Write for a range of purposes and audiences

I can...

confidently and independently write within a number of these fiction and non-fiction text types using the appropriate structure, features, layout and language.

Narrative: telling a story within different genres, e.g. adventure stories, science fiction stories, ghost stories, myths or legends.

Recount: a sequential retelling of events, e.g. a diary entry, a biography or a newspaper report.

Procedure or Set of Instructions: a sequenced set of events to explain how something should be done, e.g. a recipe, a guide to looking after a pet or a set of instructions for playing a game.

Report: a description of what something is or was like and provides information about it, e.g. informative leaflet or factsheet, a report on a school project, a letter or a news report.

Explanation: an explanation of how or why something happens or works, e.g. a factsheet explaining the phases of the moon or a presentation on what causes a volcano to erupt?

Persuasion: an argument for a particular point of view or to persuade someone to do something, e.g. a letter to persuade or protest, a book review, a debate speech or an advert.

Discussion/ Balanced Argument: a presentation of a balanced argument comparing different viewpoints, e.g. should children wear school uniform or should zoos be banned?

Poetry: a collection of verses to entertain, to reflect on a subject, to tell a story or convey a message, e.g. an anti-bullying rap or a free verse poem based on a thought or feeling.





Describe settings and characters

I can...

use expanded noun phrases;

e.g. ...a dark, blustery afternoon...

...the slight, black-coated figure...

...thick layers of cavernous snow...

use prepositional phrases;

e.g. ...against the window...

...under the moonlit sky...

...with a deep sigh...

use figurative language and personification.

e.g. ...screeched like a wailing cat...

...the sun smiled down on them...



Use paragraphs to organise my ideas

I can...

in narrative writing, always start a new paragraph when starting to write about a different person, location or event.



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Use simple devices to structure my writing and support the reader?

I can...

in non-fiction writing, organise my work into appropriate sections/ideas/topics using introductions, sub-headings, bullet points and conclusions where necessary.



Use capital letters and full stops correctly

I can...

- use a full stop at the end of every command or statement sentence;
 - e.g. Harry stopped and stared.
 "Go and tidy your bedroom."
- use capital letters at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns.
 - e.g. During Fiona's first visit to London in July, she went on a sightseeing tour to Buckingham Palace.



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Use question marks correctly

I can...

use a question mark to demarcate every question sentence.

e.g. Would he survive the journey?
What are the stages of the water cycle?





Use commas within lists

I can...

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use commas to demarcate items in a list.

e.g. They were all packed for the camping trip with sleeping bags, tent pegs, air beds and their camping stove.





Use apostrophes for contractions

I can...

use apostrophes in contracted words in informal writing. e.g. **I'd** never been so terrified.

That wasn't the only problem.



Spell words correctly

I can...

spell these Y3/Y4 words correctly.

accident accidentally actual actually address although answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy business calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe

different difficult disappear early earth eight eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forwards fruit grammar group guard quide heard heart height history imagine

increase

important interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion occasionally often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess possession possible

potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though thought through various weight woman women





Spell words correctly

I can...

spell some of these Y5/ Y6 words correctly.

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience conscious controversu convenience correspond criticise

curiosity definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous embarrass environment equip equipped equipment especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign fortu frequently government quarantee harass hindrance identitu immediate

immediately individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend

relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht





Produce legible, joined handwriting?

I can...

write in a neat style that is easy to read.



Create atmosphere, and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action

I can...

use short sentences, rhetorical questions and ellipsis moments to create tension and atmosphere;

e.g. Distant snores echoed.

She stood motionless and waited...

Why would there be a knock on the door at this time?

use direct speech to show a character's feelings, thoughts or opinions;

e.g. "This competition is in the bag," bragged Declan.

"M..m..maybe it's gone now," stuttered Paulina.

use direct speech to advance the action.

e.g. "Wait don't go in there!"





Use a range of cohesive devices within and across sentences

I can...

use pronouns to refer back to a point;

e.g. Everything was still...
This is usually because of...

use fronted adverbials;

