

HfL Assessment Criteria for Phase B Steps 4/5/6 (based on curriculum expectations for Year 4)

Writing across a range of texts - Composition

Effect on audience

- writes in a range of genre/forms, taking account of different audiences and purposes
- evaluates the effectiveness of own and others' writing and suggest improvements
- includes descriptive detail and makes writing more vivid using specific nouns, adjectives, expanded noun phrases and figurative language including both simile and metaphor e.g. 'The tropical forest with its dense canopy..., '...eyes of fire...'
- sequences events clearly and shows how one event leads to another using appropriate conjunctions and adverbials
- develops mood and atmosphere using a range of vocabulary, including figurative language, and dialogue between characters
- includes character descriptions designed to provoke a particular feeling in the reader e.g. *sympathy or dislike*
- organises or categorises information based on notes from several sources
- uses techniques to get the reader on side i.e. addresses them to engage or influence
- imitates authorial techniques gathered from the reading of age-appropriate texts
- includes details expressed in ways that engage the reader e.g. '*Girls with flowing scarves danced to the...*' '*Underfoot, the forest floor is teeming with life.*'
- evaluates and edits writing by proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary for greater accuracy

Uses the grammatical terminology when discussing their writing: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.
Continues to use terminology from previous year groups.

Sentence structure and punctuation

- uses single clause sentences and multi-clause sentences (using coordinating conjunctions), and multi-clause sentences (using subordinating conjunctions) broadly accurately
- uses Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms e.g. *we were* instead of *we was*, or *I did* instead of *I done*
- uses noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases e.g. '*the teacher*' expanded to '*the strict maths teacher with curly hair*'
- uses fronted adverbials e.g. *Later that day, I heard the bad news*
- uses inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech i.e. a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas e.g. *The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"*
- selects appropriate pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
- uses apostrophes to mark plural possession e.g. *the girl's name, the girls' names*
- uses commas after fronted adverbials
- proof reads for spelling and punctuation errors

Text organisation

- uses paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.
- groups information, often moving from general to more specific detail and examples or elaborations
- paragraphs shift to indicate a change in setting, character, time rather than simply reflecting stages in planning
- uses a new line for a new speaker when writing direct speech
- organises or categorises information based on notes from several sources
- imitates poetic structures studied

Writing across a range of texts - Transcription

<p>Handwriting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> securing the use of the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understands which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined increases the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting <i>e.g. by ensuring that the down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch</i> 	<p>Spelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spells most words relating to the Y3/4 curriculum statements and word lists correctly, after independent proof-reading spells most words relating to the statements from previous year groups correctly, after independent proof-reading <p>Please refer to additional spelling guidance at the end of this document.</p>
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Evidence of none or just a few of these skills – refer to B1/2/3 sheet	Entering (some of these aspects secure, or occasional evidence across most skills) = B3	Developing (many of these aspects secure, or more frequent evidence across most skills) = B4	Securing (most of these aspects secure most of the time) = B5	Deepening (almost all of these aspects secure) = B6	All aspects secure, now going 'broader and deeper' = B+
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Please refer to the introduction to this document for further guidance about making judgements for tracking progress.