

WRITING EXPECTATIONS END OF YEAR 6



IDEAS

- Your story should have a clear beginning, middle and end, even if all the ideas aren't fully explained
- In non-fiction writing, your ideas should be supported by facts or opinions
- In fiction writing, use special words and descriptions to make your ideas interesting

ORGANISATION

- Your writing should be divided into clear paragraphs, even if they aren't always perfect
- Use the TIP TOP rule to use paragraphs correctly: take a new paragraph for change in time, place, topic or person

SENTENCE

- Use different types of sentences: simple, compound, and complex, even if the punctuation is not always right
- Start your sentences in different ways

EXAMPLES

- **Simple:** "Lily was brave."
- **Compound:** "Lily was brave, and she loved adventures."
- **Complex:** "Although the forest was scary, Lily decided to enter it."

VOCABULARY

- Use simple noun phrases, adverbs, some figurative language (like similes or metaphors), precise words, and specific nouns
- In non-fiction, use technical language and specific nouns

EXAMPLES

- **Simple noun phrase:** "the dark forest"
- **Adverb:** "bravely"
- **Simile:** "The forest was as dark as night."
- **Precise words:** "hidden treasure"
- **Specific nouns:** "Lily, village, treasure"

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STRUCTURE

- Write a story with four parts: First, next, then, finally
- Make sure your writing has a clear ending
- Use topic sentences to connect ideas and introduce new ones

REVIEW

- Review and recraft your stories for purpose and audience
- Identify how the changes I made improved the reader experience

SPELLING

- **Common Words:** Spell common words correctly, like "because," "friend," and "beautiful."
- **Sound Patterns (Phonics):** Use what you know about sounds to spell new words, like "knight" and "phone."
- **Prefixes and Suffixes (Morphology):** Spell words with beginnings (prefixes) like "un-" and "re-" and endings (suffixes) like "-ing" and "-ed."
- **Homophones:** Know the difference between words that sound the same but have different meanings, like "there," "their," and "they're."
- **Tricky Words (Heart Words):** Spell tricky words that don't follow the usual rules, like "enough" and "though."
- **Word Families (Spelling rules):** Use word families to spell related words, like "happy," "happiness," and "unhappy."
- **Compound Words:** Spell compound words correctly, like "toothbrush" and "sunflower."

PUNCTUATION

- **Capital Letters:** Use capital letters at the start of sentences, for names, and for titles.
- **Full Stops:** Use full stops to end sentences.
- **Commas:** Use commas to separate items in a list and after introductory words, like "First, we went to the park."
- **Apostrophes:** Use apostrophes for contractions (like "don't" and "it's") and to show possession (like "Lily's book").
- **Question Marks:** Use question marks at the end of questions.
- **Exclamation Marks:** Use exclamation marks to show strong feelings or excitement.
- **Speech Marks:** Use speech marks to show when someone is talking, like "She said 'Hello!'"