

The background features a red shield with a gold border. Inside the shield is a gold lion rampant, a common heraldic symbol. The text is overlaid on the shield.

Genre Progression Framework in English

St. James Lower Darwen

Genre Progression Framework at St. James'

- The aim of this document is to support staff when teaching a genre of writing to the children to ensure that there is a secure and progressive coverage across school.
- The text features have been split into a framework which is progressive across school so that each time a child explores and writes in the style of a particular text type, they build upon the features and skills that they have already been exposed to. These skills have been split to ensure that they are age appropriate.
- This document should be used alongside the KLIPs and LAPS when planning, teaching and assessing children's writing.
- When exploring and teaching a genre, teachers should:
 - Refer to the WILF (success criteria) to gain an overview of the text type.
 - Look at the previous skills that the children should have been taught.
 - Identify the new skills which the children need to be taught in order to progress.
 - Consider the audience and purpose(s) of the text and ensure that children are aware of this and how this affects their choices as a writer.

Text type: Narratives

Common forms of narrative text

- stories that use predictable and patterned language
- traditional / folk stories / fairy tales
- stories set in familiar settings
- modifying well-known stories (changing a character; amending the ending; changing the setting etc.)
- stories set in historical contexts
- myths and legends
- stories with flashbacks
- stories set in fantasy worlds / science fiction stories
- stories from different cultures
- adventure stories
- mystery stories
- scary stories
- narratives retold from another perspective (e.g. from the point of view of a different character)
- stories with morals or fables
- stories with dilemmas
- stories told as playscripts
- telling a story from a first-person narrative (e.g. diaries and letters)

Text type: Narratives

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple narratives and retellings are told/ written in first or third person • simple narratives are told/ written in past tense • events are sequenced to create texts that make sense • main participants are human or animal • simple narratives use typical characters, • settings and events • whether imagined or real • 'story language' (e.g. once upon a time, • later that day etc.) • may be used (e.g. when writing traditional tales). 	<p>As Year 1, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • characters are simply developed as either good or bad characters • language choices help create realistic sounding narratives. e.g. adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns (turquoise instead of blue, jumper instead of top, policeman instead of man) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • narratives and retellings written in first or third person • narratives and retellings written in past tense, and occasionally in the present tense • events sequenced to create chronological plots through the use of adverbials and prepositions • descriptions, including those of settings, are developed through the use of adverbials, e.g. in the deep dark woods... • dialogue begins to be used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward • language choices help create realistic sounding narratives e.g. shouted/muttered instead of said etc. 	<p>As Year 3, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dialogue is used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward • language choices help create realistic sounding narratives. e.g. adverbs, adjectives precise nouns, expressive verbs and figurative language etc. 	<p>As Year 4, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • narratives are told sequentially and non-sequentially (e.g. flashbacks) through the use of adverbials and prepositions • descriptions of characters, settings, and atmosphere are developed through precise vocabulary choices e.g. adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns, expressive verbs and figurative language. 	<p>As Year 5, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assured and conscious control is used to effectively and accurately convey meaning, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this.

Text type: Narratives

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Retell and invent Narrative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concept of a sentence • basic sequencing of sentences • capital letters and end marks • correct past tense form written in the third person • conjunctions to join ideas 	<p>Simple narrative and description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverbs of time to sequence events • past tense and introduction to progressive past tense • adverbs for additional detail • basic noun phrases • singular possessive apostrophe • apostrophe for contraction • simple co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions • exclamation sentences • comparable adjectives • commas to separate items in a list • verbs chosen for effect 	<p>Developed narrative with focus on paragraphing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boxed up plans to support paragraphing. • Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to sequence events or to mark changes in setting • dialogue including direct speech • past perfect tense • Prepositional phrases for settings • noun phrases • verbs and adverbs chosen for effect • cohesion created, and repetition avoided through the use of nouns and pronouns 	<p>Developed narrative with focus on sequence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sequence writing into organised paragraphs using fronted adverbials to indicate changes in time or place • different orders of sequences • fronted adverbials as single words, phrases and clauses to create cohesion • expanded noun phrases • dialogue including direct speech to show character • develop characters through dialogue and action • standard forms of verb inflections used instead of local spoken forms • apostrophes for plural possession • past progressive and present perfect 	<p>Developed narrative with focus on cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a variety of devices • links within and between paragraphs with adverbials • past perfect tense to link events • action, dialogue and description used to move events forward • relative clauses with commas and dashes used for additional detail including omitted relative pronouns • modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility • adverbs of possibility 	<p>Developed narrative with focus on atmosphere and shifts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through wider variety of devices (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase, ellipsis) • sustained register with well-rounded endings • atmosphere and mood created through effective word choice, sentence structure and literary devices • shifts in formality • past perfect tense to link events, including past perfect progressive • action, dialogue and description used to move events forward • subjunctive form to hypothesise • colons, semi-colons and dashes used to separate and link ideas

