Writing Overview | Assessment Indicators and Outcomes

Year 5						
Writing Assessment Indicators						
Term 1	Term 2					
 KPIs On-track for Expected Standard (EXS) Ideas across paragraphs are linked using a wide range of cohesive devices. (2) Identify the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form. (4) Use a dictionary to check the meaning and spelling of words and a thesaurus to find synonyms and antonyms using the first three or four letters of word. (9) Use a range of expanded noun phrases. (12) Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility, (e.g. might, should, will, must.)(13) Uses relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun. (15) Effectively plans their writing, noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research – précising where necessary. (17) Use both reported and direct speech with correct punctuation. (18) Imaginative detail and precise vocabulary included for effect, for example, to engage as well as to inform. (19) Begin to evaluate, edit and redraft by proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. (22) 	 KPIs On-track for Expected Standard (EXS) Ideas across paragraphs are linked using a wide range of cohesive devices. (2) Secure use of complex sentences and position of clauses and commas, which show an understanding of how to achieve different effects. (3) Identify the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form. (4) Ensures the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. (5) Use brackets, dashes and/or commas to indicate parenthesis. (10) Can mark relationships of rime and cause, through the use of perfect form of verbs. (14) Understands the purpose of different types of writing. (16) Effectively plans their writing, noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research – précising where necessary. (17) Imaginative detail and precise vocabulary included for effect, for example, to engage as well as to inform. (19) In narrative, describes settings, characters and atmosphere using expressive or figurative language, (words and phrases.) (21) Sometimes will evaluate, edit and redraft by proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. (22) 	 KPI Identify the audier appropriate form. Ensures the consist piece of writing. (4) Understands the p them appropriate Effectively plans the drawing on readine (17) Imaginative detail for example, to en In narrative, can u and advance the In narrative, descri- using expressive of (21) Evaluate, edit and grammar and pur meaning. (22) Perform own com or the whole class the tone and volu Select vocabulary level of formality re writing. (24) Identify and use c pronoun, relative of <i>list</i>), cohesion and 				

- Write words with prefixes and suffixes understanding the meaning and effect they convey, (e.g. -ible, -able, -ably, -ibly etc.) (8)
- Knows that some words have silent letters and can spell them correctly, (e.g. knight, psalm.) (7)

Handwriting – ongoing

- Join writing legibly and fluently with increased speed. (1)
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. (11)

Greater Depth (GDS) Statement

- Write independently and effectively for multiple audiences and purposes, selecting appropriate levels of formality and vocabulary choices, effectively controlling their writing.
- Draw on their reading, wider stimuli and experiences to inform the content vocabulary and grammar of their writing.
- Make effective choices, revisions and purposeful omissions to impact on and interest 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)

ence and purpose of the writing, selecting the n. **(4)**

istent and correct use of tense throughout a (5)

purpose of different conjunctions and uses

ely across different types of writing. (16)

their writing, noting and developing initial ideas,

ling and research – précising where necessary.

ail and precise vocabulary included for effect, engage as well as to inform. (19)

use dialogue to help convey the character e action. **(20)**

cribes settings, characters and atmosphere or figurative language, (words and phrases.)

nd redraft by proposing changes to vocabulary, unctuation to enhance effects and clarify

npositions, with growing confidence, to a group ss, using appropriate intonation and controlling ume so that the meaning is clear. (23) ry and grammatical structures that reflect the required, mostly correctly, within a piece of

correct terminology for modal verb, relative e clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, colon (for d ambiguity. (25)

Books Class Novels Autumn Term:	Autumn 1 <u>Narrative</u> gend – Saga of Biorn	Autumn 2 Non-Chronological Reports	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summe
Viking Le		Non-Chronological Reports		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30111116
Automini renni.		Sticky Knowledge Invaders and	<u>Narrative</u> Kensuke's Kingdom	<u>Narrative</u> Kidnap on the California Comet	<u>Discuss</u> Was the Tudor Dyn
Anglo-Saxon Boy Viking BoyExpected Write a fix language atmosphe characte Viking legSpring Term: Spy Master: First Blood Kensuke's KingdomObjective Soptembre Changet story with language objectiveSummer Term: Around the World in 80 Days The BreadwinnerTransform story with language story with language	es: 12, 15	Settlers Expected Standard: Plan, compose, edit and refine a non- chronological comparative report focusing on clarity and conciseness. Ensure features of a specific form are applied and language and grammatical features are used appropriately for a specific audience, e.g. a magazine spread. Objectives: 13	 Expected Standard: Plan and tell a story to explore narrative viewpoint e.g. retell a familiar story from the point of view of another character. Objectives: 5, 14, 20 Transform for GDS Change the story to show parallel narrators where events are portrayed simultaneously. 	Expected Standard: Write in the style of a particular author, organised into chapters, extend ways to link paragraphs using adverbs and adverbial phrases. Objectives: 2, 21 Transform for GDS Adapt the story for a different audience aiming for consistency in character and style	or bad period for B Was Henry VIII a ga king? Expected Standard Plan, compose, ed a balanced discuss presenting two side argument. Use words and phre support the overall the discussion. Objectives: 10
The HobbitatmospheThe HighwaymanViking InvWar HorseViking InvJabberwocky.Expected Practise v specific for a word line forced to level of for Complete	0	Transform for GDS Consider how another genre can be placed within the text with a shift of formality e.g. instructions or explanation embedded within the report. <u>Narrative</u> Stimulus from Literacy Shed e.g. Eye of the Storm	Factual Writing Spy Master, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, William Shakespeare Expected Standard: Use formal and technical language to create a biography on a chosen historical figure. Use a range of presentational devices to appeal to a specific audience.	Persuasion King Henry VIII Expected Standard: Plan and write a persuasive piece, drawing upon historical facts from research. Write as an informal speech. Objectives: 5	Transform for GDS Combine the discu another text type v audience and form <u>Explana</u> How was High Ford The Journey of the Expected Standard Plan, compose, ed
quality non- or three of		Expected Standard: Plan and tell a story demonstrating awareness of audience by using techniques such as recap, repetition, humour or suspense. Objectives: 18	Objectives: 3, 16 Transform to GDS: Transform biography in to online factual article for a younger audience.	Transform for GDS Using the original piece, write for a different audience – formal speech	an explanation tex on clarity, concised impersonal style. Objectives: 16
online and books broadshe older auc	ormality, i.e. tabloid, eet, online news article, dience or younger.	Transform for GDS Change the story to focus on a different technique looking at how the language choice changes, i.e. change to suspense, sci-fi or mystery etc.	*Teachers Choice*		Transform for GDS Transform the explor part of the explana mixture of styles ba multiple audiences
		Teachers Choice			

The class novels are read at story time, they may be used as a stimulus for writing. The optional texts may be read to the class across the year as and when the teacher decides.

ner 1

<u>ssion</u> nasty a good r Britain? good or bad

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cussion text with with a clear orm.

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Summer 2

<u>Narrative</u> Alma (Literacy Shed)

Expected Standard:

Plan and write a suspense story with a clear narrative voice. Use dialogue to build character and move the action forward.

Objectives: 20, 21

all viewpoints of Transform for GDS

Change the story to focus on a different technique looking at how the language choice changes, i.e. change to suspense, sci-fi or mystery etc.

Non-fiction (choice)

The Growth of Darlington over time. Joseph Pease

Present information or recount information in any way they choose, demonstrating appropriate language choices and structural features.

Objectives: 24

Teachers Choice