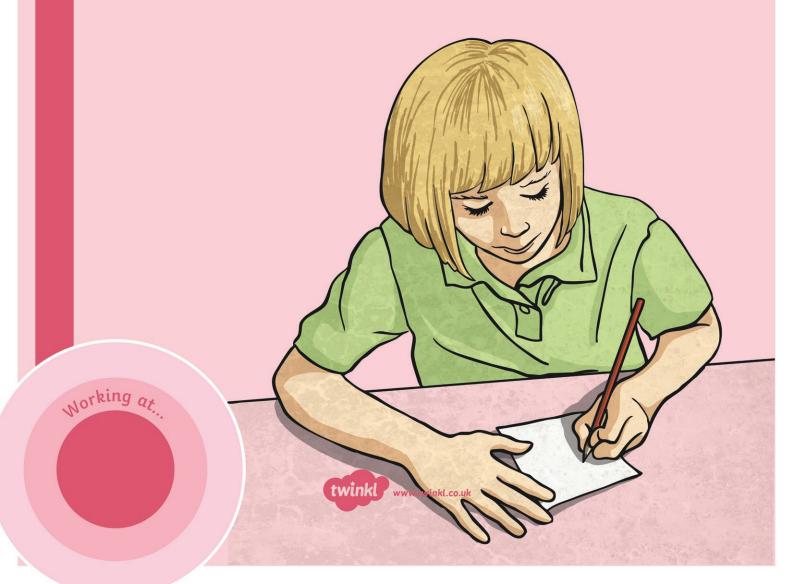
e.g. Within a few minutes...
As the day went on...
Once the sun had set...

use -ed opening clauses;

e.g. Puzzled... Frustrated...

refer to the same person, object or event in a variety of ways.

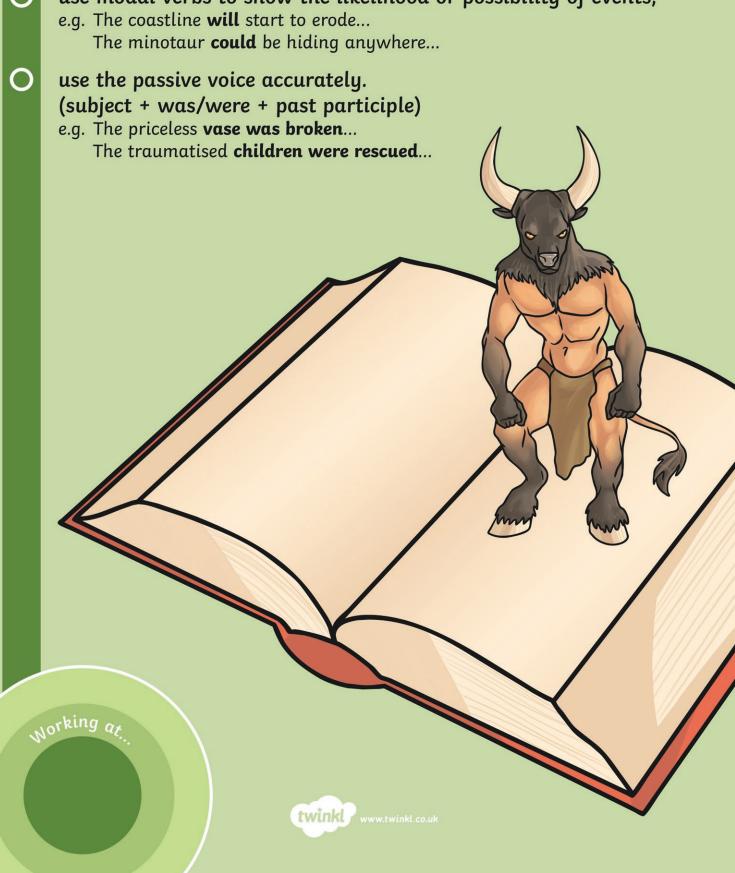
e.g. a heavy gust of wind, the disastrous snow storm, a powerful blizzard.



Use vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the style of writing

I can...

use modal verbs to show the likelihood or possibility of events;



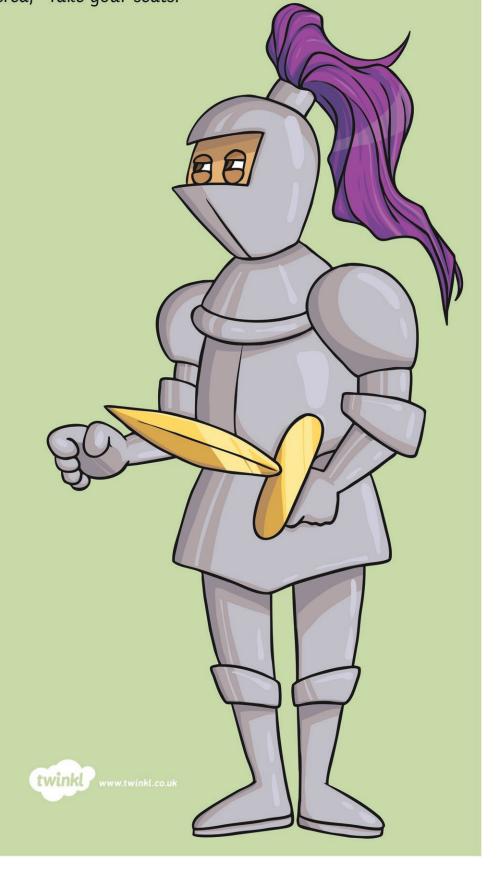
Use different verb forms mostly accurately

