

## Elston Hall Learning Trust Writing Skills Ladder: NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORTS

EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
<ul> <li>Verbal facts</li> <li>Relate to experience or learning</li> <li>In sequence</li> <li>CL and FS in a caption /sentence with a picture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Title</li> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Subheadings</li> <li>Information in sections</li> <li>Include pictures and captions</li> <li>Closing sentence</li> <li>Did you know box</li> <li>SUPPORT:</li> <li>TEMPLATE TO START</li> <li>GIVE FEATURES</li> <li>MORE ABLE: OWN LAYOUT</li> <li>Y2</li> <li>LAYOUT</li> <li>Title</li> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Subheadings</li> <li>Information in sections</li> <li>Include pictures and captions</li> <li>Closing sentence</li> <li>Did you know box</li> </ul>	Facts CL and FS? Use because, and, but to create longer sentences Expanded noun phrases Commas in a list Ambitious vocabulary  Y2  LANGUAGE  Facts CL and FS?! Use because, and, that but, when, if, so to create longer sentences Expanded noun phrases Commas in a list Ambitious vocabulary  Apostrophe for possession Use that, because, when and if to create longer sentences Expanded noun phrases Commas in a list	Title (heading) Introduction Subheadings Information in paragraphs Did you know box? Photographs and captions Closing paragraph (Y4)	Factual information Technical, subject-specific vocabulary Formal language Pronouns Extra details to support the reader Sentence starts to engage the reader Fronted adverbials Conjunctions Adverbials Present tense verbs Colons for headings Third person Tips on pronouncing subject words	Title to tell the reader what the report is about Introduction to give a brief information about the topic Organisational devices to structure the text (bullet points, subheadings) Fact box Glossary Colon to introduce a list Semi-colon to separate items in a long list Parenthesis for extra information Summary to end  Y6 Direct reader address to show audience awareness	Formal tone Formal conjunctions Technical language Present tense verbs Past tense verbs for an historic report Impersonal voice Graph gerson Signposting sentences to guide the reader throughout text Rhetorical questions	Ideas are developed to support the reader     In-text glossary as a footnote to provide support and clarity for reader     Dashes to add emphasis     Brackets for authorial asides	Formal, technical vocab specific to subject     Well-selected facts to provide reader interest     Elaborations and explanations provided in brackets     Consistently clear facts showing authorial expertise     Passive construction used to support impersonal tone     Ambitious language used effectively and for reader impact     Formal tone, but deliberate use of asides to create a friendly tone for the reader



## Elston Hall Learning Trust Writing Skills Ladder: INSTRUCTIONAL/PROCEDURAL WRITING (ECT)

EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Verbal     Role play     Sequencing pictures	Title Bullet point (numbered points) List of equipment Chronological order Cohesion Bossy verbs  Y2	Time conjucntions Prefix and suffix Prepositions Adjectives Topical language CEW Formal	<ul> <li>More detail</li> <li>Finely tuned</li> <li>Title</li> <li>Subheadings</li> <li>Opening title paragraph</li> <li>Lists</li> <li>Equipment box</li> <li>Method</li> <li>Closing statement</li> <li>Bullet points4</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Time and place sensitive conjunctions</li> <li>Adverbs</li> <li>Specific words</li> <li>Spelling rules spelt correctly</li> <li>Fronted adverbials</li> <li>Expanded noun phrases</li> <li>Subordinating conjunctions and clauses</li> <li>Imperative verbs</li> <li>Homophones</li> </ul>	In depth instructions Use of brackets and dashes Range of sentence length Short and snappy sentences underlining	Subject specific     Using imagination     Authoritative tone     Modal verbs     Brackets     Relative clauses     Commas in a list     Prefixes     Prepositional phrases     Add humour (informality)	More creative subject matter     Diagrams with labelling     Measurements (precise and detailed)	Authoritative tone     Hybrid approach –     instructional and     persuasive     approach
	All of Y1 Commands Questions More in depth and more detail Introduction Commas in a list	Subordinating conjunctions     Correct tense form     More descriptive adjectives     Coordinating conjunctions  Y2 GDS Senses Subheadings More detail in each step		<ul> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Rhetorical questions</li> <li>Spelling of Y3/4 Statutory words</li> <li>Formal language</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Technical language</li> <li>Tips</li> <li>Alliteration</li> <li>Colons</li> <li>hyphens</li> </ul>		



