

Progression in Narrative

Purpose: The purpose of narrative can be defined simply as to tell a story. However, that does not convey the many purposes of stories and the way that they work at different levels. The purpose of a narrator is to make the listener or reader respond in a particular way. Stories are written or told to entertain and enthrall an audience. Stories can make us sad, horrify us, make us laugh, make us excited. They create imaginative worlds that can help us understand ourselves and the things around us and take us beyond our own experience. From the earliest times, stories have been a part of the way that people have explained their world, passed on their beliefs and memories and entertained one another.

Narrative is central to learning, especially for young children who develop their understanding through making up stories about what has happened and what might happen. Children use narrative to organise their ideas, structure their thinking and, ultimately, their writing. Telling and writing stories is not simply a set of skills for children to learn, but an essential means for them to express themselves in creative and imaginative ways.

Narrative texts in Year 1		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Simple narratives and retellings are told/ written in first or third person. <input type="checkbox"/> Simple narratives are told/ written in past tense. <input type="checkbox"/> Events are sequenced to create texts that make sense. <input type="checkbox"/> The main participants are human or animal. <input type="checkbox"/> Simple narratives use typical characters, settings and events whether imagined or real. <input type="checkbox"/> 'Story language' (e.g. once upon a time, later that day etc.) may be used to create purposeful sounding writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stories are often written in the third person and past tense e.g. Goldilocks ate the porridge; Goldilocks broke the chair; She fell asleep in Baby Bear's bed. <input type="checkbox"/> Personal recounts and retellings often use the first person and past tense, e.g. I had tea at my Granny's house on Saturday; We went to the park after school. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences are demarcated using full-stops, capital letters and finger spaces. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of conjunctions e.g. and ... to join ideas and create variety in the sentence structure. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of exclamation marks to indicate emotions such as surprise or shock e.g. Help! Oh no! <input type="checkbox"/> Question marks can be used to form questions, e.g. I said to Mum can I have a biscuit? Who are you? Said the wolf. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to stories and narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. <input type="checkbox"/> Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. <input type="checkbox"/> Make plans and props based on the story or narrative that has been shared. <input type="checkbox"/> Recognise and use 'story language' e.g. Once upon a time, later that day, happily ever after etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Tell and retell stories orally using props and plans for assistance (e.g. story maps, puppets, pictures) and through drama activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Think, say and write sentences to tell the story or narrative in their own words.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Use of the personal pronoun 'I' to retell personal narratives, e.g. I went to the park yesterday.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reread the completed narrative aloud, for example, to a partner, small group or the teacher.
--	---	---

Narrative texts in Year 2		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<input type="checkbox"/> Narratives and retellings are told/written in first or third person <input type="checkbox"/> Narratives and retellings are told/written in past tense <input type="checkbox"/> Events are sequenced to create texts that make sense. <input type="checkbox"/> The main participants are human or animal. They are simply developed as either good or bad characters. <input type="checkbox"/> Simple narratives use typical characters, settings and events whether imagined or real. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stories are often written in the third person and past tense e.g. Goldilocks ate the porridge; Goldilocks broke the chair; She fell asleep in Baby Bear's bed. <input type="checkbox"/> The past progressive form of verbs can be used, e.g. the Billy Goats Gruff <u>were eating</u> , Rapunzel <u>was hoping</u> someone would come and rescue her... <input type="checkbox"/> Apostrophes can be used for possession , e.g. Granny's house, baby bear's bed. <input type="checkbox"/> Apostrophes to show contraction can be used, e.g. Goldilocks couldn't believe her eyes. <input type="checkbox"/> Personal retellings often use the first person and past tense , e.g. I had tea at my Granny's house on Saturday; We went to the park after school. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences are demarcated using full-stops , capital letters and finger spaces .	<input type="checkbox"/> Listen to stories and narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. <input type="checkbox"/> Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. <input type="checkbox"/> Make plans and props based on the story or narrative that has been shared. <input type="checkbox"/> Recognise and use 'story language' e.g. Once upon a time, later that day, happily ever after etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Make use of ideas from reading, e.g. using repetition to create an effect. <input type="checkbox"/> Tell and retell stories orally using props and plans for assistance (e.g. story maps, puppets, pictures) and through drama activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Think, say and write sentences to tell the story or narrative in their own words. <input type="checkbox"/> Write narratives using their plans.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use of conjunctions e.g. and, so, because, when, if, that, or, but ... to join ideas and enable subordination of ideas. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of exclamation marks to indicate emotions such as surprise or shock e.g. Help! Oh no! and to form exclamative sentences, e.g. How amazing was that!, What an incredible sight! <input type="checkbox"/> Question marks can be used to form questions, including rhetorical questions used to engage the reader. <input type="checkbox"/> Adjectives including comparative adjectives are used to aid description and make comparisons, e.g. the troll was big but the eldest Billy Goat Gruff was bigger. <input type="checkbox"/> Noun phrases can be used to create effective descriptions, e.g. the deep, dark woods. <input type="checkbox"/> Commas can be used to separate lists of characters, ideas and adjectives in expanded noun phrases. <input type="checkbox"/> Verbs should be chosen for effect e.g. walked instead of went, grabbed instead of got etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Edit, proofread and amend their writing based on their own thoughts and those of their peers and teachers. <input type="checkbox"/> Reread completed narratives aloud, for example, to a partner, small group or the teacher.
--	--	---

Narrative texts in Year 3		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Narratives and retellings are written in first or third person. □ Narratives and retellings are written in past tense, occasionally these are told in the present tense. □ Events are 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... □ Narratives use typical characters, settings and events whether imagined or real. □ Dialogue begins to be used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward. □ 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), expressive verbs (e.g. shouted/muttered instead of said etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Paragraphs are useful for organising the narrative into logical sections, e.g. paragraphs about the setting or characters, or paragraphs used to denote the passage of time. □ Adverbs e.g. first, then, after that, finally... are useful for denoting shifts in time and for structuring the narrative. □ The use of conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because... enables causation to be included in the narrative. □ Using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, after, before, in, because of... enables the passage of time to be shown in the narrative and the narrative to be moved on. □ Present perfect form of verbs can be used within dialogue or a character's thoughts, e.g. What has happened to us? What have you done? They have forgotten me... □ Headings and subheadings can be used to indicate sections in the narrative, e.g. Chapter 1; How it all began; the story comes to a close... etc. □ Inverted commas can be used to punctuate direct speech this allows characters to interact and the story to be developed. □ Noun phrases can be used to create effective descriptions, e.g. the deep, dark woods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Read stories and narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. □ Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. □ Make plans that include a limited number of characters and describe a few key details that show something about their personalities. □ Compose and rehearse sentences or parts of stories orally to check for sense. □ Recognise and use narrative language e.g. On a cold Winter's day, Dear Diary, And after all that... etc. □ Make use of ideas from reading, e.g. using repetition to create an effect. □ Try to show rather than tell, for example, show how a character feels by what they say or do. □ Write narratives using their plans. □ Reread completed narratives aloud, e.g. to a partner, small group. □ Edit, proofread and amend their writing based on their own thoughts and those of their peers and teachers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Verbs and adverbs should be chosen for effect e.g. shouted/muttered instead of said; angrily/quietly etc. to show rather than tell how characters feel and behave. □ Cohesion can be created, and repetition avoided through the use of nouns and pronouns e.g. Sammy and John... they... the boys... 	
--	---	--

Narrative texts in Year 4		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Narratives and retellings are written in the first or third person. □ Narratives and retellings are written in the past tense, occasionally these are told in the present tense. □ Events are sequenced to create chronology 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... □ Narratives use typical characters, settings and events whether imagined or real. □ Dialogue is used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward. □ Language choices help create realistic-sounding narratives. e.g. adverbs, adjectives, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The third person and past tense are used. This can include the past progressive (e.g. the Billy Goats Gruff were eating), Present perfect (e.g. What have you done?). □ Standard English forms of verb inflections are used instead of local spoken forms, e.g. 'we were' instead of 'we was', 'we did that' rather than 'we done that'. □ Fronted adverbials can be used e.g. During the night..., in a distant field.... These should be punctuated using a comma. □ The use of adverbials e.g. therefore, however creates cohesion within and across paragraphs. □ Cohesion can also be created, and repetition avoided through the use of nouns and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Read narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. □ Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. □ Make plans that include key events, being sure that all the events lead towards the ending. □ Plan a limited number of characters and describe a few key details that show something about their personalities. □ Make use of ideas from reading, e.g. using adverbial phrases to describe settings and characters or rhetorical questions to engage the reader.

<p>precise nouns, expressive verbs and figurative language etc.</p>	<p>pronouns e.g. Sammy and John... they... the boys...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Paragraphs are useful for organising the narrative into logical sections. <input type="checkbox"/> Verbs and adverbs should be chosen for effect e.g. shouted/muttered instead of said; angrily/quietly etc. to show rather than tell how characters feel and behave. <input type="checkbox"/> The use of conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because...enables causation to be included in the narrative. <input type="checkbox"/> Descriptions can be developed through the effective use of expanded noun phrases e.g. the big blue bird (expanded with adjectives); oak tree (tree modified with a noun); the teacher with the curly hair (noun modified with preposition). <input type="checkbox"/> The full range of speech punctuation can be used to indicate dialogue this allows characters to interact and the story to be developed. <input type="checkbox"/> Apostrophes can be used to indicate plural possession e.g. The girls' names, the children's mother, the aliens' spaceship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Recognise and use narrative language e.g. On a cold Winter's day, Dear Diary, And after all that... etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Try to show rather than tell, for example, show how a character feels by what they say or do. <input type="checkbox"/> Write narratives using their plans. <input type="checkbox"/> Edit, proofread and amend their writing based on their own thoughts and those of their peers and teachers. <input type="checkbox"/> Reread completed narratives aloud, e.g. to a partner, small group.
---	--	---

