FULBOURN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Writing - Sentence Progression

Year 1		
No.		Example
1.1	Identify and write a past tense action verb	The man **ran** to the shop.
1.2	Identify and write a simple subject	The **man** ran to the shop.
1.3	Identify and write a capital letter to begin a sentence	**T**he man ran to the shop.
1.4	Identify and write a full stop to end a sentence	The man ran to the shop**.**
1.5	Maintain a consistent past tense when writing	The man **ran** to the shop. The door **was** shut.
1.6	Identify and write an object	The man ran to the **shop**.
1.7	Identify and write nouns	The **man** ran to the **shop**.
1.8	Identify and write a compound subject	**The man and the dog** ran to the shop.
1.9	Identify and write a compound object	The man had **fish and chips**.
1.10	Identify and write personal pronouns	**He** ran to the shop.
1.11	Identify and write state of being verbs	I **am** tall. He **is** fast. They **were** hot. They **are** cross.
1.12	Identify and write an adjective after a state of being verb	I **am tall**. He **is fast**. They **were hot**. They **are cross**.
1.13	Identify and write lists of two adjectives after a state of being verb	I **am tall and thin**. He **is fast and cunning**. They **were hot and red**. They **are cross and grumpy**.
1.14	Distinguish between statements and questions	The man is tall. (gives information Is the man tall? (requests information)
1.15	Write the appropriate stop mark for questions and statements	The man is tall**.** Is the man tall**?**
1.16	Identify and write questions	**Is the man tall?**

Year 2		
No.		Example
2.1	Distinguish between common and proper nouns	The man lives in **England**.
2.2	Identify and write lists of nouns joined with conjunctions	The man had a dog **and** a cat.
2.3	Identify and write commas to list nouns	The man had a dog, a cat and a fish.
2.4	Identify and write a present tense action verb	The man **is running** to the shop.
2.5	Maintain a consistent present tense when writing	The man **is** running. He **is** hot.
2.6	Distinguish between statements and commands	Go to the shop. (gives instruction) He went to the shop. (gives information)
2.7	Identify and write commands	Go to the shop.
2.8	Distinguish between singular and plural nouns	The man had a **dog**. The man had **dogs**.
2.9	Maintain the correct subject/verb agreement when writing with singular and plural subjects	The man **likes** football. The men **like** football.
2.10	Identify and write adjectives before nouns acting as the subject	The **tall** man has a dog. (noun phrase)
2.11	Identify and write adjectives before nouns acting as the object	The man has a **brown** dog. (noun phrase)
2.12	Identify and write commas to list adjectives	The **tall, thin, athletic** man has a dog.
2.13	Identify and write apostrophes for contraction	The man **hasn't** got a dog.
2.14	Identify and write prepositions of time and place	The man went for a walk **in the morning**. The man went for a walk **in the park**.
2.15	Distinguish between a main clause and a phrase	**The man went for a walk** in the park. (main clause) The man went for a walk **in the park**. (phrase)
2.16	Identify and write prepositional phrases of time and place that begin simple sentences	**In the morning**, the man went for a walk. **At the park**, the man went for a walk.

Year 3		
No.		Example
3.1	Distinguish between statements and exclamations	The man has a dog. (gives information) What a big dog! (expresses a strong sudden emotion or surprise)
3.2	Identify and write exclamations	What a big dog**!** How bright the sun is today**!**
3.3	Identify and write comparative adjectives	The dog is **faster** than the man.
3.4	Identify and write superlative adjectives	The dog is the **fastest** runner.
3.5	Identify and write adverbs that modify adjectives	The dog is **really** fast. The man is **quite** tall.
3.6	Identify and write adverbs of place, manner and time within a sentence	The dog ran **outside**. The man walked to the shop **slowly**. The man walked to the shop **earlier**.
3.7	Identify and write adverbs of manner and time that begin a sentence	**Slowly**, the man walked to the shop. **Earlier**, the man walked to the shop.
3.8	Identify and write compound sentences with the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'	The man took his dog for a walk **and** they stopped at the shop.
3.9	Identify and write compound sentences with the co-ordinating conjunction 'but'	The man took his dog for a walk **but** they didn't go far.
3.10	Identify and write compound sentences with the co-ordinating conjunction 'yet'	The man took the dog for a walk **yet** the stubborn pup refused to move.
3.11	Distinguish between simple and compound sentences	The man took his dog for a walk. They stopped at the shop. (simple) The man took his dog for a walk **and** they stopped at the shop. (compound)
3.12	Identify and write personal pronouns to replace nouns repeated as subjects in the second main clause of a compound sentence	The man took his dog for a walk and **they** stopped at the shop.
3.13	Identify and write personal pronouns to replace nouns repeated as objects in the second main clause of a compound sentence	The man walked the dog and let **it** swim in the pond.
3.14	Identify and write a prepositional phrase that begins a compound sentence	**In the morning,** the man walked the dog **and** let it swim in the pond
3.15	Identify and write compound sentences with the co-ordinating conjunction 'or'	The man could walk to Tesco **or** he could drive to Co-op.
3.16	Identify and write compound sentences with the co-ordinating conjunction 'so'	The man had a car **so** he could drive to Co-op.

3.17	Identify and write apostrophes for singular possession	The man forgot the dog**'s** lead.
3.18	Identify and write apostrophes for plural possession	The man forgot the dog**s'** lead**s**.
3.19	Convert spoken word into direct speech (statement) followed by a reporting clause	"We need to go to the shop," declared Frank.
3.20	Convert spoken word into direct speech (question and exclamation) followed by a reporting clause	"Shall we go to the shop?" asked Frank. "How low on dog food we are!" exclaimed Frank.