								Learning Trust
<b>Elston Hal</b>	l Learning Tr	ust Writing Skil	ls Ladder: Pi	rocedural text	s/instructions			
EYFS/	KS1	KS1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Picture sequencing and verbal Use of visual symbols and picture instructions Attempt to write instructions on labels for role play areas Verbal instructions to encourage logical thinking Listen to and follow instructions Single instructions Relate to children's experiences – what they know already or what they have done in class Verbal instructions – following and giving	Sequenced series of steps – series of two and three instructions Title List of what is needed Put steps in order Use bullet points/numbers	Expanded noun phrases Commas in a list Second person – first you put in the flout Present tense Subject specific words Focus on generalised human agents rather than named individuals Time words: after that, afterwards, now Time words: first, then next, finally Start with time word Generic audience Teacher modelling and scribing preceding children's independent attempt Bossy words Time conjunctions Adjectives to describe	Varied sentence structure – start some instructions with adverbs Top tips How to tell if you have been successful at following these instructions Include an ending to wrap up the instructions – evaluate how useful or fun this will be Subheadings and organizational devices List of equipment/requirem ents Method Two step instructions e.g. get a piece of paper and draw a box Pictures and labelled diagrams Instructions linked to other subjects	Use of adjectives and adverbs only when needed Precise quantities/details for equipment Consider formality – make writing fun by using second person)you) or more formal by using direct imperative – consider the audience Conjunctions Direct imperative language Precise word choices – technical language Short clear sentences for clarity	Include a statement of purpose Make the instructions sound easy: you are only four simple steps away from Draw reader in with selling points: this is one thing that everyone is talking about Conclusion Finally – ask yourself – whether someone who knows nothing about this topic follow and successfully use these instructions? Increase children's ability to manipulate elements of various text types to fulfil w writing purpose Increased complexity, such as length, obscurity of task, adding additional features such as diagrams Use of parenthesis for extra information and reader asides Multi clausal sentences Relative clauses Colon Modal verb	Use of correct register to suit purpose and audience: formal/informal Prepositional phrases for detail and clarity Nominalisation for succinctness Tantalise the reader with direct reader address: have you ever? Well, this will help you Increasing ability to evaluate own and other's work Test, improve and refine instructions No use of emotive/value-laden language Use adjectives and adverbs only when needed	Instructions for more complex procedures with a specific audience and purpose End with a statement that wraps up the writing: think about how amazing/fun this will be. Amaze your friends with your new skills/creation.	<ul> <li>Range of clauses for impact</li> <li>Authoritative tone</li> <li>Informal tone to seem personal at start and draw the reader in, then switch to formal and impersonal for a more conventional tone for clear instructions.</li> <li>Draw on their reading of instructional texts and sales literature and promotional videos. Hybrid approach – instructional and persuasive.</li> <li>Elaboration on hypothetical scenarios to broaden the purpose of the text. Exaggerated claims to impact on the reader.</li> <li>Be creative with subject matter – appeal to interest</li> </ul>



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Elston Hal	l Learning Trus	st Writing Skills	Ladder: NEW	<mark>/SPAPER RECO</mark> I	<mark>JNT</mark>			
EYFS/	KS1	KS1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Verbally recalling event in order using words such as first, then, next	Name of newspaper Headline Pictures with captions Chronological order of main events Template – columns for Yrr2 and HA Yr1	<ul> <li>Time words         Yr1- First, Next,         Then, Finally         Yr2 – Before, after         that, finally         <ul> <li>Facts</li> <li>Capital letters                 (including for                 proper nouns) and                 full stops</li> <li>Conjunctions                 Yr1: and, because                 Yr2: so, when, but</li> <li>Exclamation marks</li> <li>Question marks?                 (Yr2)</li> <li>Third person</li> <li>Past tensesuffixes – ed, ing, est.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Name of Newspaper</li> <li>Headline</li> <li>Byline</li> <li>Lead paragraph</li> <li>Columns</li> <li>Pictures/photo s with captions</li> <li>Concluding paragraph</li> <li>Paragraphs</li> <li>Chronological order</li> <li>Writing without a template for Yr3 HA and Yr4</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Formal language</li> <li>Third person</li> <li>Past tense</li> <li>5W's</li> <li>Quotes with correct punctuation</li> <li>Conjunctions</li> <li>Reporting language e.g. witnesses reported, evidence suggests</li> <li>Fronted adverbials (extended in Yr4-e.g. Yesterday evening, In the early hours of the morning, Inside their home)</li> <li>Direct speech</li> <li>Split speech (Yr4)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Name of Newspaper</li> <li>Headline</li> <li>Subheadings</li> <li>Byline</li> <li>Lead paragraph</li> <li>Columns</li> <li>Pictures/photos with captions</li> <li>Conclusion- telling what happens next</li> <li>Paragraphs working through the 5W's layout</li> <li>Chronological order with quotes from bystanders and witnesses</li> <li>Writing without a template</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pun, rhyme and alliteration within the headline</li> <li>Detail given within subheadings</li> <li>Written in third person using past tense</li> <li>Formal conjunctions</li> <li>Impersonal voice (taking reporters opinion out)</li> <li>Mixture of direct and reported speech</li> <li>Year 6/HA Yr5</li> <li>Single clause sentences for effect</li> <li>Hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>Semicolons/colons/dashe s to separate clauses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Name of Newspaper</li> <li>Headline</li> <li>Subheadings</li> <li>Byline</li> <li>Lead paragraph</li> <li>Columns</li> <li>Pictures/photos with captions</li> <li>Conclusion-telling what happens next</li> <li>Paragraphs working through the 5W's layout</li> <li>Chronological order with quotes from bystanders and witnesses</li> <li>Writing without a template</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pun, rhyme and alliteration within the headline</li> <li>Detail given within subheadings</li> <li>Written in third person using past tense</li> <li>Formal conjunctions</li> <li>Formal technical vocabulary linked to the newspaper report focus</li> <li>Impersonal voice (taking reporters opinion out)</li> <li>Mixture of direct and reported speech</li> <li>Passive voice examples</li> <li>Elaborate and include parenthesis</li> <li>Shift in formality – informal tone/voice/formal</li> <li>Single clause</li> </ul>

Elston Hall	Learning Trust Writing S	g Trust Writing Skills Ladder: NARRATIVE Texts						
EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 ( ELSTON HAL
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Verbal facts Relate to experience or learning In sequence CL and FS in a caption /sentence with a picture	Title Opening/beginning Middle End/resolution SUPPORT: Character and setting descriptions Story mountain	<ul> <li>adjectives</li> <li>conjunction 'and' to link ideas and sentences.</li> <li>simple compound sentences</li> <li>Use formulaic phrases to open and close texts.</li> <li>capital letters used and full stops to end sentences.</li> <li>question marks and exclamation marks sometimes</li> <li>spell some words in a phonically plausible way,</li> <li>apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance</li> </ul>	Title Opening characters/ setting buildup climax/dilem ma Resolution/ ending	Plan using ideas from their own reading and modelled examples paragraphs around a theme.  compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue).  understanding of purpose and audience Structure vocabulary and grammar choices.	Title Opening Creating atmosphere Characters detail/ setting detail buildup climax/dilemma Resolution/ ending Moral Flashbacks Dialogue to advance the action  Different genres	Year 5 • plan writing by identifying the audience • developed characters and settings • write different narrative genres with appropriate structure, • describe settings, characters and atmosphere • vocabulary to enhance mood, clarify meaning	Title Opening Creating atmosphere Characters detail/setting detail buildup climax/dilem ma Resolution/ ending Moral Flashbacks Dialogue to advance the action	Choose the appropriate style and form for the purpose and audience of my writing techniques to engage the reader, for example, personal comments, opening hook, and flashbacks passive voice to create suspense precise and specific word choices
	Y2	Y2		ambitious word		<ul><li>and create pace.</li><li>regularly use</li></ul>	• Different	according to the text type
	Title     Opening/beginning     Build up     /event     Dilemma/problem     End/ resolution SUPPORT: Personal experiences Real and fiction Character and setting descriptions Story mountains	<ul> <li>key words</li> <li>new vocabulary.</li> <li>present tense</li> <li>past tense</li> <li>sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</li> <li>use some features of written Standard English.</li> <li>Use co-ordinating conjunctions (or/and/but).</li> <li>Use subordinating conjunctions(when/if/that/because).</li> <li>expanded noun phrases</li> <li>capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the</li> </ul>		choices to add detail.  correct tense (including the present perfect tense)  subordinate clauses  conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although.  conjunctions, adverbs  prepositions to show time, place and cause  full stops question marks exclamation marks commas  use of inverted commas.	Y6 Deviating narrative from linear or chronological sequence e.g. flashbacks, simultaneous actions, time-shifts.	dialogue to convey a character and to advance the action consistently link ideas across paragraphs. adverbs modal verbs tense consistent use adverbials for time, place and number relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words stylistic devices to create effects in writing metaphors,	fiction genres	<ul> <li>and audience.</li> <li>punctuation to convey and clarify meaning, including the colon and semi-colon</li> <li>different sentence structures and lengths to suit the purpose and audience of my writing.</li> <li>range of sentence types for impact and specific effect on the reader</li> <li>control complex sentences, manipulating the clauses to achieve specific effects</li> <li>ambitious language used effectively and for reader</li> </ul>



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Elston Ha	Ill Learning Trust Writing	Skills Ladder: DESCRIPTION						
EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE
Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspond ences using a capital letter and full stop.  Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	Orally compose every sentence before writing. Orally plan and rehearse ideas. Write in different forms with simple text type features Say, and hold in memory whilst writing, simple sentences which make sense. Write simple sentences that can be read by themselves and others. Separate words with finger spaces. Punctuate simple sentences with capital letters and full stops. Use capital letters for names of people, places and days of the week. Begin to use commas to separate items in a list.  Y2 Use commas to separate items in a list. Use subordination for reason e.g. I put my coat on because it was raining. Because it was raining, I put on my coat. Sentence coordination using or, and, but Use both familiar and new punctuation correctly Say, write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the connectives Write for different purposes Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation Edit and improve writing in relation to audience and purpose. Use specific text type features to write for a range of audiences and purposes Plan their writing sentence by sentence Plan and discuss what to write about e.g. story mapping, collecting new vocabulary, key words and ideas.	Begin to select, generate and effectively use verbs.  Begin to select, generate and effectively use nouns.  Begin to select, generate and effectively use adjectives.  Use suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. slowly, gently, carefully.  Begin to use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (eg the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon)  Y2  Use suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Use suffixes er and est to create adjective Add suffixes ful or less to create adjectives Add suffixes ness and er to create nouns Select, generate and effectively use adjectives.  Select, generate and effectively use verbs. Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify  Y2 GDS  Spell most CEW  Add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing  Write effectively and coherently for different purposes drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing.  Make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing.	Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses  Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions (see ARE)  Use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences  Adverb starters (Y4), fronted adverbials for when and where – use of comma  Start to use paragraphs	Identify, select, generate and effectively use prepositions for where  Select, generate and effectively use adverbs (see ARE)  Use the determiner a or an Explore and collect word families  Explore, identify and collect noun phrases	Use relative clauses and create and use complex sentences using relative clauses (see ARE) Build cohesion through the use of paragraphs Use ellipsis to link ideas between paragraphs Create and punctuate complex sentences using ed, ing openers Create and punctuate simile starters Use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis Explore how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (Y6)	Use adverbs or modal verbs to indicate a degree of possibility Investigate and collect a range of synonyms and antonyms e.g. mischievous, wicked, evil In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere (e.g. noun phrases; character's thoughts, actions, feelings) (TAF statements)	Use the full range of KS2 punctuation.  Use punctuation to convey and clarify meaning including : and ;  Use different sentence structures and length.  Use a range of sentence structures and lengths.	Make precise and specific word choices  Select verbs forms for meaning and effect



## Elston Hall Learning Trust Writing Skills Ladder: LETTER WRITING

EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Express ideas relating to experienc e     CL and FS in a caption /sent ence     To write name	Sender's address     Date     Informal greeting     Introduction     Conclusion     Informal sign off — from/best wishes/love   Y2  LAYOUT     The sender's address     Date     The address of the recipient     A greeting     Introduction     Main body - paragraphs	LANGUAGE  Informal sentence starters Conjunctions – but or because Suffixes – ing –ed –er Adjectives Compound words Prefix- un Punctuation – capital letters, full stops, commas, question marks  Y2  LANGUAGE Formal sentence starters Noun phrases Punctuation – full stops, commas, question marks, exclamation mark Commas in a list	Address sender and recipient.     Date     Greeting     Introduction     Paragraphs     Conclusion     Sign off     Sender's name	<ul> <li>First person</li> <li>Year ¾ spellings</li> <li>Suffixes</li> <li>Possessive         apostrophes used         accurately for         plural possession</li> <li>Conjunctions</li> <li>Adverbials/         fronted adverbs.</li> <li>Formal/informal         language</li> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Expanded noun         phases where         appropriate.</li> <li>Previously taught         punctuation in         KS1</li> <li>Commas to mark         clauses after         fronted adverbials.</li> <li>Standard         English verb</li> </ul>	Informal  Senders address on right hand side  An appropriate greeting - How are you? / Hope you are well?  Introduction – why are you writing the letter?  Separate paragraphs detailing further information.  Conclusion  Complementary closing sentence.  Informal sign-off - Sender's name or signature.	Informal  Dear / Dearest  Written in first person  Chatty/colloquial sty le  Contractions Relative clauses  Time adverbials Brackets, commas, dashes for parenthesis  Conjunctions to add detail and to increase flow. (whereas/although/s o)  Formal Dear sir/madam/To whom it may concern. Introduction - I am writing to you/I	Informal  Senders address on right hand side  Date  An appropriate gre eting  Introduction – why are you writing the letter?  Separate paragr aphs detailing further informat ion.  Conclusion  Complementary closing sentence  Sender's name or signatu re.	Cohesion between paragraphs Fluidity of sentences Formal technical vocabulary Full range of punctuation eghyphens to avoid ambiguity. Shift in formality — informal tone/voice.
	Conclusion     A formal sign off     Punctuation	<ul> <li>Correct form of past and present tense</li> <li>Previously taught punctuation in Y1</li> <li>Subordinating conjunctions</li> <li>Y2 GDS</li> <li>Suffixes</li> <li>Ambitious vocabulary</li> </ul>		inflections.	recipient on left hand side lower than sender's address.  • Formal sign-off - Yours sincerely (if you know the recipient) / Yours faithfully (if you do not know the recipient)	would like to express No contractions Relative clauses Adverbials- consequently/moreo ver/regardless Commas, brackets, dashes for parenthesis Conjunctions to add	Address of the recipient on left hand side lower than sender's address     Formal sign-off – Yours sincerely/Yours faithfully	
		Apostrophe for contractions				detail and to increase flow. (whereas/altho ugh/despite) Formal sign-off - Yours		



