

<u>Text Structure</u>	Sentence Construction	Word / Language	<u>Punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Terminology</u>
Consolidate Year 4 list	Consolidate Year 4 list	Consolidate Year 4 list	Consolidate Year 4	Consolidate spelling	Consolidate:
			list	from Year 4	
Introduce:	Introduce:	Introduce:			Punctuation
			Introduce:	Endings spelt –cious	Letter/word
<u>Fiction</u>	Add phrases to make sentences	Metaphor		e.g. grace – gracious	 Sentence
Secure independent use of	more precise and detailed		Colons	space - spacious	 Statement
planning tools		Personification			 Question
Story mountain/ grids/ flow	Secure use of simple /		Use of commas to	Endings spelt –tious	Exclamation
diagrams	embellished simple sentences	Onomatopoeia	clarify meaning or	e.g.	Command
Diamana di manada di			avoid ambiguity	ambitious. Nutritious	 Full stops
Plan opening using:	Secure use of compound	Use pronouns to			Capital letters
Description/ action/ dialogue	sentences and complex	avoid repetition	Rhetorical questions	Endings spelt –cial	Question marks
Paragraphs	sentences			e.g.	Exclamations
Vary connectives within		Empty words e.g.	Dashes	official, artificial	Speech marks
paragraphs to build cohesion	Use a range of sentence	Someone, somewhere			Direct speech
into a paragraph.	openers – judging the impact or	was out to get him	Brackets	Endings spelt –tial	Inverted commas
Use change of place, time and	effect needed			e.g.	Bullet points
action to link ideas across		Developed use of	Commas for	confidential, essential	·
paragraphs.	Develop complex sentences:	technical language	parenthesis		Apostrophe Contractions/passes
	subordination			Use –ant ,	Contractions/posses
Use 5 part story structure	Main and subordinate clauses	Converting nouns or		-ance –ancy if words	sion
Writing could start at any of	with a full range of	adjectives into verbs		are related	• Commas for
the 5 points.	conjunctions.	using suffixes e.g. –		e.g.	sentence of 3
This may include flashbacks		ate, -ise, -ify		hesitant, hesitation,	Colon – instructions
Opening – should include	Sentence reshaping techniques			hesitancy	Parenthesis /
action / description –	e.g. lengthening or shortening				bracket / dash
character or setting / dialogue	sentence for meaning and/or			Words ending in –able	
Build Up – develop suspense	effect.			e.g.	Singular/plural
tecnhiques				considerable	Suffix/prefix
Problem / Dilemma / Event – may be more than one	Indicating degrees of possibility				Word family
problem to be resolved	using modal verbs e.g.			Words ending in –ible	Consonant/vowel
problem to be resolved				e.g.	



Resolution – clear links with	Might, should, will, must or	possible, inc	credible Adjective / noun / noun
dilemma	adverbs perhaps, surely		phrase
Ending – character could	autorial politicipo, carrolly	Adding suffi	· ·
reflect on events, any changes	Use of rhetorical questions	beginning w	
or lessons, look forward to	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	letters to w	•
future ask a question	Stage directions in speech	ending in –f	
	(speech+verb+action) e.g.	e.g.	Preposition
Non-Fiction	"Stop!" he shouted, picking up	transferred,	· ·
	the stick and running after the	i and an and	Pronoun
Independent planning across	thief.	Use of the h	
all genres and application		e.g.	Subordinate/relative
Secure use of range of layouts	Elaboration of starters using	co-ordinate	
	adverbial phrases e.g. <i>Beyond</i>		
suitable to text.	the dark gloom of the cave, Zach	words with	the I sound Alliteration
Stucture	saw the wizard move.	spelt ei afte	r c e.g. Simile
Introduction / Middle / Ending		receive, ceil	_
introduction / ivilidate / Ending	Moving sentence chunks		Introduce
Secure use of paragraphs:	(how,when,where) around for	Words cont	aining the • Relative clause/
Use a variety of ways to open	different effects e.g. The siren	letter sting	
texts and draw reader in and	echoed loudlythrough the	e.g.	Modal verb
make the purpose clear	lonely streetsat midnight	bought, fou	
			Bracket – dash
Link ideas within and across	Relative clauses beginning with	Words with	
paragraphs using a full range	who, which, that, where, when,	letters	• Cohesion
of connectives. Use rhetorical	whose or an omitted relative		Ambiguity
questions to draw reader in.	pronoun.	Homophone	• Metaphor
	Expanded –ed clauses as		Personification
Express own opinions clearly	starters e.g.		Onomatopoeia
Consistently maintain	Encouraged by the bright		Rhetorical question
viewpoint	weather, Jane set out for a long		Miletorical question
Summary clear at the end to	walk.		
appeal directly to the reader.	Drop in –ed clause e.g.		
appear un ectivito the reader.			



Year 5 Progression of Skills Overview

	Poor Tim, exhausted by so much		
	effort, ran home.		