I can... maintain subject/verb agreement throughout your work; e.g. The swooping bird was... My friend and I were... use the present and past perfect tense correctly; (has/had +past participle) e.g. Their popularity has increased... The snarling beast had escaped... O use the present continuous tense correctly; (is/am/are + present participle) e.g. He is exploring... I am recording... use the past continuous tense correctly. (was/were + present participle) e.g. She was discovering... They were watching... use modal verbs to show how likely an event is to happen in the future. e.g. The coastline will start to erode... working towards

Use inverted commas

I can...

punctuate direct speech correctly.
e.g. "Draw your sword," proclaimed the knight. "Don't defy me!" The conductor muttered, "Take your seats."





Use commas for clarity

I can...

use commas to demarcate clauses.

e.g. Trying to lend a helping hand, Zara washed the dishes.

The spectators, who were crammed into the stadium, cheered in triumph.





Use punctuation for parenthesis

I can...

use commas, brackets and dashes to mark parenthesis.

e.g. My brother (the scruffiest person in history) never washes his hair. The Empire State Building, which is located in New York, is one of the tallest structures in America.

Many wild cats - but not all of them - originate from Africa.





Sometimes use dashes, semi-colons, colons and hyphens

I can...

- usometimes correctly include dashes in my work.
 e.g. It felt like forever the longest day in history.
- sometimes correctly include semi-colons in my work.
 e.g. Jack's eyes slowly opened; there was no one to be seen.
- sometimes correctly use colons in my work; e.g. They all knew her secret: she was obsessed with books.
- sometimes correctly use hyphens in my work.

 e.g. anti-climax, a real eye-opener, twenty-four people.



Spell most of these Y5/ Y6 words correctly

I can...

spell these Y5/ Y6 words correctly.

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience conscious controversu convenience correspond criticise

curiosity definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous embarrass environment equip equipped equipment especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign fortu frequently government quarantee harass hindrance identitu immediate

immediately individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend

relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht





Maintain a legible, fluent and speedy handwriting style?

I can...

Can you write with speed using a joined, legible handwriting style?



Manage shifts between levels of formality through selecting vocabulary precisely, by manipulating grammatical structures and distinguishing between the language of speech and writing

In formal writing, I can...

use some passive sentence structures;

e.g. The suspects were seen by...

They were traditionally worn by...

use technical/ precise vocabulary choices;

e.g. Every dancer has unique feet with varying length, shape, arch, flexibility, extension and strength.

use subjunctive verb forms;

e.g. If he were to become wealthy,...
I recommend that he be jailed...

use modal verbs.

e.g. should it become a problem... might I suggest...







Manage shifts between levels of formality through selecting vocabulary precisely, by manipulating grammatical structures and distinguishing between the language of speech and writing

In informal writing, I can...

- using informal/conversational language?e.g. Awesome! Come on, that's a right joke!
- using idioms, colloquialisms, clichés, slang or dialect?

 e.g. feeling under the weather... raining cats and dogs... it was a
 no-brainer...
- using question tags?e.g. That's surely not the case, is it? You agree, don't you?
- referring directly to the reader (using 'you')?
 e.g. Have you ever thought about...
 I'm certain that you would find...
- using contracted apostrophe words? could've... shouldn't... won't... I'll...





Use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly, including:

I can...

O

O

O

use <u>all</u> full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks;

use inverted commas;

e.g. "Ewan!" boomed a voice.

The professor snarled, "Don't mess with me boy."

use commas, brackets and dashes to mark parenthesis;

e.g. Ballet dancers jump en pointe (on the tips of their toes) during performances.

Only three major cities- Sheffield, Manchester and London - are involved.

The bus, which was late, headed for the town.

use commas to demarcate clauses and separate items in a list;

e.g. Dogs require a lot of care, e.g. walking, grooming, feeding and regular checkups with a vet.

Kangaroos, which are native to Australia, are marsupials. Up a nearby cliff, the puffins were clearly visible.

use dashes;

e.g. I tell myself everything will be okay – nothing could possibly go wrong.

use hyphens;

e.g. human-eating fridge, self-confidence, fire-breathing dragon

use semicolons;

e.g. He raced on into the darkness; he could hear his mother's voice echoing in his head.

use colons.

e.g. I wasn't just physically lost: I had no one.