Elston Hall Learning Trust Writing Skills Ladder: RECOUNT								
EYFS/	KS1	KS1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE
Verbally recalling event in order using words such as first, then, next	Title for the recount     Chronological order of main events	<ul> <li>Capital letters and full stops</li> <li>Capital letters for names, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun "I"</li> <li>Sequencing words such as first, then, next</li> <li>Question marks and exclamation marks</li> <li>Adjectives to describe</li> <li>Past tense</li> <li>Ideas and sentences joined with "and"</li> <li>Year 2</li> <li>Co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions</li> <li>Commas in lists</li> <li>Statements of facts</li> <li>Correct form of past and present</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Title for the recount</li> <li>Paragraphs</li> <li>Chronological order</li> <li>Introduction identifies: - Who? What? Where? When? Why?</li> <li>Middle section gives further information</li> <li>Conclusion summarises highlights and reflects on what has been learnt</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Writing organised into paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>Nouns or pronouns used appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</li> <li>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, e.g. the sly burglar with straggly hair.</li> <li>Fronted adverbials, e.g. In the blink of an eye, The next day, etc. followed by a comma</li> <li>Possessive apostrophes</li> <li>used accurately</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Title for the recount</li> <li>Paragraphs</li> <li>Chronological order</li> <li>Introduction identifies: -         Who? What?         Where? When?         Why?</li> <li>Middle section gives further information</li> <li>Conclusion summarises highlights and reflects on what has been learnt</li> </ul>	Appropriate grammar and vocabulary to match the audience and purpose     Linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion including time adverbials, e.g. nearby; and number, e.g. secondly     Relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose, that)     Adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely perhaps		Shift in formality – informal tone/voice/formal Verb forms, selected for meaning and effect, skilfully manage transitions in time



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EYFS/	Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
Reception	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE
	<u>Y2</u>	Y2 GDS			Contextualising opening paragraph. Adverbials of time to head up paragraphs. Subordinate and relative clauses to add detail. Include specific numerical references and data if appropriate. Quote material from sources and credit these sources. Elaborate points by adding detail to paragraphs Integration of factual detail and comment. Have a specific target audience clear from the start or a general reader, but stick to it. Definitive ending.	Passive verbs to suggest formal tone. Precise vocabulary choices to suggest author authority. Direct reader address Adverbs to secure the argument: clearly, definitely) Vocabulary echoes reading research. Expanded noun phrases to add detail. Use of conjunctions and adverbs to weigh up evidence: contrast: however, although, but. Vary references and support cohesion in paragraphs by use of pronouns, synonyms and adverbs. Pronoun references miminise repetition. Use of conditional verbs to show impact and consequence: if you/// it might, it will , it should Consistent 1st or 3rd person (unless direct reader address 2nd person)		
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II Learning Trust Writing 5	Skills Ladder: PERSUASIVE V	<u>VRITING</u>					
Y1	Y1	Y3/4	Y3/4	Y5/6	Y5/6	Y6 GDS	Y6 GDS
STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE	STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE
				SHORT SENTENCES IN PRESENT TENSE FACTS AND STATISTICS EXCLAMATIONS ALLITERATION REPETITION SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: IF I WERE YOU	RHETORICAL QUESTIONS CAUSE AND EFFECT CONJUNCTIONS EXAGGERATION EMOTIVE LANGUAGE MODAL VERBS		
<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y2 GDS</u>	-					
	Y1 STRUCTURE	Y1 STRUCTURE LANGUAGE  Y2  Y2	STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE  Y2  Y2	Y1 Y3/4 Y3/4  STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE LANGUAGE  Y2 Y2	Y1 Y3/4 Y3/4 Y5/6  STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE  SHORT SENTENCES IN PRESENT TENSE FACTS AND STATISTICS EXCLAMATIONS ALLITERATION REPETITION SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: IF I WERE YOU  Y2	Y1 Y1 Y3/4 Y3/4 Y5/6 Y5/6  STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE LANGUAGE  SHORT SENTENCES IN PRESENT TENSE FACTS AND STATISTICS EXCLAMATIONS ALLITERATION REPETITION SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: IF I WERE YOU  Y2 Y2	Y1 Y3/4 Y3/4 Y5/6 Y5/6 Y6 GDS  STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE  LANGUAGE STRUCTURE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE  SHORT SENTENCES IN PRESENT TENSE FACTS AND STATISTICS EXCLAMATIONS ALLITERATION REPETITION SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: IF I WERE YOU  Y2  Y2  Y2

