## Writing Overview

## Year 6

Spelling	Handwriting	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
<ul> <li>51. To use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</li> <li>52. To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> </ul>	H1. To choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task e.g. pencil for quick notes, handwriting pen for letters, marker pens for posters.  H2. To write legibly, fluently and with increasing	C1. To plan their writing  C2. To identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own	V1. To learn the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2  V2. To recognise vocabulary that is appropriate for formal speech and writing including subjunctive forms
<ul> <li>53. To use a thesaurus</li> <li>54. To use self-checking and proof-checking strategies, including the use of a dictionary and thesaurus.</li> </ul>	speed  H3. To choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and decide whether or not to join specific letters	C3. To note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary  C4. To write narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	V3. To know the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (for example, find out-discover; ask for-request; go in-enter) including subjunctive forms
S5. To use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1  S6. To spell words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]  S7. To confidently spell words with the	H4. To join all handwriting, at speed, while maintaining a consistent style and fluency within an individual piece of writing	C5. To draft and write  C6. To select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning  C7. To describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action in narrative	V4. To use vocabulary appropriate for formal writing.  V5. To know how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example big, large, little).  V6. To explore and understand the difference between active and passive voice.
endingsible/ -able -ably/ibly -ant/ -ance/ -ancy -ent/ -ence/-ency -cial and -tial  S8. To spell the Year 6 spelling list words (selected from the Y5/6 statutory word list)		C8. To blend action, dialogue and description within sentences and paragraphs to convey character and advance the action e.g. Tom stomped into the room, flung down his grubby, school bag and announced, through gritted teeth, "It's not fair!"  C9. To précis longer passages	V7. To use the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken [by me])  V8. To use adverbs, prepositions, phrases and expanded noun phrases effectively to add detail, qualification and precision.





## 59. To continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused

alter/altar
morning/mourning
practice/practise
prophet/profit
licence/license
compliment/complement
cereal/serial
Principal/principle
Accent/assent

## S10. To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them (appendix 1)

e.g. un+happy+ness, dis+repute+able, dis+respect+ful, re+engage+ment

- S11. To use a hyphen to join a prefix to a root word e.g. co-operate
- S12. To apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- 513. To accurately record dictated sentences including vocabulary and punctuation taught so far.

- C10. To use a wide range of devices (including adverbials) to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- C11. To use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the sentence
- C12. To use passive and modal verbs correctly most of
- C13. To use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- C14. To write with good pace.
- C15. To construct writing well and show a secure grasp of the chosen genre
- C16. To evaluate and edit
- C17. To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing in relation to audience and purpose, suggesting and making changes to enhance effects and clarify meaning.
- C18. To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- C19. To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing

- V9. To recognise structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing including subjunctive forms
- V10. To know the difference between structures typical of informal speech and writing (for example, the use of question tags; He's your friend, isn't he?) including the use of subjective forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech.
- V11. To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
- V12. To use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- V13. To manipulate sentences to create particular effects
- V14. To link ideas across paragraphs using the repetition of a word or phrase.
- V15. <u>To link ideas across paragraphs using</u> ellipses.
- V16. To use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in narrative e.g. adverbials such as: in the meantime, meanwhile in due course, until then





C1. To ensure correct subject and verb agreement V1. To use devices to but	ld cohesion between
when using singular and plural, distinguishing paragraphs in persuas	sive, discursive and
between the language of speech and writing and explanatory texts e.c	adverbials such as :
choosing the appropriate register on the other hand, the	ne opposing view,
similarly, in contrast	
C2. To evaluate, select and use a range of additionally, another	
organisational and presentational devices to alternatively, as a co	<del></del>
structure text for different purposes and	
' '	cal and other features
bullet points, tables	rai ana omor pararos
V3. To use hyphens to av	oid ambiguity (For
C3. To proof read for grammatical, spelling and example, man eating	
punctuation errors eating shark, or reco	
paneraarion or or o	101 101303 10 00101 7
V4. To use semi-colons, o	olons or dashes to
C4. I can use appropriate and effective intonation and mark boundaries betw	
volume. clauses for example,	
up)	113 running, 1 m rea
C5. To perform own compositions, using appropriate	
intonation, volume, and movement so that V5. To use a colon to into	aduaa a list
meaning is clear.	oduce a list
V6. To use a semi-colon v	within lists
C6. To add gesture and movement to enhance meaning.	7111111 11313
V7. To punctuate bullet p	ainte ta liet
To encourage and take account of audience engagement.	<u> </u>
into encourage and take account of addrence engagement.	
V8. To use inverted comm	nas commas for
clarity, and punctuat	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	making some correct
use of semi-colons, of	
	asnes, colons and
hyphens.	
V9. To use and understar	اد د نف سست . د ما ف اد
terminology in English	
accurately and appro	
their writing and rea	
subject, object, active, passiv	
ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi	colon, Dullet points



