



Text Type/Purpose	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Narrative - Entertain	 Write using past tense sequence of events. Use some traditional story language. 	In addition to Y1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Write with a beginning, middle and end. • Use some simple time conjunctions. • Hint at characterisation by using ly adverbs and alternative verbs. • Describe setting using noun phrases • Use simple similes	 In addition to KS1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: Plan and write using consistent past tense. Write using three paragraphs: opening, problem and solution Describe settings using noun phrases, similes, alliteration, and onomatopoeia. Develop characterisation using noun phrases, adverbs, alternative verbs. Use alternatives to said and or ly adverbs to hint at character. Use limited direct speech to move the story on or help characterisation Use speech marks around spoken words 	In addition to KS1 and Y3 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Write using four paragraphs: opening and build up, problem, resolution, ending linked to beginning. • Speech: Separate dialogue from narrative by use of comma, exclamation mark, question mark	In addition to KS1 and lower KS2 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Write using five paragraphs: opening, build up, problem, resolution, ending tied to opening. • Develop settings using personification and metaphor. • Use a range of grammatical devices to create mood and atmosphere. • Develop characterisation using what the character said and how it was said. • Accurate speech punctuation.	Refine
Recount	Ensure pupils can: • Write simple sentences using past tense. • Sequence events. • Use simple time conjunctions eg first, then, next, finally.	In addition to Y1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Write an introductory sentence. • Include where, when, what and who detail when planning and writing. • Use consistent past tense. • Write a final sentence as an opinion or reflection. • Use time conjunctions eg after that, soon, later throughout the text.	In addition to KS1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: Include a few personal reflective statements in their writing. Write a summary using one or two sentences. Use time conjunctions (adverbials) eg once we arrived, meanwhile, whilst, sometime later, as soon as.	Refine	In addition to KS1 and lower KS2 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Plan and write using five paragraphs: introductory paragraph, three main paragraphs to organise events and a final reflective summary paragraph. • Use reported speech	Refine
Persuasion		Ensure pupils can: • Write simple catchphrases and questions (poster/leaflet context)	In addition to Y2 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Plan and write using at least three paragraphs – introduction (appeal to reader), main argument(s), summary – reiteration. • Write rhetorical questions. • Use facts to support the argument. • Appeal to reader using you. • Write using emotive language (effective verbs and –ly adverbs) • Reason using conditionals: if, when (complex sentences) • Write using conjunctions although, but. • Exaggeration – superlatives and comparatives. • Use appropriate conjunctions for text cohesion. Addition – also, furthermore, moreover. Reinforcing – besides, after all, anyway. Listing – first of all, finally	Refine	In addition to Y2 and lower KS2 outcomes, ensure pupils can: • Plan and write using a five-paragraph structure. • Move from the general to the specific within the opening of each paragraph with sentences to expand the idea.	Refine
Non- Chronological Report - Inform	Ensure pupils can: • Write captions using present tense. • Write labels for diagrams and pictures.	In addition to Y1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: Organise information into subheadings. Use consistent present tense sentences. Improve noun phrases using alternative nouns and improve verbs (technical vocabulary).	 In addition to KS1 outcomes, ensure pupils can: Write in four or more paragraphs, perhaps using subheadings. Write an opening paragraph as an introduction to orient the reader to the content. Write a summary paragraph of one or two sentences. Engage the reader with a question – e.g. Did you know? 	Refine	As lower KS2, drawing on generic sentence level work to improve sophistication. • Move from the general to the specific within the opening of each paragraph. General sentence followed by sentences to expand on subject matter.	Refine

		T	Time a statement into a mination	T	T	
			Turn a statement into a question.Use a range of layout devices, e.g. glossary,			
Instructions	Ensure pupils can:	In addition to Y1 outcomes, ensure	maps, diagrams, flow charts, captions, fact boxes. In addition to KS1 outcomes, ensure pupils can:	In addition to KS1 and Y3 outcomes	Refine	Refine
ilistructions	Write simple	pupils can:	 Write a closing statement 	pupils can:	Kenne	Kenne
	instructions in	• Write a title (How to).	 Use concurrent conjunctions e.g. meanwhile, 	Use imperative verbs		
	chronological order.		while	Ose imperative verbs		
	_	Write a section headed you will				
	Write sentences	need.	Write a sentence beginning with when as a			
	that begin with	Number and or bullet-point	closing statement (complex sentence)			
	simple time	instructions.	Include a comma separated list within a			
	conjunctions followed	Occasionally use -ly adverb to	sentence.			
	by imperative verbs.	explain how, where it helps the				
= 1		reader.			A 1 - W41	D (:
Explanation				Ensure pupils can:	As lower Y4 but using passive voice.	Refine
				Plan and write using three		
				paragraphs: opening general		
				statement to orient the reader, the		
				process – logical steps, and summary.		
				Write using simple present tense.		
				Use increasingly precise technical		
				vocabulary - improve noun phrases		
				using alternative nouns and improve		
				verbs.		
				Write cause and effect sentences		
				using when, if and because.		
				Use present tense.		
				 Appeal to the reader using you. 		
				Use a range of time conjunctions		
				indicating result – therefore,		
				consequently, as a result, thanks to		
				this, because of this		
Discussions -					Plan and write using five paragraphs –	Refine
information					introduction (one or two sentences to	
					briefly state two points of view e.g.	
					some people), each main paragraph	
					stating arguments for and against,	
					summary – possibly with a	
					recommendation.	
					Reason using connjunctions: if, when	
					(complex sentences)	
					Use appropriate conjunctions for text	
					cohesion. Opposition – although,	
					however, nevertheless, on the other	
					hand, but, instead, in contrast, looking at	
					it another way. Logical – this shows,	
					however, because.	
					Use facts to support each side of the	
					argument.	
					Move from the general to the specific	
					within the opening of each paragraph	
					with sentences to expand the idea.	
Poetry -		I December 24 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 - 1124 -	Poems with Onomatopoeia	Limerick	Poems with personification	Sonnet
	Poems with	Poems with alliteration	roems with onomatopoeia	Limerick	The state of the s	Somet
Entertain	Poems with repetition		·		·	
Entertain		Shape poems	Haiku	Free verse	Riddles	Refine