

# **Writing Composition: The Writing Journey and Progression**

#### 1. The writing journey

Our writing journey at Theale C of E Primary School is adapted from the Education Endowment Foundation recommendations in the 2021 document 'Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2', online at <a href="https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2">https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2</a>

Each writing journey arises from our reading spine and is broken into 6 steps. This culminates in a presentable piece of work for each text type.

The number of lessons or time spent on each step varies according to year group and text type.

#### **Discovery:**

Getting a feel for this writing journey

Comprehension: Read and discuss the anchor text.

Deep questioning.
Read and examine examples
of the text type, including
high-quality models.

#### **Drafting:**

Planning for success

Identify features for success within the text type.
Learn and practise associated SPAG and vocabulary.
Write or verbally generate a plan for writing.

#### **Composition:**

The write

Analyse modelled write, and/or complete shared write.

Focused writing across sessions appropriate to year and text type.

Quality over quantity.

### **Editing:**

Making changes to improve

Make changes to work to ensure coherence and accuracy. Check work against features for success. Independent and peer reviewing.

# **Reviewing:**

Looking back at work following feedback

After feedback from peer(s) and teacher:
Focused editing and improving as needed.
Self-assess against features for success.

### **Publishing:**

Presenting the piece to others

Reading work aloud to others.
Writing/ typing up for display or sending.
Writing up and sending a copy home for parents/carers.



# 2. Writing progression: composition

### Pupils should be taught to...

	Foundation Stage						
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Discovery	■ Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. ■ Anticipate, where appropriate, key events in stories. ■ Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems,	<ul> <li>Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say.</li> <li>Explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.</li> <li>Discuss word meanings, and link new meanings to those already known.</li> </ul>	■ Participate in discussion about what is read to them and texts they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. ■ Explain their understanding of material, both those they listen to and those that they read for themselves. ■ Discuss and clarify the meaning of words, linking new meanings to known	■ Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.	■ Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.	<ul> <li>Identify the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.</li> <li>In writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read, listened to or seen performed.</li> </ul>	■ Identify the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own. ■ In writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what they have read, listened to or seen
Drafting	<ul> <li>and during role-play.</li> <li>Orally rehearse stories and parts of stories.</li> <li>Write for different purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Say out loud what they are going to write about.</li> <li>Compose sentences orally before writing.</li> </ul>	vocabulary.  Consider what they are going to write before beginning by:  Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about.	<ul> <li>Plan writing by: Discussing and recording ideas for writing.</li> <li>Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plan writing by:</li> <li>Discussing and</li> <li>recording ideas for writing.</li> <li>Composing and rehearsing</li> <li>sentences orally</li> </ul>	■ Plan writing by: Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.	performed.  Plan writing by: Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.



			Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.  Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence.	dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.	(including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.		
Composition	<ul> <li>Write their name.</li> <li>Use finger spaces.</li> <li>Write sentences         using a capital letter         and full stop.</li> <li>Write more than one         sentence and begin         to use capital letters         and full stops.</li> <li>Extend sentences         with 'and'.</li> </ul>	■ Sequence sentences to form short narratives.	■ Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional). Writing about real events. Writing poetry. Writing for different purposes.	<ul> <li>Organise paragraphs around a theme.</li> <li>In narratives, create settings, characters and plot.</li> <li>In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (such as headings and subheadings).</li> </ul>	■ Organise paragraphs around a theme. ■ In narratives, create settings, characters and plot. In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (such as headings and subheadings).	■ Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. ■ In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere, and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. ■ Précis longer passages. ■ Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. ■ Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure	■ Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. ■ In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere, and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. ■ Précis longer passages. ■ Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. ■ Use further organisational and presentational devices to



						text and guide the reader.	structure text and guide the reader.
Editing	<ul> <li>Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense.</li> <li>Discuss what they have written with the teacher or</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make simple         additions, revisions         and corrections to         their own writing         by:         Re-reading to check         their writing makes</li> </ul>	Evaluate and edit by:     Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting	Evaluate and edit by:     Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting	Evaluate and edit by:     Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.	Evaluate and edit by: Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.
		peers.	sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly, including in the continuous form.	improvements.  Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to	improvements.  Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to	Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.	Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and
Reviewing			Proof-reading to check for errors in SPAG.  Evaluating their	improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns.  Proof-read for errors in SPAG.	improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns.	Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece.	Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece.
			writing with peers and teachers.		Proof-read for errors in SPAG.	Ensuring correct subject-verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech	Ensuring correct subject-verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the
						and writing, and choosing the appropriate register.	language of speech and writing, and choosing the appropriate register.



						Proof-reading for errors in SPAG.	Proof-reading for errors in SPAG.
Publishing	<ul> <li>Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.</li> </ul>	Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and teacher.	Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make meaning clear.	Read aloud their own writing to a group of the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling tone and volume so meaning is clear.	<ul> <li>Read aloud their own writing to a group of the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling tone and volume so meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	■ Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.