Year 4		
No.		Example
4.1	Distinguish between a main clause and a subordinate clause	The man and his dog began to run **because it started to rain**.
4.2	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a main clause followed by a subordinate clause ('because', 'when' and 'although')	The man and his dog began to run **because** it started to rain. The man and his dog began to run **although** it was an unusually hot day. The man and his dog began to run **when** they heard footsteps behind them.
4.3	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a subordinate clause followed by a main clause ('because', 'when' and 'although')	**Because** it started to rain, the man and his dog began to run. **Although** it was an unusually hot day, the man and his dog began to run. **When** they heard footsteps behind them, the man and his dog began to run.
4.4	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a main clause followed by a subordinate clause ('since', 'after/before' and 'even though')	The man and his dog began to run **since** it was raining heavily. The man and his dog began to run **after** he looked at his watch. The man and his dog began to run **even though** it was an unusually hot day.
4.5	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a subordinate clause followed by a main clause ('since', 'after/before' and 'even though')	**Since** it was raining heavily, the man and his dog began to run. **After** he looked at his watch, the man and his dog began to run. **Even though** it was an unusually hot day, the man and his dog began to run
4.6	Convert spoken word into direct speech (question and exclamation) starting with a reporting clause	**Frank asked,** "Shall we go to the shop?" **Frank exclaimed**, "How low on dog food we are!"
4.7	Convert spoken word into direct speech (statement) starting with a reporting clause	**Frank declared,** "We need to go to the shop."
4.8	Identify and write new paragraphs for new speakers	Frank declared, "We need to go to the shop." "What do we need to buy?" asked Elizabeth?
4.9	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a main clause followed by a subordinate clause ('as', 'while' and 'if')	The man and his dog began to run **as** it was raining heavily. The man and his dog ran through the abandoned factory **while** the police searched for them. The man and his dog would feel safer **if** they could find a place to hide.
4.10	Identify and write complex sentences that open with a subordinate clause followed by a main clause ('as', 'while' and 'if')	**As** it was raining heavily, the man and his dog began to run. **While** the police searched for them, the man and his dog ran through the abandoned factory. **If** they could find a place to hide, the man and his dog would feel safer.
4.11	Identify and write sentences that open with present or past participles	**Whistling**, the man took his dog for a walk. **Exhausted,** the man took his dog for a walk
4.12	Identify and write sentences that open with present or past participle phrases	**Whistling to himself,** the man took his dog for a walk. **Exhausted from his late night,** the man took his dog for a walk.

Year 5 and 6		
No.		Example
5.1	Identify and write adverbs followed by present and past participle openers	**Eagerly waiting,** the dog was ready for his walk. **Extremely tired,** the man reluctantly took his dog for a walk.
5.2	To identify and write expanded noun phrases that include a prepositional phrase	**The brave man walking along the path with a tired dog** looked exhausted.
5.3	Identify and write relative clauses (embedded and at the end of the main clause) as parenthesis	His faithful dog**, which barked at every passing car,** chased a stray ball. The old man whistled for his dog**, which came running through the tall grass.**
5.4	To substitute commas for brackets and dashes when demarcating relative clauses as parenthesis	The old man**, who walked with a heavy limp,** carried a walking stick. The old man **(who walked with a heavy limp)** carried a walking stick. The old man **- who walked with a heavy limp -** carried a walking stick.
5.5	Identify and write appositives (embedded and at the end of the main clause) as parenthesis	His faithful dog**, a golden retriever,** chased the tennis ball. The man called out to his pet**, his closest companion.**
5.6	Write relative clauses and appositives within compound and complex sentences	The old man, who forgot his keys, locked the front door but his dog waited patiently by the gate. While the storm raged outside, the dog (a terrified hound) hid under the bed because the thunder was too loud.
5.7	Convert spoken word into direct speech (statement and question) where the reporting clause is embedded	“The trail is long,” **whispered the old man**, “but our camp is just over the ridge.” “Did you hear that noise?” **asked the old man**, “or was it just the wind in the trees?”
5.8	To expand on direct speech with narrative to advance the plot	“Don’t let go!” screamed Josie, **as she clung on for dear life.**
5.9	Identify and write ellipsis as a stop mark and an incomplete thought	“If we don't find shelter from this freezing wind soon, we might not make it through the **...**” His voice trailed off into a worried whisper as the snow began to fall heavier.
5.10	Identify and write ellipsis as a pause	“I think**...** I think we are being followed,” the old man whispered, tightening his grip on the leash.
5.11	To identify and write conjunctive adverbs to open sentences	**Consequently,** the traveller had no choice but to rely entirely on his dog’s keen sense of smell to find the way home.
5.12	Identify and write compound sentences with semi-colons	The man walked down the quiet path**;** his eager dog pulled hard on the leash.
5.13	Identify and write multi-clause compound sentences joined with two different co-ordinating conjunctions	The lost travellers had to find shelter before nightfall **or** they would freeze on the mountain peak, **so** Buster scrambled down a hidden trail to look for a cave.

5.14	Identify and write multi-clause complex sentences joined with two different subordinating conjunctions	**While** the wind howled through the trees, the old man tightly gripped the leash **because** his dog was trembling with fear.
5.15	Identify and write multi-clause complex sentences joined with one subordinating conjunction and one co-ordinating conjunction	**Because** the snow was falling heavily, the hunter decided to head home, **but** his dog refused to move from the trail.
5.16	Identify and use colons to introduce lists	The old man packed three essential items for the long hike**:** a compass, a thick woollen blanket, and a tin of dog food.
5.17	Identify and use colons to explain	The old man refused to take the shorter path**:** the river had burst its banks and flooded the valley floor.
5.19	Distinguish between active and passive voice	The old man **led** the dog through the dense forest. (active) The dog **was led** through the dense forest by the old man. (passive)