



Writing Expectations – Year 5/6

| <i>Transcription</i> | <i>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them ○ 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, ○ use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words ○ use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary ○ use a thesaurus. | <p>develop their understanding by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms ○ using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence ○ using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time/cause ○ using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely ○ using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility ○ using relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun ○ learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 <p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing ○ using hyphens to avoid ambiguity ○ using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis ○ using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses ○ using a colon to introduce a list ○ punctuating bullet points consistently ○ use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading. |

Composition

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| <p>plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own ○ noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary ○ in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning ○ in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action ○ précisng longer passages ○ using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs ○ using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ assessing the effectiveness of their own and others’ writing ○ proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ○ ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ○ ensuring 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 ○ perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. |
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Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Requirements for Y5

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| Word | Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, <i>-ate; -ise; -ify</i>] Verb prefixes [for example, <i>dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-</i>] |
| Sentence | Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> , or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>] or modal verbs [for example, <i>might, should, will, must</i>] |
| Text | Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, <i>then, after that, this, firstly</i>] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, <i>later</i>], place [for example, <i>nearby</i>] and number [for example, <i>secondly</i>] or tense choices [for example, he <i>had</i> seen her before] |
| Punctuation | Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity |
| Terminology | modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity |



Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Requirements for Y6

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| Word | <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, <i>find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter</i>]</p> <p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, <i>big, large, little</i>].</p> |
| Sentence | <p>Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse</i> versus <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)</i>].</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech]</p> |
| Text | <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as <i>on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>], and ellipsis</p> <p>Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]</p> |
| Punctuation | <p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i>]</p> <p>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark, or recover</i> versus <i>re-cover</i>]</p> |
| Terminology | <p>subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym</p> <p>ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</p> |