

Composition and Effect

In narratives, describes settings, characters, plot and atmosphere.

- Select vocabulary to create a desired effect and add to meaning:
 - expanded noun phrases
 - adverbial phrases
 - appropriate verb choices
 - figurative language
- Use speech and behaviour to convey character and advance the action.

Plan writing by:

- identifying the audience and purpose for writing, selecting the appropriate for and using similar writing models as their own.
- noting and developing initial ideas.
- when writing narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read.

Evaluate writing by:

- assessing the effectiveness of own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.
- proposing 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.
- proofreading for spelling and punctuation errors.

Text Structure and Organisation

- Use paragraphs to organise work.
- Use topic sentences to open paragraphs.
- Set non-fiction writing out appropriately through use of headings, subheadings, bullet points etc.
- Use a range of devices (conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) to build cohesion within paragraphs.
- Use a range of devices (conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) to build cohesion across paragraphs.

Links paragraphs by:

- using ellipsis to create particular effects



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Punctuation:

Use the following, previously taught punctuation correctly:

- capital letters and full stops
- question and exclamation marks
- apostrophes for possession
- apostrophes for omission
- brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis

Use commas:

- in a list
- to mark fronted adverbials
- to mark phrases or clauses when opening sentences

Mostly, use the correct punctuation to demarcate speech by:

- ensuring inverted commas are in the correct place
- ensuring end punctuation is within inverted commas
- using a new line for a new speaker
- using the comma after the reporting clause if used before speech
- punctuating interrupted speech correctly

• Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.

- Use a colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within a list.
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
- Punctuate bullet points consistently.

Sentence Structure:

• Use a range of clauses to add detail, express time, show contrast, show concession and show cause and effect.

- Relative
- Embedded
- Subordinating

Vary the position of main and subordinate clause to achieve different effects- suspense, impact and emphasis.

- Use verb tense consistently and correctly throughout a piece of writing.
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationship between time and cause.
- Maintain formality throughout a piece of writing.
- Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal/informal speech and writing including the subjunctive form.
- Use the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.
- Vary sentence length- short sentences for pace and tension and longer sentences for detail and description.