

Stage 1 - Hook

- Introducing a new sequence of work...

Examples –

- Drama (setting the scene)
- Video clip
- Photo
- Prediction
- Treasure hunt
- Sound bites (draw what you hear)
- Finding an object
- Experiential (flour footprints/hunting for dragons)



Stage 2 – Immersion into the texts

- Immersing the children in the type of texts we would see in that genre of writing.

Examples –

- Looking at picture examples
- Having text examples to read and follow along with
- Different versions of the genres/story
- Using the working wall
- Writing framework
- Skeleton texts



Stage 3 – Features of a text

- What specific features a text may have, both grammatical, structural etc.

Examples -

- Looking at specifics e.g. headings, sub-headings
- Use of the working wall for 'technical vocabulary'
- Pie Corbett – boxing up
- Highlighting/annotating/colour coding
- Discussion and revisiting
- Giving examples of set features (their own examples)
- Magpie ideas
- Active learning



Stage 4 - Planning

- Highlighting the importance of planning to the children. This could also be modelled to them.

Examples –

- Age appropriate
- S Plan/Comic Strip/Story Mountain/Pictures
- Highlighting particular vocabulary
- Working document
- Highlight planning with particulars e.g. grammar focus
- Focus on key elements of the genre e.g. vocabulary



Stage 5 – Shared/Modelled Writing

- This is an opportunity to clearly outline expectations for how writing should be structured and what it should contain.

Examples –

- Modelling writing (including errors linked to grammar/spellings)
- Talking about what you are doing when writing
- Using computers to share writing from groups
- Using sugar paper to then go on the walking wall
- Verbalising the writing process
- Breaking each part of the writing down
- Picture models



Stage 6 - Writing

- It is crucial that children by this stage have a thorough understanding of the genre, its features, how their writing should look and a plan.

Examples –

- Breaking writing down into sections e.g. beginning, middle, end
- Editing work as you write
- Mini plenaries to magpie ideas
- Highlighting examples of good work



Stage 7 – Editing & Improving

- This needs to be viewed as an on-going process during the writing stage. Children should be given time and guidance on how to edit their work.

Examples –

- Editing flap
- Showing good examples of work to other children
- Using visualisers
- Modelling to the children how to edit and improve a piece of writing
- Focussing on one particular idea e.g. grammar
- Modelling during starters
- Editing one particular section of a piece of work



Stage 8 – Publishing and performing

- Celebrating the work that the children have produced.

Examples –

- Publishing work
- Class book
- Performing poems
- Acting out scripts
- Reading their work aloud
- Use of ICT

