



Composition: Sentences

Sentences are grammatically accurate (e.g. verb/subject agreement, was/were, could have)

Maintain a mostly consistent tense using an appropriate verb form (simple past and present, progressive and present perfect tense) **(effective use)**

Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied or omitted relative pronoun

Use a range of sentence types effectively (embedded clauses, fronted adverbials, short sentences)

Use a wide range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions to develop and extend their ideas

Add detail and interest using adverbial phrases

Add detail and interest using expanded noun phrases including prepositions

Use similes, personification, onomatopoeia, and alliteration for effect

Use cohesive devices within paragraphs (E.g. then, after that, this, firstly), and a variety of nouns, pronouns and determiners to avoid repetition

Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices

Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

Make apt vocabulary choices fit for purpose

Punctuation

Use capital letters accurately

Use full stops, question marks and exclamation marks accurately

Use commas for lists accurately

Use apostrophes for contraction accurately

Use commas after fronted adverbials mostly accurately

Use apostrophes for possession mostly accurately

Use inverted commas and other speech punctuation mostly accurately to convey character and advance the action

Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity

Use brackets, dashes, or commas to indicate parenthesis **(confident use to suit purpose)**

Composition: Narrative

Plan a narrative structure to match the audience, context, and purpose

Story is organised into clear paragraphs and is cohesive and makes sense

Balance a range of description, dialogue, and action within paragraphs to organise more complex narratives

Composition: Non-Fiction

Paragraphs start with relevant openings

Use paragraphs to organise more complex information and themes

Begin to select the appropriate register and formality for the audience

Choose formats to help organise the text appropriately (subheadings, bullet points, diagrams, captions etc.)

Composition: Editing

Proof-read to check for missing punctuation and grammar and spelling errors

Edit and improve a text to ensure that it meets the success criteria

Read peers' writing and suggest improvements

Improve vocabulary so the text has more impact

Spelling

Can spell most of the Y3/4 word list

Spell common verb forms and homophones correctly

Can spell some / **most** of Y5/6 list in writing

Handwriting

Handwriting is legible

Handwriting is joined, consistent and legible