

End of Key stage 2 statutory assessment: Working towards, **Working at**, *Greater depth*.

Adapted from Babcock Idp document

The pupil can:

write for a range of purposes

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)

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)

in narratives, describe settings and characters

in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere

integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action

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)

distinguish between the language of speech and writing³ and choose the appropriate register

exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this

use paragraphs to organise ideas

in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)

use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs

use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing

use ... mostly correctly

capital letters

full stops

question marks

commas for lists

apostrophes for contraction

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[^]

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 most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list,^{*} and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary

write legibly¹

maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed²

[There are no additional statements for spelling or handwriting]

* These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to spell.

[^] This relates to punctuation taught in the national curriculum, which is detailed in the grammar and punctuation appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 2). Pupils are expected to be able to use the range of punctuation shown here in their writing, but this does not mean that every single punctuation mark must be evident.

¹ At this standard, there is no specific requirement for a pupil's handwriting to be joined.

² The national curriculum states that pupils should be taught to 'use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined'.

³ Pupils should recognise that certain features of spoken language (e.g. contracted verb forms, other grammatical informality, colloquial expressions, long coordinated sentences) are less likely in writing and be able to select alternative vocabulary and grammar.