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How To Use This Document

This document is intended to be used alongside any existing school assessment tools. Literacy Counts has drawn upon a range of current assessment information, including statutory National Curriculum requirements and research. The document will also aid teachers in gaining a deeper understanding of progress across each of the following strands:

- Composition
- Grammar and Punctuation
- Spelling
- Handwriting
- Evaluating and Editing

It may also assist in identify gaps in learning and consequently inform planning as well as helping with the identification of whole school priorities for improvement.

It will help signpost schools so skills and knowledge are built upon year on year.

Progression Counts: Composition

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Draw upon what they have read Say out loud what they are going to write about Compose a sentence orally before writing it (with support) Read some of their writing aloud 	 Plan and say out loud what they will write about Write ideas and key words including vocabulary Encapsulate what they want to say sentence by sentence Write sentences that are sequenced to form a short narrative (real or fictional) Write poetry and for different purposes 	 Discuss, record and orally rehearse their ideas before writing including dialogue Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Begin to organise ideas into paragraphs Structure text types across a range of genres mostly correctly Use present and past tense forms of verbs mostly correctly Use noun phrases expanded by the addition of a modifying adjective, nouns and prepositional phrases (e.g. <i>The rainbow coloured fish jumped out of the deep water.</i>) Use coordinate conjunctions (<i>and, but, or, so</i>) and subordinate conjunctions (<i>when, if, that, because</i>) to extend sentences Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs (e.g. then, next) and prepositions (e.g. before, in) Draw upon material read
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Draw upon what they have read Orally rehearse a sentence before going on to write it Sequence sentences to form short narratives Read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher 	 Plan and say out loud what they will write about Write poetry and for different purposes Write ideas and key words including vocabulary Encapsulate what they want to say sentence by sentence Write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear 	 Write narratives, describing setting and characters within a storyline or plot Use paragraphing to group related material, focusing on a theme or topic In non-narrative, use simple organisational devices (heading and subheadings) Use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (<i>e.g. 'He has gone out to play' in contrast to 'He went out to play.'</i>) Extend sentences using a wider range of conjunctions other than those stated in the working towards standard Express time, place and cause using conjunctions (<i>e.g. before, after, while</i>), adverbs (<i>e.g. soon, therefore</i>) and prepositions (<i>e.g. before, after, during, because of</i>) Draw upon material read Use, when appropriate, figurative language included metaphors and similes
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Draw upon what they have read Begin to write for different purposes such as real events, poetry, narratives and personal experiences Sequence sentences confidently to form short narratives Produce more extended pieces of writing to demonstrate greater coherenc 	 Write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear Understand and use specific year 2 terminology (noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, past tense, present tense, apostrophe, comma) 	 Write narratives with controlled and considered development of character, plot and detailed description Use with confidence different sentence types Make appropriate and ambitious vocabulary and grammar choices to interest and entertain the reader and create effect Consistently use paragraphs to structure writing, showing a change of time In non-narrative, use a wide range of organisational devices to inform and engage an intended audience (headings, sub-headings, bullet points for a list, numbers for stages, captions for pictures

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Discuss, record and orally rehearse their ideas before writing including dialogue Write narratives, describing setting and characters within a storyline or plot Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Write narratives, describing setting and characters within a storyline or plot Write narratives, describing setting and characters within a storyline or plot Write, with increasing confidence, a range of genre forms In non-narrative work, use simple organisational devices such as headings and sub- headings Draw upon material read 	 Write for a range of purposes Plan their writing: Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing Write narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write: Write narratives, describing setting, characters and atmosphere Begin to use dialogue to convey character 	 Draw upon material read Write for a range of purposes In narratives, describe settings and characters Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 In narratives, create increasingly effective and complex settings, characters and plot In non-narrative work, use organisational devices such as headings and sub headings with increasing effect Draw upon material read Write in a range of genre forms 	 Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing Plan their writing: Note and develop initial ideas drawing on reading and research Write narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write: Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Describe setting, characters and atmosphere and using dialogue to sometimes convey character and advance the action Précising longer passages Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (<i>e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining</i>) Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear 	 Draw upon material read Plan their writing by identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing) In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action Distinguish between the language of formal and informal speech Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Write narratives with controlled and considered development of character, plot and detailed description Effectively develop mood and atmosphere Write confidently in a range of genre forms Make appropriate and ambitious vocabulary and grammar choices to interest and entertain the reader and create effect Understand and effectively use figurative language, including similes and metaphors 	 In narratives, describing setting, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing) Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register 	 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 Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear Use a thesaurus to select more focused language