Narrative texts in Year 5		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Narratives and retellings are written in first or third person. □ Narratives and retellings are written in past tense, occasionally these are told in the present tense. □ Narratives are told sequentially and non-sequentially (e.g. flashbacks) through the use of adverbials and prepositions. □ Descriptions of characters, setting, and atmosphere are developed through precise vocabulary choices e.g. adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns, expressive verbs and figurative language □ Dialogue is used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The third person and past tense are used. This can include the past progressive (e.g. the Billy Goats Gruff <u>were eating</u>). Present perfect (e.g. What have you done?). □ Opportunities also exist for the use of the past perfect e.g. The children <u>had tried</u>... earlier in the day, the goblins <u>had hidden</u>... and Past perfect progressive forms e.g. the children <u>had been searching</u>... they <u>had been hoping</u> to find the treasure since they started on the quest ... □ Adverbials can be used e.g. therefore, however to create cohesion within and across paragraphs. These adverbials can take the form of time (later), place (nearby), and numbers (secondly). □ Modals can be used to suggest degrees of possibility, e.g. They <u>should</u> never have... If they were careful, the children <u>might</u> be able to... □ Adverbs of possibility can be used to suggest possibility, e.g. They were <u>probably</u> going to be stuck there all night..., they were <u>definitely</u> on the adventure of a lifetime... □ Parenthesis can be used to add additional information through the use of brackets, dashes or commas e.g. using brackets for stage instructions in a playscript. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Read narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. □ Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. □ Make plans that include key events, being sure that all the events lead towards the ending. □ Plan a limited number of characters and describe a few key details that show something about their personalities. □ Make use of ideas from reading, e.g. using adverbial phrases to describe settings and characters or rhetorical questions to engage the reader. □ Recognise and use narrative language e.g. On a cold Winter's day, Dear Diary, And after all that... etc. □ Try to show rather than tell, for example, show how a character feels by what they say or do. □ Write narratives using their plans. □ Show how the main character has developed as a result of the narrative. □ Edit, proofread and amend their writing based on their own thoughts and those of their peers and teachers.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Layout devices can be used to provide additional information and guide the reader, e.g. Chapter 1, How it all began..., The story comes to a close... <input type="checkbox"/> Relative clauses can be used to add further information, e.g. the witch, who was ugly and green,... The treasure, which had been buried in a chest... this should include the use of commas when required.	<input type="checkbox"/> Read their completed narratives to other children.
--	---	---

Narrative texts in Year 6		
Generic text features	Grammatical features	Planning and preparation
<input type="checkbox"/> Narratives and retellings are written in first or third person. <input type="checkbox"/> Narratives and retellings are written in past tense, occasionally these are told in the present tense. <input type="checkbox"/> Narratives are told sequentially and non-sequentially (e.g. flashbacks) through the use of adverbials and prepositions. <input type="checkbox"/> Descriptions of characters, setting, and atmosphere are developed through precise vocabulary choices e.g. adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns, expressive verbs and figurative language. <input type="checkbox"/> Dialogue is used to convey characters' thoughts and to move the narrative forward.	<input type="checkbox"/> By writing for a specified audience and with a particular purpose in mind, the writer can choose between vocabulary typical of informal speech and that appropriate for formal speech e.g. the battalion traversed the mountain range; the soldiers walked over the mountains. <input type="checkbox"/> The passive voice can be used e.g. it was possible that..., the map was given to the children by..., more ingredients were added to the potion etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Writers may use conditional forms such as the subjunctive form to hypothesise, e.g. If the children were to get out of this situation..., if only there were a way to solve	<input type="checkbox"/> Read narrative texts that use the features required for the writing. <input type="checkbox"/> Think about the intended audience and the purpose of the story (e.g. to scare, amuse, teach a moral...) so that plans are shaped to satisfy the audience and purpose. <input type="checkbox"/> Make plans that include key events, being sure that all the events lead towards the ending. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan a limited number of characters and describe a few key details that show something about their personalities. <input type="checkbox"/> Make use of ideas from reading, e.g. using short and long sentences for different effects.

	<p>this problem..., I wished I were somewhere else...etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Past perfect progressive forms can be used to indicate specific points in time e.g. the children <u>had been searching</u>... I <u>had been dreaming</u> of riding a unicorn all my life... <input type="checkbox"/> Create cohesion across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices such as organisational features, pronouns, nouns and adverbials. Or by choosing to use repetition or ellipses for effect. <input type="checkbox"/> Colons, semi-colons and dashes can be used to separate and link ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Try to show rather than tell, for example, show how a character feels by what they say or do. <input type="checkbox"/> Use all the senses when imagining and then describing the setting, for example, include the weather, season, time of day. <input type="checkbox"/> Write narratives using their plans. <input type="checkbox"/> Show how the main character has developed as a result of the narrative. <input type="checkbox"/> Edit, proofread and amend their writing based on their own thoughts and those of their peers and teachers. <input type="checkbox"/> Read their completed narratives to other children.
--	--	--

Common forms of narrative text:

Stories that use predictable and patterned language

Traditional and/or folktales

Fairy tales

Stories set in familiar settings

Retellings of stories heard and read

Retelling simple stories in different ways (extending the narrative; using technology; rewriting narrative poems as prose, turning prose into a script or vice versa etc.)

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

Stories from different cultures



Science fiction stories
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)