## Year 6 Writing Planning & Assessment **Met** Criteria

	Autumn 6.1	Spring 6.2	Summer 6.3
Composition	Expanded Noun phrases (with prepositions)	Use of further organisational and	Use of Formal Voice
Grammar &		presentational devices to structure text and	
Punctuation Criteria	: ; within a list	to guide the reader.	Use of Informal Voice
	Range of sentence starters to create effects	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent	Manipulate punctuation to effect meaning.
	Describe characters, integrating dialogue to	clauses (replace a conjunction)	Use a wide range of devices to build
	convey character and advance action.		cohesion within and across paragraphs
	<b>'</b>	Describe settings and atmosphere.	(including subject, time, place or event)
	Passive and Active Voice		
		Consistent and correct use of tense.	
Text Types:	Story, biography, poetry and newspaper reports	Story, explanation texts, and persuasive writing	Story, argument and discussion texts, poetry and instructions
Toolkits:	Opening/Ending Toolkit	Action and Dialogue Toolkit	Suspense Toolkit
	Character Description Toolkit	Setting Description Toolkit	
Explanation of	I can select vocabulary and grammatical	I can select vocabulary and grammatical	I can select vocabulary and grammatical
desired outcomes	structures that reflect what the writing requires,	structures that reflect what the writing requires,	structures that reflect what the writing requires,
	doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using	doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using	doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using
	contracted forms in dialogue in narratives, using	contracted forms in dialogue in narratives, using	contracted forms in dialogue in narratives, using
	passive verbs to affect how information is	passive verbs to affect how information is	passive verbs to affect how information is
	presented, using modal verbs to suggest degree of possibility.	presented, using modal verbs to suggest degree of possibility.	presented, using modal verbs to suggest degree of possibility.
	I can use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	I can use a variety of organisational and presentational devices correct to the text type	I can use a formal voice in my writing.
		(for example, headings, sub-headings, bullet	I can use an informal voice in my writing.
	I can use a colon to introduce a list.	points).	, , ,
			I can confidently vary sentence structure
	I can use a semicolon between items in a list.	I can punctuate bullet points consistently.	depending on whether I am writing in a formal or informal voice.
	I can use a range of sentence starters to create	I can use commas to mark phrases and clauses –	
	special effects.	to clarify meaning.	I can use the full range of punctuation to effect meaning . , - ' "speech" ():;
	I consider how authors have developed		
	characters in what I have read and listened to.		

	I can use active and passive voice in my writing.	I can use a semicolon to mark boundaries	I can write confidently with cohesion between
		between independent clauses (replace a	paragraphs – which clearly signal a change in
	I know a sentence is written in active voice when	conjunction).	subject, time, place or event- using conjunctions,
	the subject of the sentence is performing the		adverbials of time and place, pronouns and
	action.	I can use a colon to mark boundaries between	synonyms.
		independent clauses (replace a conjunction).	
	I know that a sentence is written in passive voice		I can sustain and develop ideas logically in
	when the subject of the sentence has something	I can describe setting and characters in	narrative and non-narrative writing.
	done to it by someone or something.	narratives.	
			I can use the suspense toolkit in my writing.
	I can use the opening/ending toolkit in my	I ensure the consistent and correct use of tense	
	writing.	throughout a piece of writing.	I can identify the audience for and purpose of the
			writing, selecting the appropriate form and using
	I can use the character toolkit in my writing.	I can use the action toolkit in my writing.	other similar writing as models for their own.
	I can describe characters and integrate dialogue	I can use the dialogue toolkit in my writing.	I can write effectively for a range of purposes
	to convey character and advance the action.		and audiences, selecting language that shows
		I can use the setting description toolkit in my	good awareness of the reader).
	I can identify the audience for and purpose of	writing.	
	the writing, selecting the appropriate form and		I can note and develop my initial ideas, drawing
	using other similar writing as models for their	I can identify the audience for and purpose of the	on reading and research where necessary.
	own.	writing, selecting the appropriate form and using	
		other similar writing as models for their own.	I can assess the effectiveness of my own and
	I can write effectively for a range of purposes		others' writing.
	and audiences, selecting language that shows	I can write effectively for a range of purposes	
	good awareness of the reader).	and audiences, selecting language that shows	I can propose changes to vocabulary, grammar
		good awareness of the reader).	and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify
	I can note and develop my initial ideas, drawing		meaning.
	on reading and research where necessary.	I can note and develop my initial ideas, drawing	
		on reading and research where necessary.	I can proofread spelling and punctuation errors.
	I can assess the effectiveness of my own and		
	others' writing.	I can assess the effectiveness of my own and	
		others' writing.	
	I can propose changes to vocabulary, grammar		
	and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify	I can propose changes to vocabulary, grammar	
	meaning.	and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify	
	Lean proofreed enalling and nunetuation arrays	meaning.	
	I can proofread spelling and punctuation errors.	Lean proofroad spolling and punctuation errors	
Cualling Dulas are		I can proofread spelling and punctuation errors.	Con use and distinguity on the converse
Spelling Rules - see English Appendix 1	Can use a thesaurus to find more interesting	Can use any dictionary or thesaurus.	Can use any dictionary or thesaurus.
	words.		

for rules and		Homophones and other words that are often	
guidance	Spell a range of words with silent letters (for example, doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).	confused – (for example, words ending in ce/se (for example, advice/advise, device/devise, licence/license, practise/practice, prophecy/prophesy)	
		More examples: aisle/isle, aloud/allowed, affect/effect, altar/alter, ascent/assent, bridal/bridle, cereal/serial, compliment/complement, descent/dissent, desert/dessert, draft/draught)	
Spelling Words:	Accommodate, accompany, aggressive, apparent, appreciate, awkward, committee, communicate, community, competition, conscience, conscious, controversy, convenience, correspond, criticise (15)	Desperate, determined, dictionary, disastrous, embarrass, environment, equipped, equipment, especially, exaggerate, explanation, frequently, government, guarantee, hindrance, immediate(ly), individual, marvellous, mischievous. (15)	Necessary, neighbour, nuisance, opportunity, parliament, prejudice, privilege, profession, programme, pronunciation, recognise, recommend, restaurant, sacrifice, secretary, shoulder, signature, sincerely, sufficient, temperature, thorough (15)
Handwriting:	Met: Can use diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters. Can understand which letters should be left unjoined. Handwriting is legible and consistent, down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch. (16) I can choose the style of handwriting to use when given a choice. I can choose the handwriting that is best suited for a specific task.		

If pupils have achieved the criteria for that term they are considered a 'Met' pupil, they have achieved the National Standard for that term.

## Non-negotiables Year 6:

- Forms all letters correctly and uses diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters.
- Use capital letters and full stops to demarcate sentences accurately.
- Uses all punctuation taught including, ?! commas in a list, semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses, commas for clarity, brackets, dashes and commas for parenthesis, colon/semicolon in a list.

- Uses apostrophe for possession, plural possession and in contractions.
- Use a variety of verb tenses consistently.
- Uses a variety of sentence structures.
- Spells KS1 and most of KS2 common exception words and applies spelling rules.
- Writes a coherent story using 5 paragraphs and coherent non-fiction text organised into paragraphs using headings/sub-headings.
- Punctuates all direct speech correctly and uses new line correctly for a new speaker.
- Starts sentences with variety of fronted adverbials followed by a comma.
- Uses pronoun/noun to avoid repetition.
- Uses relative clauses (beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that).
- Uses developed noun phrases extended by a preposition.