

English

Key Learning Indicators of Performance in Writing: Year 5



Composition		Transcription	
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Composition	Spelling	Handwriting and Presentation
<p>To know the following terminology modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity</p> <p>-Create complex sentences by using relative clauses with relative pronouns who, which, where, whose, when, that e.g. Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river. The thief broke into the house which stood on the top of the hill.</p> <p>- Create complex sentences where the relative pronoun is omitted e.g. Tina, standing at the bus stop, pondered the day ahead.</p> <p>-Demarcate complex sentences using commas in order to clarify meaning.</p> <p>-Use commas to avoid ambiguity, e.g. 'Let's eat Grandma.' and 'Let's eat, Grandma.'</p> <p>- Identify and use commas to indicate parenthesis, e.g. The house, lonely and abandoned, teetered on the edge of the cliff.</p> <p>- Identify and use brackets to indicate parenthesis, e.g. in formal writing: The Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>) inhabits open grassland in Africa.</p> <p>-Identify and use dashes to indicate parenthesis, e.g. in less formal writing: The cake was lovely – delicious in fact – so I had another slice.</p> <p>- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials for time, place and numbers e.g. later, nearby, secondly.</p> <p>-Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph e.g. firstly, then, presently, this, subsequently.</p>	<p><u>Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the audience and purpose. -Select the appropriate language and structures. - Use similar writing models. - Note and develop ideas. -Draw on reading and research. -Think how authors develop characters and settings (in books, films and performances). <p><u>Drafting and Writing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select appropriate structure, vocabulary and grammar. - Blend action, dialogue and description within and across paragraphs. - Use different sentence structures with increasing control (see VGP). - Use devices to build cohesion (see VGP). -Use organisation and presentational devices e.g. underlining, bullet points, headings. <p><u>Evaluating and Editing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the effectiveness of own and others' writing in relation to audience and purpose. - Suggest changes to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. - Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. - Ensure consistent subject and verb agreement. - Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors. <p><u>Performing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use appropriate intonation and volume. - Add movement. - Ensure meaning is clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Investigate verb prefixes e.g. dis-, re-, pre-, mis-, over-. - Recognise and spell words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency. - Recognise and spell words ending in –able and –ible. - Recognise and spell words ending in –ably and –ibly. - Recognise and spell words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c, e.g. deceive, receive. -Recognise and spell words containing the letter string ough. - To recognise and spell the suffixes -al,- ary,- ic. - To spell further suffixes, e.g. ll in full becoming l. - Spell some words with 'silent' letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn. - To spell unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words. - Develop self-checking and proof reading strategies. -Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary. - Use a thesaurus. -Spell homophones and other words that are often confused – isle/aisle, aloud/allowed, affect/effect, herd/heard, past/passed, altar/alter, led/lead, steal/steel,cereal/serial, father/farther, guessed/guest, morning/mourning, who's/whose - Spell words from the Year 5 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write fluently using a joined style as appropriate for independent writing. - Choose when it is appropriate to print (lower case or upper case) rather than to join writing e.g. printing for labelling a scientific diagram or data, filling in a form, writing an e mail address.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely, e.g. carnivorous predators with surprisingly weak jaws and small teeth.-Explore, collect and use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. might, could, shall, will, must.- Explore, collect and use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. surely, perhaps, maybe, definitely, alternatively, certainly, probably.-Use suffixes –ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns and adjectives into verbs.			
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