Writing Overview | Assessment Indicators and Outcomes

Year 4						
Writing Assessment Indicators						
Term 2						
lard English forms for verb inflictions instead of local ms, e.g. 'we were' instead of 'we was.' (14) tive that develops character, setting and plot. (17) aprove a section through re-drafting. (18) he effectiveness of own or others' writing in connection and suggest improvements. (22)	 KPI Writing has clear st Sustained pieces of organise ideas aro character, time, pl Punctuates direct sinclause: end puncture Uses Standard Englis spoken forms, e.g. Uses detail to build response and begin (15) Write narrative that Edit and improve a Read aloud their of appropriate intone that the meaning if Evaluate the effect to purpose and sug Begin to use both of Choose vocabulary (24) Identify and use corporate propriate into set of the purpose and sug 					
	to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. (12) dard English forms for verb inflictions instead of local rms, e.g. 'we were' instead of 'we was.' (14) ative that develops character, setting and plot. (17) hprove a section through re-drafting. (18) he effectiveness of own or others' writing in connection and suggest improvements. (22) bocabulary for effect to reflect audience and purpose.					

- Spell all of the Year 1/2 statutory word list and most of the Year 3/4 words correctly in writing (Appendix 1.)(6)
- Uses the possessive apostrophe correctly in words with regular plurals (for example, girls', boys') and in words with irregular plurals. (7

Handwriting – ongoing

- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. (3)
- Writing is of consistent size and is neat. (4)
- Increase legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting, e.g. down strokes of letters are parallel, line of writing spaced, ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch. (9)

Greater Depth (GDS) Statement

- Write independently, effectively, coherently and creatively for a wide range of audiences and purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing.
- Paragraphing is clear and ideas are developing and are linked to guide the reader through the text
- Writing has a clear voice, which is sustained through both shorted and more extended texts.
- Make effective additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing to impact on the reader.

*The greater depth statement is one that can be achieved at any point providing there is enough evidence of the application of independent work from the child with an emphasis on writing for a particular purpose

Term 3

Pls Expected Standard (EXS)

structure across a range of genres. (1) of writing in paragraphs which are used to ound a theme or an event, (e.g. change of place and event.) (2) speech accurately (e.g. comas after reporting tuation within inverted commas.) (10) alish forms for verb inflictions instead of local 'we were' instead of 'we was.' (14) d character descriptions and provoke a gin to integrate dialogue to convey characters.

It develops character, setting and plot. (17) a section through re-drafting. (18) own writing to a group or the whole class, using

nation and controlling the tone and volume so is clear. (21)

tiveness of own or others' writing in connection ggest improvements. (22)

a formal and an informal style. (23)

ry for effect to reflect audience and purpose.

correct terminology for adverbial, determiner, sessive pronoun. (25)

		Writing Outcomes				
Books	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summ	
<u>Class Novels</u> Autumn Term: Who Let the	<u>Recount</u> The first Olympics	<u>Non-Chronological Report</u> Athens/Sparta	<u>Narrative</u> Expected Standard:	Persuasion Brazil	<u>Reco</u> A Roman Invasion	
Gods Out?	Expected Standard: Write a recount in the 1st person	Expected Standard: Write a report with a clear	Plan a complete story focussed on organisational devices e.g.	Expected Standard: Write an advertisement	Expected Standar Write a recount in	
Spring Term: Varjak Paw	with a clear audience and form (diary)	audience and specific form, e.g. magazine article.	times of day, repeated words and phrases, adverbial phrases and use of pronouns.	focussing on how information should be best presented. Use exaggerated claims, tactics for	newspaper report quotes, linking par together appropri	
Summer Term: The Day I was	Objectives: 5, 2, 19	Objectives: 13, 19, 24	Objectives: 11, 12, 17	grabbing attention and a range of linguistic devices.	Objectives: 2, 10	
Erased	Transform for GDS:	Transform for GDS:		Objectives: 1, 22, 24		
Optional Texts: The Borrowers	Change the perspective it is written from.	Explore and manage the shifts between past and present within the report and transform	Transform for GDS: Experiment with using different organisational devices with	Transform for GDS:	Transform for GDS: Same recount in c and style e.g. Rec	
Malala's Magic Pen	<u>Play Scripts</u> Greek Myths and Legends	by changing the form, style or audience, e.g. Wikipedia page or other website.	some attempt to link paragraphs together.	Change the advert into a different form changing organisational devises, use of	a diary .	
How to Train your Dragon	King Midas and Cyclops	or other website.	Instructions Linked to Carnival	vocabulary and linguistic devices.	<u>Explanc</u> The Water Cycle	
Butterfly Lion	Expected Standard: Write a playscript with clear genre features such as cast list,	<u>Narrative</u> One Christmas Wish	Expected Standard: Following a practical	Poetry	Expected Standar Write an explanat	
Revolting Rhymes	events in order, setting described, no speech marks,	Expected Standard:	experience, children should write instructions for a given	Brazil	impersonal style a use of language of	
The	scenes, punctuation and strong vocabulary	Plan and write a complete story by identifying stages in the	purpose and audience. Ensure precise inclusion of imperatives.	Expected Standard: Create a kenning poem with	for the form and c	
Christmasaurus	Objectives: 1, 24	telling; introduction, build-up, climax or conflict, resolution.	Objectives: 1, 11, 24	precise adjective choices to describe an object of a	Objectives: 1, 22, 1	
The Harry Potter Collection		Objectives: 16, 19, 20	Transform for GDS:	sustained length. Objectives: 11	Transform for GDS Write same explan	
<u>Non-fiction</u> Range of high		Transform for GDS:	Adapt to different audience and for different purpose. Include	Transform for GDS:	informal style notin audience and for	
quality non- fiction including online and books		Focus on the conflict stage. Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions. Use sentence type and length to create tension and impact on the reader.	more refined imperatives, adverbs for clarity and diagrams to support.	Use of language devices such as metaphors and similes. Consider the order of the kennings for impact on the reader.	text.	

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n the form of a **t**. Use direct aragraphs riately.

: a different form count events as

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rd: tion in an adopting the and grammar audience.

23, 24

: nation in an ing change of rm to suit this

Summer 2

<u>Narrative</u>

Expected Standard: Write in **role as a character** from a story.

Objectives: 10, 15, 17

Transform for GDS: Change the narrative voice

<u>Non-Chronological Report</u> Life of a Roman

Expected Standard: Write a **comparative report** based on their own notes taken from several sources.

Objectives: 1, 2, 23, 24

Transform for GDS: Turn the report into a clear form with a different audience e.g. fact file, webpage, entry into non-fiction book.