

# Writing Progression English Curriculum: Year 6 Sentence Level

Phonics & Spelling	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Sentence Types
<p><b>Secure Y5 spellings</b></p> <p>Co-ordinate Re-enter Co-operate Deceive Ceiling Receive Bought Thought Enough Rough Dough Although Thorough Plough Through Doubt Island Solemn Lamb Practise - (verb) to practise Practice - (noun) spellings practice Advise - (verb) to advise someone Advice - (noun) to be given advice Guessed - (verb) to be guessing an answer Guest - (noun) the guest at a party Morning - (noun) time of the day</p>	<p><b>Ensure children are secure with Y5 sentence types etc.</b></p> <p><b>Subjunctive forms in writing</b> Is used to express intention or proposal about the future. Often used for very formal language. Uses verbs such as: Suggest Recommend Insist</p> <p>Uses adjectives such as: Important Essential Imperative Crucial</p> <p>Eg It is essential that you take the correct dosage of medication.</p> <p><b>Use of colon to introduction lists</b> It is important to remember a colon introduces a list only when the list is attached to a completed main clause: eg On our farm we grow three crops: wheat, corn and soya beans.</p> <p><b>Use of bullet points to list information</b> Bullet points follow a colon Be consistent with punctuation eg if using capital letters after bullet points use them throughout the text eg Mr Mole won the following events:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egg and spoon race.</li> <li>• Toss the pancake.</li> <li>• Apple bobbing.</li> </ul> </p>	<p>See Y5 list +</p> <p><b><u>If, then</u></b> If I hadn't found that watch, if the alarm hadn't gone off, if it hadn't scared those burglars, then I wouldn't be sitting here today.</p> <p><b><u>Noun, which, who, where</u></b> My mother. Who is 72, is very young for her age.</p> <p><b><u>The more, the more</u></b> The less happy he became, the less likely he was to smile. The more happy she became, the more talkative she became.</p> <p><b><u>Use of openers</u></b> Meanwhile, back in the classroom, Keira was completing her work.</p> <p>Although the sun was shining, it felt extremely cold in the brisk Autumn wind.</p> <p><b><u>List sentence</u></b> Injured and terrified, shell-shocked and lost, he wandered aimlessly across the battlefield.</p> <p><b><u>De:De</u></b> I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two hours</p> <p><b><u>Something; something; something</u></b> Something was there; something was lurking; something was looking.</p> <p>Something amazing was on the horizon; something I had never seen before.</p>

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<p>Mourning - (verb) to be in mourning over a death Past - (noun) time that has gone Passed - (verb) to have recieved</p>	<p><b>Ellipsis</b> Ellipsis is used to indicate a pause in the flow of a sentence and is especially useful in quoted speech; Liz thought and thought... and then thought some more.</p> <p>“I am wondering...” Liz said, bemused.</p> <p><b>Hyphen</b> Use hyphen to clarify meaning eg Man eating shark or Man-eating shark.</p>	<p><b><u>Something; someone</u></b> Something passed by me; someone was there.</p> <p><b><u>Using some; others sentences to express different perspectives in a narrative</u></b> Mum thought we were all going to die; dad thought we would survive; I didn't know what to think.</p>
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