Text type: Reports

Purpose of reports: To provide detailed information about the way things are or were and to help readers/listeners understand what is being described by organising or categorising information.

Common forms of report texts:

- Describing aspects of daily life in history (e.g. fashion, transport, buildings)
- Describing the characteristics of anything (e.g. particular animals or plants; the planets in the solar system, different rocks and materials; mythological creatures)
- Comparing and describing localities or geographical features
- Describing the characteristics of religious groups and their lifestyles in re information leaflets tourist guidebooks
- encyclopaedia entries
- magazine articles
- biographies

General text structure: In the absence of a temporal (chronological) structure where events happen in a particular order, non-chronological reports usually have a logical structure. They tend to group information, often moving from general to more specific detail and examples or elaborations.

A common structure includes:

- an opening statement, often a general classification (sparrows are birds) sometimes followed by a more detailed or technical classification (their Latin name is...)
- a description of whatever is the subject of the report organised in some way to help the reader make sense of the information. For example:
 - its qualities (like most birds, sparrows have feathers.)
 - its parts and their functions (the beak is small and strong so that it can ...)
 - Its habits/behaviour/ uses (sparrows nest in...)

Text type : Reports

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Fact-file</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concept of a sentence • capital letters and end marks • word choices • labels and captions 	<p>Basic non-chronological report (information booklet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present tense • opening questions • concluding exclamatory sentence • subordinating and coordinating conjunctions to join information and give reasons • adverbs 	<p>Sectioned non chronological report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planned into sections • headings and sub-headings • conjunctions to join information and give reasons • present perfect tense • vocabulary choices to match information texts 	<p>Non-chronological report with paragraphs (information poster and information booklet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organised into sections with appropriate headings and text type features • range of conjunctions and appropriate vocabulary choices • beginning to explore levels of formality and able to demonstrate this through word and sentence choices • appropriate use of pronouns and nouns 	<p>Non-chronological reports with sections (including information booklets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a variety of devices within and across paragraphs • relative clauses with commas and brackets to add information • structured paragraphs linked with adverbials • indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs 	<p>Detailed information texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a wider variety of devices • layout devices including headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets and tables to structure texts • semi-colons for items in a list and colons to introduce lists • sustained levels of formality demonstrated through sentence and word choices in pieces requiring different levels of formality • the identification of different structures typical of informal and formal writing e.g. the use of the subjunctive • use of question tags • hyphens used to avoid ambiguity

Text type: Recounts

Purpose of recounts: To give details of an event that has happened

Common forms of recount texts:

- Retelling events in English lessons and other curriculum areas such as RE Giving accounts of schoolwork, sporting events, science experiments and trips out
- Writing historical accounts
- Letters and postcards
- Diaries and journals
- Newspaper reports
- Magazine articles
- Obituaries

General text structure:

- orientation such as scene-setting or establishing context (It was the school holidays. I went to the park ...)
- an account of the events that took place, often in chronological order (The first person to arrive was ...)
- some additional detail about each event (He was surprised to see me)
- reorientation, e.g. a closing statement that may include elaboration. (I hope I can go to the park again next week. It was fun)
- Structure sometimes re-organises the chronology of events using techniques such as flashbacks, moving the focus backwards and forwards in time, but these strategies are more often used in fiction recounts

