

Year Six Writing

Year 6 Writing: Working at Expected Standard

The Pupil can:

- Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing):
- In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)
- Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- Use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)
- Spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.

Year 6 Writing: Working at Greater Depth

The Pupil can:

- Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. literary language, characterisation, structure):
- Distinguish between the language of speech and writing3 and choose the appropriate register
- Exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality,
 particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this
- Use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly (e.g. semicolons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.