## Writing at Gayton Junior School

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonic & Whole word spelling children should:	spell further homophones spell words that are often mis- spelt	spell further homophones spell words that are often	spell some words with 'silent' letters  continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically,	spell some words with 'silent' letters  continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically,
Prefixes & suffixes, children should:	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them  place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals  use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them  place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals  use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary

Handwriting children should:	use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting	use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting	choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task	choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task
Transcription children should:	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.		
Contexts for Writing children should:	discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar	discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar	identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own in writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed

Planning Writing children should:	discuss and record ideas compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	discuss and record ideas compose and rehearse sen- tences orally (including di- alogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increas- ing range of sentence struc- tures	note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where neces- sary	note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where neces- sary
Drafting Writing children should:	organise paragraphs around a theme in narratives, create settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & sub- headings)	organise paragraphs around a theme in narratives, create settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & sub- headings)	select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader	select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader

Editing Writing children should:	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements  propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements  propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors
Performing Writing children should:	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	perform their own composi- tions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	perform their own composi- tions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Editing Writing children should:	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements  propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements  propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors	assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register  Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors
Performing Writing children should:	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	perform their own composi- tions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	perform their own composi- tions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Vocabulary children should:	extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	use a thesaurus use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated in- formation concisely use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of pos- sibility	use a thesaurus use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated in- formation concisely use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of pos- sibility
Grammar children should:	use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) use fronted adverbials use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause learn, use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' use word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) use a wide range of fronted adverbials correctly punctuated use a wide range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.  learn, use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun convert nouns or adjectives into verbs use verb prefixes use devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms  use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause understand and use differences in informal and formal language understand synonyms & Antonyms  use further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials use of ellipsis

Punctuation children should:	use commas after fronted adverbials indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns use and punctuate direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	use commas after fronted adverbials indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns use and punctuate direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambigui- ty in writing use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate paren- thesis	use hyphens to avoid ambiguity use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses use a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
Grammatical Terminology children should:  See SPAG Curriculum Overview document	adverb preposition conjunction word family prefix clause subordinate clause direct speech consonant consonant letter vowel vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner pronoun possessive pronoun adverbial	modal verb relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis bracket dash cohesion ambiguity	subject object active passive synonym antonym ellipsis hyphen colon semi-colon bullet points