

Termly Focus	Name: Date:	Met:	Evidence:
Assessment			
Success Criteria:			
	<u>Word Work</u>		
Autumn	Form nouns using prefixes –super, -anti, auto		
Spring	Using nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition		
Autumn	Use the forms <b>a</b> or <b>an</b> depending on whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vow	vel.	
Spring	<ul> <li>Spell word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning – e.g. solve, solution, solver, dissolve and insoluble.</li> </ul>		
Summer	Spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)		
Summer	Using standard English verb inflections (I did vs. I done)		
	Sentence Work		
<b>Spring</b>	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because		
Summer	Express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore		
Summer	• Express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of		
Autumn	<ul> <li>Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a variand rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentences structures</li> </ul>	ed	
Summer	<ul> <li>Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accuratuse of pronouns in sentences</li> </ul>	е	
Spring	Use fronted adverbials		



Text Work		
Introduce paragraphs as a way to group related material		
Use headings and subheading to aid presentation		
<ul> <li>Use present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past e.g. "He has gone out to play" instead of "he went out to play"</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Discussing writing similar to which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear</li> </ul>		
<u>Punctuation</u>		
Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech		
Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors		
<u>Handwriting</u>		
Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters		
Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un joined.		
	<ul> <li>Use headings and subheading to aid presentation</li> <li>Use present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past e.g. "He has gone out to play" instead of "he went out to play"</li> <li>Discussing writing similar to which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</li> <li>Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear</li> <li>Punctuation</li> <li>Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</li> <li>Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors</li> <li>Handwriting</li> <li>Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters</li> </ul>	Introduce paragraphs as a way to group related material  Use headings and subheading to aid presentation  Use present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past e.g. "He has gone out to play" instead of "he went out to play"  Discussing writing similar to which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar  Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear  Punctuation  Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors  Handwriting  Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters

**Writing Assessment Year 4**