Text type : Recounts

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Recount of event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concept of a sentence • capital letters and end marks • vocabulary choices • correct past tense form • written in the first person 	<p>Letter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past tense • progressive forms of verbs • exclamatory sentences to make personal comments • subordinating and coordinating conjunctions to join information and give reasons • use of noun phrases • adverbs of time to sequence events 	<p>Biography Diary Entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planned in sections using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to sequence events • word choices and developed sentence structures to match recount texts • express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. so, because), adverbs and prepositions • inverted commas can be used to punctuate direct speech, if appropriate 	<p>Newspaper report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed sequential language organised into paragraphs • adverbs, adverbials and prepositions to sequence events • vocabulary choices and developed sentence structures to match recount texts • expanded noun phrases • structural features included in newspaper reports (e.g. headline, columns) 	<p>Journalistic writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focusing on journalistic vocabulary and sentence structures • vocabulary and grammar choices reflect the level of formality required • cohesion through choice of techniques within and across paragraphs • structural features included in newspaper reports (e.g. headline, columns) • use of the past perfect • modal verbs can be used to indicate degrees of possibility • witness quotes included as reported speech with accurate speech punctuation • an introductory paragraph containing the 5Ws 	<p>Biography & Autobiography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a wider variety of devices • control of vocabulary choices to match the language used in autobiographies • use of semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses • past perfect progressive form of verbs

Text type: Instructions

Purpose of instructions / procedural texts: To ensure something is done effectively and/or correctly with a successful outcome for the participant/s

Common forms of instructions / procedural texts:

- How to design and make artefacts
- Technical manuals: how to operate computers, phones, devices
- How to carry out science experiments or to carry out a mathematical procedure
- How to play a game
- Writing rules for behaviour
- How to cook and prepare food
- timetables and route-finders
- posters, notices and signs
- instructions on packaging

Generic text structure:

- A title defining the goal or desired outcome e.g. How to make a board game
- An introductory sentence or paragraph
- List any material or equipment needed, in order to provide simple, clear instructions. If a process is to be undertaken, keep to the order in which the steps need to be followed to achieve the stated goal
- diagrams or illustrations are often integral and may even take the place of some text (Diagram B shows you how to connect the wires.)
- A final evaluative statement can be used to wrap up the process. E.g. Now go and enjoy playing your new game. Your beautiful summer salad is now ready to eat.

Text type : Instructions

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Simple instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concept of a sentence • basic sequencing of sentences • capital letters and end marks • word choices • correct past tense form • labels and captions 	<p>Developed instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed sequencing with subordinating and coordinating conjunctions to join information and give reasons • adverbs of time to sequence and to add detail • commas to separate items in a list 	<p>5-part instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commas to separate items in a list sequenced parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • title • opening paragraph to introduce instructions • equipment list • Method • closing paragraph with 'top tip' • headings and subheadings to aid presentation • time, place and cause expressed using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions 	<p>Developed 5-part instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 clearly sequenced parts • cohesion through the use of nouns and pronouns • fronted adverbials 	<p>Complex 5-part instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 clearly sequenced parts • parenthesis can be used to add additional advice • relative clauses to add further information • modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility • layout devices to provide additional information and guide the reader 	

Text type: Explanation texts

Purpose of explanation texts: To explain how or why, e.g. to explain the processes involved in natural/social phenomena or to explain a process, such as how a car is made.

Common forms of explanatory text:

- Explaining electricity, forces, food chains etc. in science
- Explaining inventions such as the steam train, the causes of historic events such as wars and revolutions, explaining the role of the Nile in determining the seasons in Ancient Egypt
- Explaining phenomena such as the water cycle or how a volcano erupts in geography
- Explaining religious traditions and practices in RE
- encyclopaedia entries
- technical manuals
- question and answer articles and leaflets
- scientific write-ups

Generic text structure:

- A general statement to introduce the topic being explained. E.g. In the winter some animals hibernate.
- The steps or phases in a process are explained logically, in order. E.g. When the nights get longer ... because the temperature begins to drop ... so the hedgehog looks for a safe place to hide.
- Specific features that include written in the present tense, text arranged into numbered points, time conjunctions, diagrams with labels and pictures with captions.

