



## Year 4 Writing Skills

### All Saints' CE Primary School

<b>Transcription: Spelling</b>
Spells correctly <b>most</b> words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list**(WTS)
<b>Transcription: Handwriting</b>
Uses the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.
Most writing is joined and <b>legible (WTS)</b> because the letters are consistently formed and well-spaced (lines of writing are spaced so that ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch).
<b>Writing: Composition and Effect</b>
Writes for a range of purposes (WTS)
<b>Often</b> describes settings and characters in narratives (WTS).
<b>Often</b> chooses appropriate words and phrases to have an effect on the reader and makes their writing more interesting.
Includes <b>most</b> of the main features of the genre, e.g. use characters/settings/plot in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of second person for instructions.
<b>Writing: Text Structure and Organisation</b>
<b>Often</b> uses paragraphs or sections to organise writing e.g. use the main idea (theme) and use sentences to develop it (WTS).
<b>Often</b> in non-narrative writing, uses simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points) (WTS).
<b>Often</b> writes clear openings (introduction) and endings (conclusion).
<b>Often</b> uses simple nouns, pronouns and adverbials to link <b>paragraphs</b> and avoid repetition.
<b>Often</b> uses simple nouns, pronouns and adverbials to link <b>sentences</b> and avoid repetition
<b>Writing: Sentence Structure and Punctuation</b>
<b>Often</b> uses <b>co-ordinating conjunctions</b> ( <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> ) to join clauses.
<b>Often</b> uses <b>subordinating conjunctions</b> ( <i>when, if, that, because, before, after, while, although</i> ) to express time, place and cause.
<b>Often</b> uses adverbs ( <i>then, next, soon</i> ) and prepositions to express time, place and cause.
Uses a range of fronted adverbials to start sentences in different ways.
<b>Often</b> uses more complex expanded noun phrases for description and detail, when the text type requires it (the <u>blue</u> butterfly <u>with large wings</u> , the <u>strict</u> maths teacher <u>with curly hair</u> ).
<b>Nearly always</b> uses present and past tense correctly. <b>Often</b> uses the present perfect form of verbs (e.g I have walked) in contrast to the past tense.
Sentences <b>always</b> make sense (plurals are mostly correct and often use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' (e.g. an apple, a carrot (vowels =an))
<b>Often</b> uses commas for fronted adverbials and lists correctly.
<b>Nearly always</b> uses inverted commas to show the beginning and end of speech.
<b>Mostly</b> uses basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas for lists) correctly (WTS)
<b>Mostly</b> uses apostrophes to mark possession (the girl's name or the girls' names) and contraction (shouldn't/couldn't) (WTS).