>

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Poetry	<p>Oral recitation of rhymes and simple poems and songs.</p> <p>Play with rhyme and rhythm as part of phonics.</p>	<p>Poems to perform.</p> <p>Simple list poems.</p>	<p>Poems to perform.</p> <p>Calligrams.</p> <p>Poem based on simply structured example e.g. 1 noun, 2 adjectives, 3 adverbs, 4 verbs. Instructions for Growing Poetry by Tony Mitton.</p>	<p>Poems to perform</p> <p>List poems with extended lines.</p> <p>Similes.</p> <p>Shape poetry.</p>	<p>Poems to perform.</p> <p>Similes and metaphor to create pictures with words.</p> <p>Poem based on a model, drawing on the above. For example, The Magic Box by Kit Wright, Windrush Child by John Agard.</p>	<p>Poems to perform.</p> <p>Poem based on a model. For example, The Door by Miroslav Holub, Talking Turkeys by Benjamin Zephaniah.</p> <p>Narrative poems. For example, The Highwayman by Alfred Noyes.</p> <p>Word play. For example, turning descriptive language into Kennings.</p>	<p>Poems to perform.</p> <p>Personification. Use of imagery.</p> <p>Different poetic forms, including Shakespearean blank verse. Make choices about the form to create own poems.</p>