



## Progression in Characterisation

EYFS	KS1 – as in EYFS plus:	LKS2 - as in KS1 plus:	UKS2 – as in LKS2 plus:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talk about a character from a known story or make up a new character.</li> <li>• Give the character a name.</li> <li>• Use familiar adjectives to describe a character eg. <i>friendly, scary</i></li> <li>• Have a ‘goodie’ or a ‘baddie’ in role play</li> <li>• Give a character a problem</li> <li>• End with ‘happily ever after’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use simple similes to describe eg. <i>He was as fierce as a lion.</i></li> <li>• Use power of 3 sentences to describe eg. <i>he was friendly, helpful and kind.</i></li> <li>• Use adverbs eg. <i>she always laughed happily.</i></li> <li>• Use simple noun phrases eg. <i>she had long, blonde hair.</i></li> <li>• Use some alliteration eg. <i>She always had a gorgeous grin.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show not tell – describe a character’s emotions by showing the effect on their body eg. <i>A shiver shot up her spine.</i></li> <li>• Use speech to reveal a character’s emotions. Can be effective when this contrasts with internal thoughts/feelings eg. <i>“I’m not scared,” boasted Jim to his classmates, but inside he had a strange sinking feeling.</i></li> <li>• Give your main character a hobby, interest or special talent eg. <i>Nobody knew that Mildred actually understood how to speak four languages.</i></li> <li>• Give your character something they love, fear or hate eg. <i>Tim had always hated dogs ever since one bit him when he was a toddler.</i></li> <li>• Know your character’s desire/wish or fear eg. <i>Gareth had always wanted a dragon even though they could be dangerous.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a name to suggest character traits eg. <i>Mr Durable / Mrs Meek / Miss Honey</i></li> <li>• Use clauses to drop in details about a character eg. <i>The girl, crossing her fingers and breathing deeply, cautiously approached the two boys.</i></li> <li>• Show (not tell) how characters’ feel by what they do, say or think eg. <i>“NO!!!” He yelled, snatching the telephone receiver.</i></li> <li>• Use parenthesis to reveal (show not tell) a characters’ true feelings. Can be effective when outwards appearances contrast with what’s going on inside eg. <i>Jack, quivering and shaking, reached for the dagger.</i></li> <li>• Use other character’s comments or reactions to reveal the character traits eg. <i>“She’s angry again,” whispered Kevin.</i></li> <li>• Use a character who is hiding their feelings and discuss the contrast between outward words/actions and internal thoughts eg. <i>Outwardly, he could seem unsure of himself, but inside he thought deeply and only ever acted if he was confident.</i></li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create cohesion and avoid repetition through the use of nouns and pronouns eg. <i>Sammy and John.... They.... The boys...</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use past progressive forms to reveal additional information about character's feelings/thoughts/wishes eg. <i>James had been frightened of spiders ever since he found one in his bed when he was young.</i></li><li>• When discussing characters, use adverbials to create cohesion within paragraphs eg. <i>James had been frightened of spiders ever since he was young. <u>Despite</u> this....</i></li></ul>