

Year	Toolkit	Example
	Subject does the action.	Max <b>ran</b> .
Year 1	Add a prepositional clause to explain where the action is happening.  Capital letters and full stops.	Little Max ran <b>upstairs to his bedroom</b> .
Year 2	Extend sentence using subordination (e.g. when, if, that or because).	Little Max ran upstairs to his bedroom <b>because mum told him off</b> .
Year 3	Use an adverb to describe how the action was performed.  Use a powerful verb.	Little Max ran <b>angrily</b> upstairs to his bedroom because mum told him off. <b>Angrily</b> , little Max ran upstairs to his bedroom because mum told him off.  Little Max <b>stormed</b> upstairs to his bedroom because mum told him off.
Year 4	Use a fronted adverbial to describe where, when or how the action was performed.  Comma after fronted adverbial.	<b>As soon as he got the chance</b> , Little Max stormed angrily upstairs to his bedroom because mum told him off.
Year 5	Rule of three for action.  Comma for rule of three.	As soon as he got the chance, Little Max <b>stormed angrily upstairs, slammed the door and flew onto his bed</b> , because mum told him off.
Year 6	Add in an independent clause.  Semi-colon for independent clause.	As soon as he got the chance, Little Max stormed angrily upstairs, slammed the door and flew onto his bed; <b>mum told him off for causing mischief around the house</b> .