

Text Type Progression Map - KS2

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Text Structure Fiction progression	<p>Fiction: To entertain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather Paragraphs Extended vocabulary and sentences within 5 part story: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening including detailed description of setting or characters Build-up – build up suspense towards the dilemma Problem / Dilemma – include detail with actions and dialogue Resolution – should link with the problem Ending – clear ending links back with the start – show how the character feels now or has changed 	<p>Fiction: To entertain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain/ story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid Plan opening – description / action Paragraphs - to organise, to indicate change in time or place Extended vocabulary and sentences within developed 5 part story: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening including detailed description of setting or characters Build-up – build up suspense towards the dilemma Problem / Dilemma – include detail with actions and dialogue Resolution – should link with the problem – distinctly different to the ending Ending – clear ending links back with the start – reflection of character or events 	<p>Fiction: To entertain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid Plan opening – description / action / dialogue Paragraphs - to organise, to indicate change in time or place, Use connecting phrases within and between paragraphs to build cohesion Extended vocabulary and sentences within developed 5 part story: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening including detailed description of setting or characters / use of dialogue – may include flashbacks Build-up – build up suspense techniques Problem / Dilemma – include detail with actions and dialogue – maybe more than one problem Resolution – should link with the problem – distinctly different to the ending Ending – clear ending links back with the start – reflection of character or events 	<p>Fiction: To entertain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid Include: suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks, time slips Paragraphs - secure use of cohesive devices: connecting phrases, synonyms, pronouns Start the story at any point of the 5 part structure (see Y5) Secure development of characterisation
Text Structure Non-Fiction progression	<p>All non-fiction text types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid Paragraphs – organise ideas around a theme Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heading Middle section(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken - Bullet points for facts, diagrams Ending – develop further Personal response The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout all texts Use of the perfect form of verbs – present perfect instead of simple past: 'he has left his hat behind' instead of 'he left his hat behind' Opening: Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition – Who? What? Where? Why? When? How? Ending: Extra information – fact boxes, e.g. five further facts... Ending: Final wow comment 	<p>All non-fiction text types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid Paragraphs – organise ideas around a theme, logical, link between paragraphs with connecting phrases e.g as mentioned earlier, in addition, furthermore Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heading Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition – Who? What? Where? Why? When? How? Middle section(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken - Bullet points for facts, diagrams Ending – develop further Personal response Extra information – fact boxes, e.g. five further facts... Final wow comment The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts Use of the perfect form of verbs – present perfect instead of simple past: 'he has left his hat behind' instead of 'he left his hat behind' Appropriate choice of pronouns / nouns / to aid cohesion – within and across sentences Use of the topic sentence to start paragraphs Appropriate choice of synonyms to aid cohesion – e.g the bat, the creature, beast 	<p>All non-fiction text types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent use of a range of planning tools Paragraphs – organise ideas around a theme, logical, Use connecting phrases within and between paragraphs to build cohesion Develop the use of the topic sentence to start paragraphs Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heading Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition – Who? What? Where? Why? When? How? Middle section(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections Ending – develop further Personal response / clear summary Consistent and varied use of verb forms Appropriate choice of pronouns / synonyms / adverbs to aid cohesion within and between paragraphs. The consistent viewpoint across the text Use of rhetorical questions 	<p>All non-fiction text types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent use of a range of planning tools Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose Use a range of techniques to involve the reader – comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions Paragraphs - secure use of cohesive devices: connecting phrases, synonyms, pronoun The consistent viewpoint across the text Consistent and varied use of verb forms Use different techniques to conclude texts Cohesive devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semantic cohesion – repeated word or phrase Adverbials – on the other hand, as a consequence Elision layout devices – headings, bullets, tables Use of formal / informal styles appropriate to the writing