Progression Counts: Grammar & Punctuation

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Join words together to make a coherent sentence Join words and clauses using 'and' Separate words in writing using spaces some of the time Use capital letters for names of people and the personal pronoun <i>I</i> some of the time Begin to use some capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Understand and use specific Y1 terminology (<i>letter, capital letter, word, sentence, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</i>) 	 Demarcate some sentences with capital letters and full stops Use co-ordination (e.g. and / but) and some subordination (e.g. if / because) to join clauses Understand and use specific Year 2 terminology (noun, statement, question, exclamation, command, suffix, adjective, past tense, present tense,) 	 Demarcate most sentences with full stops, mostly correctly Demarcate most sentences with capital letters, mostly correctly Use question marks mostly correctly, with mostly correctly Use exclamation marks mostly correctly Use apostrophes for commonly contracted forms e.g
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Join words together to make a coherent sentence Leave spaces between words Join words and clauses using and Can separate words in writing using spaces most of the time Use some capital letters for names of people, some places, some days of the week and the personal pronoun <i>I</i> mostly correctly Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences with increasing accuracy mostly correctly Understand and use specific Y1 terminology (<i>letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</i>) 	 Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question and exclamation marks correctly when required (with increasing accuracy) Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command Use some expanded noun phrases to describe and specify Use the singular apostrophe for possession Use commas in a list Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. he is drumming, she is shouting) Understand and use specific Year 2 terminology (noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, past tense, present tense, apostrophe, comma) 	 Demarcate sentences with full stops, with occasional error Demarcate sentences with capital letters, with occasional error Use question marks mostly correctly, with occasional error Use exclamation marks mostly correctly, with occasional error Use apostrophes consistently to mark the possession of singular nouns Begin to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Understand and use specific year 3 terminology (<i>preposition</i>, <i>conjunction</i>, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel letter, inverted commas and speech marks)
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Use capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I mostly correctly Use many capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences with increasing accuracy and control OR mostly correctly Beginning to develop a greater range of conjunctions (e.g. because, but) Understand and use specific Year 1 terminology (<i>letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</i>) 	 Use the punctuation taught at Key Stage 1 mostly correctly Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify <i>appropriately</i> In a range of writing use subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses confidently and appropriately 	 Use a wide range of punctuation correctly: Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in lists and apostrophes to mark contraction and the possession of singular nouns Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech mostly correctly

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Begin to use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. The teacher is expanded to; the strict Maths teacher with curly hair) Begin to use fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day) sometimes followed by a comma Use paragraphing to group related material, focusing on a theme or topic Begin to use pronouns or nouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion Use inverted commas mostly accurately for direct speech Use standard English forms sometimes correctly (e.g. we were instead of we was, I did instead of I done) 	 Use a wide range of punctuation correctly: full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for contraction and possession and inverted commas 	 Use paragraphs to organise ideas Begin to use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs Use some of the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech) Use of the colon to introduce a list and the semi-colon within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information In non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points, columns, tables) Use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly Understand and use specific year 6 terminology (subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipses, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet point)
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Use fronted adverbials (<i>e.g. Later that day</i>) mostly correctly Use paragraphing to organise ideas around a theme Select appropriate pronouns or nouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech mostly correctly (<i>e.g. comma after the reporting clause, punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>) Use a new line for a new speak when writing direct speech Use apostrophes to mark plural possession (<i>e.g. The girl's name, the girls' names</i>) Use commas after fronted adverbials as appropriate Understand and use specific Y4 terminology (<i>determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial</i>) 	 Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) and use adverbials of time and number to link ideas across paragraphs Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Understand and use specific Year 5 terminology (modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity 	 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 the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms, figurative language) within and across paragraphs Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little) Use the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse/The window in the greenhouse was broken.) Use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech) Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up) Understand and use specific Year 6 terminology (subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipses, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet point)
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Consistently use paragraphs to structure writing, showing a change of time In non-narrative, use a wide range of organisational devices to inform and engage an intended audience (headings, subheadings, bullet points for a list, numbers for stages, captions for pictures) Use a wide range of punctuation correctly: Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, questions marks, commas in lists and apostrophes to mark contraction and the possession of singular nouns Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech mostly correctly 	 Confidently use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech) 	Use the range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 2 correctly (e.g. semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.

Progression Counts: Spelling

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Spell some words containing each of the 40+ phonemes Spell some common exception words Spell some days of the week Spell the consonant digraphs and vowel digraphs used in reception Segment spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sound Some of the sounds taught in year 1 (English Appendix Spelling) Use regular plural noun suffix – s (e.g. dog, dogs) Name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names and the sounds 	 Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling some words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others Spell some common exception words Nouns using suffixes using ness/er and by compounding (e.g. whiteboard, superman) Form adjectives using suffixes using -ful, -less Use suffixes er/est Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling some correctly 	 Add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (from KS1): -ing, -ed, -est, -y, -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly Spell most common exception words from Year 2 Spell all homophones/near homophones from the Year 2 list, i.e. there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, sea/see, bear/bare, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew and knight/night Use the forms a/an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel Use the first letter of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Spell most words containing each of the 40+ phonemes Spell most common exception words Spell most days of the week Spell most of the sounds taught in year 1 (English Appendix Spelling) Spell words with adjacent consonants Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping helped, helper) and – est where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word Use prefix words starting with un and understand how it changes the meaning (e.g. unkind, undoing) Begin to use regular plural noun suffixes – s/es (e.g. dog, dogs, wish, wishes 	 Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others Spell many common exception words Add suffixes to spell some words correctly in their writing (e.gment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly) Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly Spell some contracted forms correctly Spell some common homophones and near homophones correctly 	 Spell mostly correctly, words with prefixes: sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, un-, dis-, mis-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, re Spell mostly correctly words with suffixes: -tion, -sion, - ation, -ture, -sure, -ly, -ally, -ed and er Spell at least half the words in the yr3/4 NC list Spell at least half of the homophones and near homophones from the Y3/4 appendix Begin to explore and understand how word families are based upon common words and are related in form and meaning e.g. solve, solution, insoluble Use the first two letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary Begin to build a varied and rich vocabulary
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 All of the sounds taught in year 1 (English Appendix Spelling) with occasional error 	 Spell most common exception words Spell by segmenting spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling most correctly Spell most common homophones and some near homophones correctly Spell many contracted forms correctly Add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.gment, - ness, -ful, -less, -ly) 	 Use the first three or more letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Spell at least half of the homophones and near homophones from the Y3/4 appendix Spell at least half the words in the yr3/4 NC list and majority of focus spelling rules in appendix 1 Begin to spell correctly common prefixes and suffixes 	 Spell correctly most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and begin to spell correctly some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list 	 Spell correctly most words from the Year 3 / Year 4 spelling list, and some words from the Year 5 / Year 6 spelling list Spell correctly some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list and efficiently use a dictionary to check the spelling Use a thesaurus efficiently
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Spell most of the homophones and near homophones from the Year 3/4 appendix Spell most of the words in the Year3/4 NC list and majority of focus spelling rules in Appendix 1 Spell mostly correctly words with suffixes: -tion, -sion, - ation, -ture, -sure, -ly, -ally, -ous, -cian Spell mostly correctly words that contain the <i>i</i> sound spelt with a y (<i>e.g. Egypt, gym, myth</i>) Spell mostly correctly words that contain the <i>k</i> sound spelt ch (<i>e.g. chemist, echo, character</i>) Spell mostly correctly words with the <i>sh</i> sound spelt ch (<i>e.g. chemist, echo, character</i>) Spell mostly correctly words with the <i>g</i> sound spelt <i>ch</i> (<i>e.g. chef, machine, brochure</i>) Spell mostly correctly words with the <i>g</i> sound spelt <i>gue</i> and the <i>k</i> sound spelt <i>que</i> (<i>e.g. tongue, antique, league, unique</i>) Spell the <i>u</i> sound spelt <i>ou</i> (<i>e.g. young, touch, double</i>) Use standard English forms mostly correctly (e.g. <i>we were instead of we was, l did instead of l done</i>) Use the first two letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 	 Spell correctly most words from the Year 3 / Year 4 spelling list, and some words from the Year 5 / Year 6 spelling list Can convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. ate, ise, ify) Spell words with the following patterns; -cious, - tious, -cial, -tial, -able, -ably, -ibly, -ant, -ance/ancy, -ation Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer Words with the sound spelt ei after c (<i>e.g. deceive, ceiling</i>) Words containing the letter string -ough Words with silent letters (<i>e.g. doubt, island, thistle</i>) 	 Spell words with the following patterns; (-anc, -ancy, -ent, -ence, -ency, Use the hyphen to join a prefix to a root word e,g, coordinate, re-enter) Understand and use a range of homophones and other words that are often confused (e.g. advise/advice, practise/practice, heard/herd, mourning/morning) 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
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Spell words with the s sound spelt sc (e.g. science, crescent, scene, fascinate) Spell words with the ay sound spelt ei, eigh or ey (e.g. vein, eight, obey, neighbour) 	 Spell correctly most words from the year 5 / Year 6 spelling list 	NB There are no additional statements for spelling within this standard

