



Sentence & text structure	Write simple sentences which can be read by themselves & others.
Punctuation	Use capital letters and full stops to demarcate sentences.
Paragraphing	Write demarcated sentences.
Handwriting	Use correct pencil grip. Use the correct letter formation for familiar words





Sentence and text structure	Write clearly demarcated sentences.
	Use 'and' to join sentences
	Use conjunctions to join sentences (e.g. but, so)
	Use standard forms of verbs (e.g. run/ran)
Punctuation	Evidence of:
	Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks
	Capital letters for names and personal pronoun 'I'
Paragraphing	Clearly sequenced sentences (as introduction to paragraphs)
Handwriting	Correct form of lower case , finishing in the correct place.
	Correct form of capital letters
	Correct formation of digits





Sentence and text structure	Write different kinds of sentence: statement, question, exclamation, command
	Use expanded noun phrases to add description and specification
	Write using subordination (when, if, that, because)
	Correct and consistent use of present and past tense
	Correct use of verbs
Punctuation	Correct and consistent use of: capital letters, full stops, question
	marks, exclamation marks, commas in a list, apostrophe for con-
	tractions (omission of letters)
Paragraphing	Write under headings (as to introduction of a paragraph)
Handwriting	Evidence of diagonal and horizontal strokes to join





Sentence and text structure	Use conjunctions (when, before, after, while, because)
	Use adverbs (e.g. next, soon, then)
	Use prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in)
	Experiment with adjectives to create impact
	Correctly use verbs in 1st, 2nd and 3rd person
	Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
Punctuation	Correct use of speech marks for direct speech
Paragraphing	Group ideas into paragraphs around a theme
	Write under headings and sub-headings
Handwriting	Legible, joined handwriting





Sentence and text structure	Vary sentence structure , using different openers
	Use adjectival phrases (e.g. strong, demanding stare)
	Appropriate choice of noun or pronoun
Punctuation	Apostrophe for singular and plural possession
	Comma after front adverbial (e.g. A few hours later, I heard the bad news.)
Paragraphing	Use connectives to link paragraphs
Handwriting	Legible, joined handwriting of consistent quality





Sentence and text structure	Add phrases to make sentences more precise and detailed. Use a range of sentence openers, judging the impact or effect needed.
	Begin to adapt sentences structure to text type.
	Use pronouns to avoid repetition.
Punctuation	Use brackets, dashes and commas.
	Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.
	Link clauses in sentences using a range of subordinating and co- ordinating conjunctions.
	Use verb phrases to create subtle differences (e.g. she began to run)
Paragraphing	Consistently organise writing into paragraphs.
	Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later on, place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. firstly)
Handwriting	Legible and fluent style.





Use passive voice when appropriate
Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. The fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day)
Use a sentence structure and layout matched to requirements of text type
Use semi-colon, colon or dash to mark the boundary between in- dependent clauses
Use colon to introduce a list and semi colon within a list
Use correct punctuation of bullet points
Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Use full range of punctuation matched to requirements of text
type
Use wide range of devices to build cohesion within and cross paragraphs
Use paragraphs to signal change in time, scene, action, mood or person
Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed