Writing

By the end of Year 6 children should be able to

Transcription

Phonic & Whole Word Spelling

Spell words that are often misspelt including most of the words on the Year 5 and 6 list.

Use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary.

Handwriting

Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.

Composition

Contexts for Writing

Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing).

Planning and Drafting Writing

Use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms).

In narratives, describe settings, character and atmosphere.

Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action.

Editing Writing

Evaluate and edit for cohesion and quality throughout a text.

Proof-read for consistency of style, tense and formality and check that it makes sense.

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Vocabulary

Select vocabulary that reflects what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately.

Grammar

Use adverbs, expanded noun phrases and prepositional phrases in description.

Select grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).

Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing.

Punctuation

Consistently use accurate sentence punctuation.

Use parenthesis.

Use commas, semi-colons and colons appropriately.

Use inverted commas.

Use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly.

These are the End of Key Stage Assessment Framework requirements