Text type: Explanation texts

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		<p>Basic explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistent use of present tense • questions used to form titles • question marks used to denote questions (Y1) • conjunctions e.g. so...because to explain 	<p>Sectioned explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material • consistent use of present tense • express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. so, because), adverbs and prepositions • headings and subheadings used to aid presentation 	<p>Explanation text with paragraphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fronted adverbials • paragraphs to organise ideas • cohesion through the use of nouns and pronouns 	<p>Developed explanation text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs and modal verbs • layout devices to provide additional information and guide the reader • cohesion within paragraphs using Adverbials and relative clauses used to add further information • parenthesis to add to the clarification of technical words 	<p>Scientific writing/report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a wider variety of devices passive voice • appropriate levels of formality demonstrated features of explanation texts where appropriate advanced sequential and causal language

Text type: Persuasion

Purpose of persuasive texts: To argue a case from a particular point of view and to encourage the reader/listener towards the same way of seeing things.

Common forms of explanatory text:

- Publicity materials such as tourist brochures
- Writing editorials to newspapers about controversial issues
- Writing letters about topics such as traffic on the high street or deforestations
Creating posters and leaflets about issues such as bullying, stranger danger or substance abuse
- Creating posters, articles and leaflets promoting healthy living based on science work about teeth and nutrition
- Writing book reviews for other pupils
- Book blurbs
- Applying for a job or a position on the school council

Generic text structure:

- An opening statement (thesis) that sums up the viewpoint being presented: Greentrees Hotel is the best in the world. School uniform is a good idea.
- Strategically organised information presents and then elaborates on the desired viewpoint: Vote for me because I am very experienced. I have been a school councillor three times and I have ...
- A closing statement repeats and reinforces the original thesis: All the evidence shows that ... It's quite clear that ... Having seen all that we offer you, there can be no doubt that we are the best

Text type: Persuasion

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		<p>Basic persuasive text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> written in present tense rhetorical questions effective use of noun phrases 	<p>Sectioned persuasive text (letter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. so, because), adverbs and prepositions use of present perfect form of verbs 	<p>Persuasive text (adverts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> focus on paragraphing potentiality and cohesion manipulated through choice of pronouns or nouns within and across sentences, avoiding repetition expanded noun phrases persuasive writing features (e.g. DAFOREST) modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	<p>Developed persuasive text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluating the contrast between formal and informal persuasive texts cohesion through choice of techniques expanded noun phrases persuasive writing features (e.g. DAFOREST) modal verbs and adverbs to position the argument structured paragraphs linked with adverbials commas to avoid ambiguity 	<p>Advanced persuasive text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapting degrees of formality and informality, inc. vocabulary choices, to suit the form of the text passive voice subjunctive form to hypothesise cohesion across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices including conjunctive adverbs persuasive writing features (e.g. DAFOREST) hyphens to avoid ambiguity

Text type: Discussion

Purpose of discussion texts: To present a reasoned and balanced overview of an issue or controversial topic. Usually aims to provide two or more different views on an issue, each with elaborations, evidence and/ or examples.

Common forms of discussions texts:

- Non-fiction book on an 'issues'
- Write-up a debate
- Leaflet or article giving balanced account of an issue
- Writing letters about pollution, factory farming or smoking
- Writing essays giving opinions about literature, music or works of art

General text structure:

- The most common structure includes:
- A statement of the issues involved and a preview of the main arguments
- Arguments for, with supporting evidence/examples
- Arguments against or alternative views, with supporting evidence/examples

Another common structure presents the arguments 'for' and 'against' alternatively. Discussion texts usually end with a summary and a statement of recommendation or conclusion. The summary may develop one particular viewpoint using reasoned judgements based on the evidence provided.

Text type: Discussion

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			<p>Basic discussion text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistent use of present tense (recap from Y2) • effective use of noun phrases 	<p>Discussion text (debate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present perfect form of verbs (recap from Y3) • paragraphs to organise ideas • adverbials e.g. therefore, however, etc. • heading and subheadings used to aid presentation (recap from Y3) 	<p>Advanced discussion text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion within paragraphs using adverbials • layout devices to provide additional information and guide the reader • modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	<p>Complex discussion text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cohesion through a wider variety of devices • adverbials for cohesion • modal verbs and adverbs to position the arguments • advanced vocabulary to represent both arguments • appropriate levels of formality applied • well-structured arguments using evidence to support a point • evaluation and viewpoints included • use of semi-colons and colons • passive voice • subjunctive form to hypothesise