Progression Counts: Handwriting

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Sit correctly at a table, holding the pencil comfortably and correctly Begin to form some lower case letters in the right direction, starting and finishing in the right place Begin to form capital letters and digits 0 - 9 	 Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing Form capital letters and digits of the correct size and orientation to each other and to lower case letters Sit letters on the line Use spacing between words 	 Use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters in most of their writing From Year 2 EXS - form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Sit correctly at a table, holding the pencil comfortably and correctly Form lower case letters in the right direction, starting and finishing in the right place Form capital letters and digits 0 – 9 Begin to understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways 	 Form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters Sit letters on the line 	 Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined.
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Sit correctly at a table, holding the pencil comfortably and correctly Form lower case letters in the right direction and of a relative size to each other, starting and finishing in the right place (Year 2) Form capital letters and digits 0 – 9 fluently Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) Sit letters on the line 	 Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters. 	Further develop joined handwriting

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Develop legible joined and fluent handwriting 	 Write legibly and fluently 	➢ Write legibly
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting paying particular attention to downstrokes of letters, ascenders and descenders 	 Write legibly and fluently 	Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting paying particular attention to downstrokes of letters, ascenders and descenders 	 Write legibly and fluently with increasing speed 	 Write legibly and fluently with increasing speed NB There are no additional statements for handwriting within this standard

Progression Counts: Evaluate and Edit

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Discuss what has been written with a teacher/other pupils Change some errors made in learned graphemes e.g. My <i>fut</i> is big becomes My foot is big. 	 Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with a teacher and other pupils 	 With support identify some spelling and punctuation errors and make some corrections
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Discuss what has been written with a teacher/other pupils Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense Change some errors with support and some independently 	 Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with a teacher and other pupils Re-read to check their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used to correctly and consistently 	 Evaluate the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Identify some spelling and punctuation errors and make some changes to grammar and vocabulary
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Discuss what has been written with a teacher/other pupils Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense Change some errors with increased independence 	 Make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing Evaluate their writing with a teacher and other pupils Re-read to check their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used to correctly and consistently 	 Identify most spelling and punctuation errors and edit work, making improvements to grammar and vocabulary

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard	Working towards the expected standard
 Identify some spelling and most punctuation errors and make some changes to grammar and vocabulary 	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing some 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 Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors 	 Use a thesaurus to select more focused language Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing some 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 (e.g. The apples is on the tree/The apples are on the tree Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors
Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at the expected standard
 Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors 	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing <i>some</i> changes necessary 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 (e.g. The apples is on the tree/The apples are on the tree Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors Use a thesaurus to select more focused language 	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing <i>most</i> 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 (e.g. The apples is on the tree/The apples are on the tree) Distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors
Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth	Working at greater depth
 Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors 	 Proposing <i>most</i> changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning Distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register 	 Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Propose necessary changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning consistently Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear