

Year 6 Writing Assessment Grid

IMPORTANT : Please note that grammatical features should only be ticked when they add to the composition of a piece of writing, e.g. when they are used to add detail for the reader and are not just added because they are on a tick list.

Date and genre of work:								
Working towards the expected standard in Y6								
The pupil can:								
write for a range of purposes, <i>knowing key features of a genre</i>								
use paragraphs to organise ideas								
in narratives, describe settings and characters <i>using noun phrases expanded in a variety of ways</i>								
in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)								
use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists, <i>apostrophes for singular possession</i> and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly								
spell correctly most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list								
write legibly								
Working at the expected standard in Y6								
The pupil can:								
write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (<i>e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing</i>), <i>using similar writing as a model (WAGOLL and other texts)</i>								
in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere, using a variety of techniques to engage the reader and choosing appropriate vocabulary that creates a consistent picture, <i>e.g. verbs, preposition phrases, fronted adverbials, expanded noun phrases, relative clauses</i>								
integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action, <i>using correctly punctuated speech</i>								
select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)								
use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs								
use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing								
use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly, <i>e.g. commas after fronted adverbials, apostrophes for plural possession, brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis, commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity, hyphen, semi colon and colon to introduce lists</i>								
spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary								
maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed								
Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning								
Working at greater depth in Y6								
The pupil can:								
write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. literary language, characterisation, structure)								
distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register								
exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this								
use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly (e.g. semi-colons and colons <i>to mark boundaries between clauses, dashes and hyphens</i>) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity								

Year 5/Year 6	Pupils should be taught to
Writing Transcription – Spelling (See English Appendix 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them ● spell some words with ‘silent’ letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] ● continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused ● 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 ● use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words ● use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary ● use a thesaurus
Writing Transcription – Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters ○ choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task
Writing – Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● plan their writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own ○ noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary ○ in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed ● draft and write by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning ○ in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action ○ précising longer passages ○ using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs ○ using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] ● evaluate and edit by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ assessing the effectiveness of their own and others’ writing ○ proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ○ ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ○ ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register ● proofread for spelling and punctuation errors ● perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear
Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms ○ using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence ○ using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause ○ using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely ○ using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility ○ using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun ○ learning the grammar for year 5 in English Appendix 2 (highlighted in red) ● indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing ○ using hyphens to avoid ambiguity ○ using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis ○ using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses ○ using a colon to introduce a list ○ punctuating bullet points consistently ● use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading

Appendix 2 (Y5 Content)

Word Converting **nouns** or **adjectives** into **verbs** using **suffixes** [for example, –ate; –ise; ify] **Verb prefixes** [for example, dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–]

Sentence Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun

Indicating degrees of possibility using **adverbs** [for example, perhaps, surely] or **modal verbs** [for example, might, should, will, must]

Text Devices to build **cohesion** within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly]

Linking ideas across paragraphs using **adverbials** of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]

Punctuation Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis

Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

Terminology modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity,