

## Progression in Poetry - Hambleton CE Primary School

Poetry – Writing to Entertain		Purpose	Types	
Poetry can have different purposes but exploring vocabulary and structure and conveys both emotion and information. It has strong social and historical links with cultures and communities. As children become more confident with a style, they make increasingly effective use of wordplay to explore and develop ideas		To tell a story or share knowledge of the past To celebrate and praise To amuse or entertain through wordplay To reflect or share knowledge	Poetry types are developed throughout the school	
Year Group	Poetry Styles	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features - Example	Punctuation - Example
EYFS	Range of different poetry styles chosen for language	Use of simple sentence structures.	Nouns and verbs correct	Capital letter and full stop Spaces to separate words
Year 1	Classics List and alphabet poetry Observational poetry Performance poems and raps Rhyme	Use of simple sentence structures. Lists	Noun Present tense and past tense Adjectives Adventurous vocabulary	Spaces to separate words Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun – I
Year 2	Chants and tongue twisters Kennings Performance poetry and raps Puns and wordplay Riddles	Simple adverbs to express how to do an action Noun phrases to describe	Noun and noun phrase Progressive verb form Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Consistent use of tense throughout the piece Adverbs to show when and how Adding ‘er’ and ‘est’ to show comparisons in adjectives Third person	Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks Capital Letter for start of sentence, names, personal pronoun – I Apostrophe for contraction Possessive apostrophe for singular nouns Commas in a list
Year 3	Acrostics Modern verse Similes Performance poems	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect Fronted adverbials	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession Commas in a list Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas if using quotations Brackets

			Implied second person	
Year 4	Observational free verse Classics Narrative Clerihews Performance poems	Variation in sentence structures: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses	Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion A wider range of conjunctions Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect Fronted adverbials Implied second person	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession Commas in a list Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas if using quotations Brackets
Year 5	Riddles Acrostic poems Nonsense – performance - poems	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion	Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons Parenthesis Hyphens
Year 6	Modern verse Performance poetry - Narrative	Variation in sentence structures and wider range of examples of: Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Subordinate Clauses Relative Clauses  Variation in sentence length  Use of passive and active	More complex examples of: Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Adverbs of manner Adverbs to show how often Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion Correct use of simple present, present progressive and present perfect Fronted adverbials Implied second person Use of modal verbs Text changes according to the text type	Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons