



Intent Statement for Writing

Writing has an important place in both education and society. It is an essential skill and the ability to write with confidence, creativity and accuracy is a tool which will support a child through life. At Silverhill, our aim is to ensure that every child within our school, regardless of background, leaves as a competent writer, with an understanding of the conventions of Standard English and when to use it effectively. This ability to write with confidence for a range of purposes and audiences ensures that children leave Silverhill fully prepared for their secondary education, ready to achieve their aspirations and thrive in their adult life

A secure knowledge of spelling and grammar and an understanding of how to draft and edit writing is taught throughout the school in a systematic way, with objectives for each group progressively mapped out to ensure all pupils are given the acquired skills and knowledge necessary to be successful writers. The content of writing lessons is planned to build on children's previous knowledge as well as introduce new learning in a fun and memorable way. Children leave Silverhill having been immersed in a broad range of different genres, developing a deep understanding of the features and how to construct them effectively with clear purpose, both in the classroom and beyond education.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Spelling	Spell words by	I can spell words	I can segment	I can use further	I can use further	I can use further	I can use further
	identifying the	containing each of	spoken words into	prefixes and	prefixes and	prefixes and	prefixes and
	sounds and then	the 40+ phonemes	phonemes and	understand how to	understand how to	suffixes and	suffixes and
	writing the sound	already taught.	represent these by	add them (un-, dis-	add them (sub-,	understand how to	understand how to
	with letter/s.		graphemes.	, mis-, re-).	inter-, super-, anti-	add them (e.g.	add them (e.g.
		I can spell common			, auto-, im-, ir, il-).	cious, tious, cial,	cious, tious, cial,
	Spell words by	exception words.	I can learn new	I can use further		tial, ence, ance,	tial, ence, ance,
	identifying sounds in		ways of spelling	suffixes and	I can use further	able, ibly).	able, ibly).
	them and	I can spell days of	phonemes for	understand how to	suffixes and		
	representing the	the week.	which one or more	add them (-ly, -	understand how to	I can spell some	I can spell some
	sounds with a letter		spellings are	ous)	add them (-ation, -	words with silent	words with silent
	or letters.	I can name letters	already known.		ly, -ous, 'shun'	letters e.g. knight,	letters e.g. knight,
		of the alphabet		I can spell common	sound)	psalm, solemn.	psalm, solemn.
		and name them in	I can spell common	exception words.			
		order.	exception words.		I can spell common	I can spell further	I can spell further
		I can use the		I can start to use a	exception words.	homophones e.g.	homophones e.g.
		suffixes -s and -es.	I can form nouns	dictionary to check		cereal/serial,	cereal/serial,
		Sullixes -5 allu -es.	using suffixes such	meanings of words	I can use the first	practise/practice.	practise/practice.
		I can use the	as -ness, -er and by	and spellings.	two or three		
		suffixes -ing, -ed, -	compounding e.g.	Lean annly analling	letters of a word to	I can apply spelling	I can apply spelling
		er and -est where	superman,	I can apply spelling	check its spelling in	rules from English	rules from English
		no change to the	whiteboard.	rules from English	a dictionary.	Appendix 1.	Appendix 1.
		spelling is needed.	I can form	Appendix 1.	Lean annly analling	I can learn	I can learn
		spennig is necueu.		I can investigate	I can apply spelling		
		I can use the prefix	adjectives using	word families	rules from English	common Year 5/6	common Year 5/6
		-un e.g. unkind.	suffixes such as -	based on common	Appendix 1.	words without	words without
			ful, -less.	words e.g. solve,	I can investigate	specific patterns.	specific patterns.
		I can apply simple		solution, dissolve.	word families	I can use the first	I can use the first
		spelling rules from		Jointion, dissolve.	based on common	three or four	three or four
					baseu on common	tillee of four	tiffee of four





	English Appendix	I can use the	I can use the	words e.g. solve,	letters of a word to	letters of a word to
	1.	suffixes -er, -est in	correct article (a	solution, dissolve.	check spelling.	check spelling.
		adjectives.	and an) before the			
	I can write from		next word.	I can use the	I can use	I can use
	memory simple	I can use -ly to turn		correct article (a	dictionaries to	dictionaries to
	sentences dictated	adjectives into	I can write from	and an) before the	check spelling and	check spelling and
	by the teacher	adverbs.	memory simple	next word. I can.	meaning of words.	meaning of words.
	using words		sentences dictated			
	taught.	I can apply spelling	by the teacher	I understand that	I can use a	I can use a
		rules from English	using words	determiners make	thesaurus.	thesaurus.
		Appendix 1.	taught.	reference to a	l can convert	l can convert
		I can write from		noun e.g. his, this,	nouns or	nouns or
		memory simple		my, your, the.	adjectives into	adjectives into
		sentences dictated		I understand	verbs using	verbs using
		by the teacher		possessive	suffixes e.gate, -	suffixes e.gate, -
		using words		pronouns e.g.	ise, ify.	ise, ify.
		taught.		mine, yours, hers,	130, 114.	130, 114.
		taagiit.		theirs.	I can use verb	I can use verb
		I can distinguish		then 3.	prefixes e.g dis-,	prefixes e.g dis-,
		between		I can spell further	de-, mis-, over-, re-	de-, mis-, over-, re-
		homophones and		homophones (e.g.		
		near homophones.		bawl/ball,		
				break/brake)		I know the
						difference
				I can use Standard		between informal
				English forms for		and formal
				verbs e.g. we were		speech/writing e.g.
				instead of we was,		find out-discover,
				I did instead of I		ask for-request, go
				done.		in-enter.
				I can write from		I know how words
				memory simple		are related as
				sentences dictated		synonyms and
				by the teacher		antonyms e.g.
				using words		big/huge, cold/hot.
				taught.		J. J





	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Writer	Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. Write some or all of their name. Write some letters accurately and then recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense	I can write sentences by saying out loud what I am going to write about. I can compose a sentence orally before writing it. I can write sequences of sentences to form short narratives. I can re-read my writing to check that it makes sense. I can discuss what I have written with the teacher or other pupils. I can read my writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by other children and the teacher.	I can plan and say out loud what I am going to write about. I can write down ideas, notes and key vocabulary before beginning writing. I can show positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by writing about different genres: personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional), real events and poetry. I can write for different purposes. I can add detail to interest the reader. I can make simple additions and corrections to my writing by reviewing it with the teacher or peers. (e.g proof reading/correct verb tenses/errors in SPaG).	I can plan my writing by discussing and recording ideas. I can plan my writing using structures from similar writing e.g. sub-headings. I can compose and rehearse sentences orally. I am beginning to use paragraphs to group related material. I am beginning to develop settings in narratives. I am beginning to develop characters in narratives. I am beginning to of develop characters in narratives. I am beginning to of develop characters in narratives. I can use headings and sub-headings to organise my writing. I can evaluate and edit my writing, assessing the effectiveness of it. I can suggest ways to improve my writing e.g. grammar and vocabulary.	I can plan my writing by discussing and recording ideas. I can plan my writing using structures from similar writing e.g. sub-headings. I can compose and rehearse sentences orally to build a rich vocabulary and a range of sentence structures. I can draft and write by organising paragraphs around a theme. I can develop characters, settings and plot in narratives. I can write for a range of purposes. I can use organisational features in nonfiction writing e.g. sub-headings, bullet points. I can assess the effectiveness of	I can plan my writing by identifying the audience and purpose of the writing. I can choose the appropriate form of writing and use its features. I can note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research. I can plan, draft, write and edit my writing to ensure that it is improved. I can use organisation and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining. I can write paragraphs that make sense if read alone. I can write cohesively and at	I can plan my writing by identifying the audience and purpose of the writing. I can choose the appropriate form of writing and use its features. I can note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research. I can plan, draft, write and edit my writing to ensure that it is improved. I can develop a view point and sustain in through my writing. I can use appropriate layout devices across a broad genre of texts. I can write paragraphs that make sense if read alone. I can use devices to build cohesion within and across





			I can re-read my	my own and	length within a	paragraphs e.g.
			writing to check for	other's writing and	paragraph.	adverbials (in
			spelling and	suggest		contrast, as a
			punctuation errors.	improvements.	I can link ideas	consequence),
					across paragraphs	repetition.
			I can read aloud my	I can suggest	using adverbials of	
			writing with	changes to	time (e.g. later),	I can link ideas
			intonation, tone and	vocabulary and	place (e.g. nearby)	across paragraphs
			volume.	grammar to	and number (e.g.	using adverbials of
				improve	secondly).	time (e.g. later),
				consistency e.g.		place (e.g. nearby)
				pronouns.	I can use ideas	and number (e.g.
					authors use to	secondly).
				I can proof-read to	develop	
				check for spelling	characters and	I can use ideas
				and punctuation	settings in	authors use to
				errors.	narratives.	develop
						characters and
				I can read aloud	I can describe	settings in
				my writing with	settings,	narratives.
				intonation, tone	characters and	
				and volume.	atmosphere in	I can select
					narrative.	appropriate
						grammar and
					I can integrate	vocabulary,
					dialogue to show	understanding
					character and	how choices can
					advance the	change and
					action.	enhance meaning.
						cimarice meaning.
					I can discuss the	I can describe
					effectiveness of	settings,
					my own and	characters and
					other's writing and	atmosphere in
					suggest	narrative.
					improvements.	nunutive.
					p	I can integrate
					I can suggest	dialogue to show
					changes to	character and
					vocabulary,	advance the
					grammar and	action.
					punctuation.	action.
					L	
	I .	1		1		





			I can proof-read to	I can precis a
			check for spelling	longer passage to
			and punctuation	create a shorter
			errors.	passage with the
				same meaning.
			I can perform my	
			compositions,	I can suggest
			using tone,	changes to
			volume and	vocabulary,
			movement so the	grammar and
			meaning is clear.	punctuation.
			I can use a	I can proof-read to
			consistent tense	check for spelling
			throughout my	and punctuation
			piece of writing.	errors.
				l sam amazuna tha
				I can ensure the
				correct subject
				and verb
				agreement when
				using singular and plural e.g. The dog
				has The dogs
				have
				I can distinguish
				between spoken
				and written
				language and
				choose the most
				appropriate.
				I can use a
				consistent tense
				throughout my
				piece of writing.
				Loop weite in
				I can write in
				formal and
				informal tone
				appropriately,





			choosing the correct register.
			I can assess the effectiveness of my own and others writing, consequently making improvements.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Presentation	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others	I can sit correctly at a table with the correct pencil grip. I can leave space between words. I can form lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. I can form capital letters. I can form the digits 0 - 9. I understand which letters are formed in similar ways.	I can leave space between words which reflects the size of the letters. I can form lower case letters of the correct size in relation to one another I can join some letters and know when not to join letters. I can write capital letters of the correct size in relation to lower case letters. I can write digits of the correct	I can use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters and know when it is better to not join. I am increasing the legibility of my handwriting e.g. parallel down strokes, clear ascenders/descenders.	I use a consistent and legible style of handwriting. My letters are an even size and evenly spaced.	I can write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed. I know what standard of handwriting is appropriate for the task e.g. notemaking, labelling diagrams, algebra.	I can write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed. I know what standard of handwriting is appropriate for the task e.g. notemaking, labelling diagrams, algebra





size and orientation.		
I can leave space between words which reflects the size of the letters.		

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Punctuation	Write short sentences with words with known letter- sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.	I can punctuate my sentences using capital letters and full stops. I can use a question mark and an exclamation mark. I can use capital letters for the names of people and the pronoun 'I'. I can use capital letters for the names of places. I can use capital letters for the names of places. I can use capital letters for the days of the week.	I can punctuate my sentences using capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. I can use capital letters for proper nouns. I can use commas to separate items in a list. I can use apostrophes to show missing letters (omission). I can use apostrophes to show singular possession in nouns e.g. the	I can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. I can use basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, question/exclamation marks) accurately. I can use commas within lists and 'and' between the last items. I can use apostrophes for a wider range of omission. I can accurately use apostrophes to show singular possession in nouns e.g. the girl's name (possession).	I can accurately use inverted commas and additional speech punctuation for direct speech. I can use a new line for a new speaker when writing dialogue. I can use basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, question/exclamation marks) accurately. I can use apostrophes for singular possession and plural possession (e.g. men's shoes, girls' shoes). I know the grammatical difference between a plural and a possessive 's'.	I can accurately use basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, apostrophes, question/exclamation marks). I can use speech punctuation accurately. I am beginning to use pairs of brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis. I can use an ellipsis for effect. I can use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. I can use colons to introduce a list.	I can accurately use basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, question/exclamation marks, commas, speech punctuation). I can use apostrophes for possession and omission. I can use pairs of brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis. I can use an ellipsis to pause or miss out words for effect. I can accurately use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. I can use a semicolon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.





	girl's name (possession).	l can use commas after fronted adverbials.	I can use a colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists.
			I can use bullet points to list information.
			I can use hyphens to avoid ambiguity e.g. man eating shark = man-eating shark, recover = re-cover.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sentences	Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop	Year 1 I can join words and clauses with 'and'.	I can join words and clauses using co-ordination e.g. and, but, or. I can join words and clauses using subordination e.g. when, if, that, because, so. I can use '-ly' sentence openers e.g. Usually, Eventually, Finally, Carefully, Slowly. I can link ideas and events e.g. last time, also, then, next, finally.	I can use conjunctions to show time, place and cause e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because, next, soon, before. I can use adverbs to show when and where e.g. now, at night, soon, yesterday, here, everywhere, inside. I can use prepositions to state where e.g. before, after,	I can use a wider range of connectives e.g. however, therefore, finally, meanwhile, on the other hand. I can use fronted adverbials to say when, where and how things are done e.g. Later that day, / Walking down the street, I can use prepositions to state time, place and cause.	I can use a wider range of conjunctions and cohesive devices e.g. additionally, furthermore, in contrast, most of all, for example. I can use fronted adverbials to say when things are done e.g. Later that day, /Throughout the night, I can use fronted adverbials to say where things are done (ing verb clauses) e.g.	I can use a wider range of conjunctions and cohesive devices e.g. additionally, furthermore, in contrast, most of all, for example, even though, due to I can select and use a range of fronted adverbials to say when, where and how things are done for purpose. I can use fronted adverbials to say where things are
			and events e.g. last time, also,	prepositions to state where e.g.	state time, place	where things are done (ing verb	adverbials to say





	statement, question, exclamation, command.	I can use conjunctions to begin sentences. I am beginning to recognise and use subordinate clauses.	looking around, he spotted the book. I can use 'ed' words to begin sentences e.g. Frightened, Tom ran home. Exhausted, the soldier lay down.	I can use fronted adverbials to say how things are done (ly clauses) e.g. Quickly scurrying along, the mouse I can use expanded 'ed' clauses to begin sentences e.g. Encouraged by the bright weather, Jane set off on her walk. I can use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose or that. I can write a sentence of three for action e.g. Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into his seat. I can use subordinate clauses and manipulate where to use them in sentences. I can use short sentences for emphasis and to	street, / Glancing up, he I can use fronted adverbials to say how things are done (ly clauses) e.g. Quickly scurrying along, the mouse I can use expanded 'ed' clauses to begin and within sentences e.g. Poor Tom, exhausted by the run, made his way home. I can use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose or that. I can use passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence e.g. Passive = The glass was dropped by Tom. I can use extra clauses to make my writing succinct. I can choose to use short
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		move action on quickly.	sentences and long sentences for effect.
			I can understand and use subjunctive mood.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy.	Use some of their	I can use simple	I can use the past	I can use the	I can choose	I can use adverbs	I can use adverbs,
	print and letter	adjectives to	and present tense	perfect form of	nouns or	to show degrees	modal verbs and
	knowledge in their	describe.	correctly in my	verbs to show	pronouns	of possibility e.g.	conditionals as
	early writing. For		writing.	time and cause	appropriately for	perhaps, surely,	needed to create
	example: writing a			e.g. I have, she	clarity, cohesion	certainly,	cohesion.
	pretend shopping		I can use the	has.	and to avoid	definitely,	
	list that starts at the		progressive form		repetition.	probably, clearly,	I can use modal
	top of the page;		of tense e.g. I am	I can choose		possibly.	verbs and
	writing 'm' for		buying, they are	nouns or	I can expand		conditionals e.g.
	mummy.		going, he was	pronouns	noun phrases by	I can use modal	ifmight, should,
		shouting.	appropriately for	adding modified	verbs e.g. might,	will, must, could	
			clarity and to	adjectives, nouns	should, will, must,		
		I can use	avoid repetition.	and preposition	could and	I can use	
		expanded noun		phrases e.g. the	conditionals.	expanded noun	
		phrases for	I can use	strict maths		phrases to convey	
		description or	expanded noun	teacher with curly	I can select	complicated	
		specification e.g.	phrases e.g. the	hair.	appropriate yet	information	
		the blue	really strict		adventurous	concisely.	
			butterfly, plain	teacher.	I can use choose	adjectives, verbs,	
			flour.		appropriate yet	nouns and	l can use
				I can use more	adventurous	adverbs.	adverbial phrases
			I can use	adventurous	adjectives to		(modify verbs or
			adjectives to	adjectives to	describe.	I can use	adjectives) in my
			describe.	describe.		adverbial phrases	writing.
					I can choose	(modify verbs or	
			I can choose	I can select	more specific	adjectives) in my	I can choose and
			adventurous	adventurous	technical nouns	writing.	use effective
			verbs to use in	verbs to use in	and verbs.		figurative
			my writing.	my writing.		I can use some	
						empty words in	





			I can use some adverbs in my writing.	I can use adverbs in my writing to modify verbs e.g. slowly, bravely, fearfully. I can use similes in my writing.	I can choose where to use adverbs in my sentences. I can use similes and can begin sentences with similes. I can use onomatopoeia for effect.	my writing e.g. Somehow someone had broken the pen. I can use metaphors for effect. I can use relevant similes. I can use personification.	language for a purpose. I know the difference between informal speech/writing e.g. find out – discover, ask for – request, go in – enter.
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