Year 6 writer must have ...

subordination in my sentences (using: when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using: or, and, but) Express time and place using conjunctions (when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs (then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (before, after, during, in, because of) Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences using verb tenses consistently and correctly in all writing To use relative clauses noun phrases expanded using modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (the strict maths teacher with curly hair) use well punctuated fronted adverbials Writing consistent use of present and past tense throughout writing of progressive forms of verbs to mark actions in progress (she is Features drumming, he was shouting) simple expanded noun phrases for description and specification (for example: the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon) paragraphs as a way of grouping related material and organising ideas around a theme Devices used to build cohesion within a paragraph (then, after, that, this, finally) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby), number (secondly) and tense choices (he had seen her first) present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past (He has gone out to play contrasted to He went out to play) used **pronouns** or **nouns** within and across sentences to avoid headings and sub-headings to aid presentation capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks,

Punctuation

capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in a list, apostrophes to mark missing letters and for contracted form, possessive singular and apostrophes to mark plural possession, inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech, use commas after fronted adverbials

Use of brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis, to use a colon to introduce a list, use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

- Year 1
- Year 2
- Year 3
- Year 4
- Year 5