## **HAREWOOD JUNIOR SCHOOL WRITING OBJECTIVES - Y4**



Spelling	Handwriting	Grammar	
Prior Learning: pupils need to be secure:	Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	
- Identify and accurately spell homophones and near-homophones, e.g. accept/except, affect/effect, break /	- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are	- Extend the range of sentences with more than one	
brake (Y3)	needed to join letters and understand which letters,	clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g	
- Understand, learn and use prefixes: un-/dis-/mis-/super-/sub-/inter-/anti-/non-/auto-/pre-/de-/re-/in-	when adjacent to one another are best left unjoined	when, if, because, although (Y3)	
/im-/imm— (Y3)	(Y2)	- Use adverbs and prepositions e.g. then, next, soon,	
- Use and apply the suffixes -ing /-ed / -er / -ion (Y3)	- Write with parallel and equidistant ascenders and	before,after (Y3)	
- Understand, learn and apply the consonant doubling pattern, e.g forgetting, forgotten, beginner, beginning	descenders (Y3)	- ***Use the present perfect form of verbs in	
(Y3)	- Space lines of writing sufficiently so that the	contrast to the past tense e.g. she has walked (Y3)	
- Be able to spell around half of the Y3 and Y4 statutory words list (Y3)	ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch	- ***Use correct and consistent tense structures	
- Use the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, e.g. a rock,	(Y3)	when writing e.g. present tense, past tense, future	
an open box (Y3)		tense and progressive form (Y2)	
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary (Y3)	Pupils should be taught to:	- Identify different word types (Y3)	
	- Use legible joined handwriting throughout their	- Write a statement, question, exclamation and	
Pupils should be taught to:	independent writing.	command (Y3)	
- Be able to spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory words list	- Hand write in a joined style with speed and	, ,	
	accuracy	Pupils should be taught to:	
Prefixes	- Ensure their handwriting has increased legibility	- ***Use and identify the a/an determiners	
-Understand, use and learn further prefixes, e.q in-/im-/in-/ir-/re-/sub-/inter-/super-/anti-/auto/non	with letters clearly joined and easy to read	- Use of standard English forms for verb inflections	
/ex-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	instead of local spoken form, e.g 'we were' instead of	
		'we was'	
Suffixes		- ***Consider carefully their use of pronouns or	
- Understand, use and learn further suffixes, e.g: –ous: mountainous, famous, various / -ly / -ation		nouns to aid cohesion and to avoid repetition	
- Learn word endings which sound like /[ən/, e.q spelt -tion, -sion, -sion, -cian		- ***Use noun phrases expanded by the addition of	
- Learn word endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /t[ə/ - sure e.q. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure		modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition	
- Learn word endings which sound like /ʒən/ spelt as –sion e.g. decision, collision, television		phrases e.g. 'the teacher' expanded to: 'the strict	
- Words ending in -ar/-er		maths teacher with curly hair'	
		- ***Use fronted adverbials punctuated with a	
Homophones		comma to modify verbs	
- Recognise and understand the difference in meaning between homophones and near homophones, e.q there		- Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context	
/their/they're; here / hear; bare / bear; won / one	Y4 Text Types & Written Outcomes	Punctuation	
Snalling rules and relationships	Autumn Term:	Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	
Spelling rules and relationships: - Learn word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	- Playscript: ancient Greeks	- ***Use capital letters, full stops, question marks,	
- Learn words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ s	- Biography: Alexander Graham-Bell	exclamation marks, commas for lists and	
- Learn words with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ s - Learn words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) e.q. discipline, fascinate, crescent	- Narrative: Fantasy story - Land of Roar	apostrophes for contraction accurately (Y1/2)	
	Cold write / Hot write: setting description	- Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	
- Learn words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey e.g. weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey	Spring Term:	(Y3)	
- Accurately use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, e.g. girls', babies'	- Explanation text: The water cycle	- Use colons to introduce a list or example (Y3)	
- Understand rules for plural formation, e.g. chop off the 'y' add 'ies'	- Persuasive letter: climate change letter to MP	ose colons to introduce a list of example (15)	
- Words with: /aw/ spelt with 'augh' and 'au' / a 'soft c' spelt with 'ce' or 'ci' / 'ough' to make a long /o/,	- Narrative: dilemma story	Bunils should be taught to:	
/oo/ or /or/ sound / 's' sound spelt 'sc'	- Poetry - Haikus	Pupils should be taught to:  - Use inverted commas and commas to accurately	
- Spell adverbials of frequency, possibility and manner	Cold write / Hot write: explanation text	punctuate direct speech	
Coolling skiller	Summer Term:	- ***Indicate possession by using the possessive	
Spelling skills:	- Non-chronological report: the digestive system	apostrophe for plural nouns e.g the girls' names	
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	- Non-chronological report: the digestive system - Narrative: contemporary fiction – 'Twitch'	- Understand the difference between plural and	
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so	- Poetry: structured poetry	possessive apostrophes	
far  Popularly practice new analyza to embed learning	Cold write / Hot write: contemporary fiction	- Consistently use commas after fronted adverbials	
- Regularly practice new spellings to embed learning	Cold write / Hot write: contemporary jiction	- consistently use commas after fronted adverbials	

## **HAREWOOD JUNIOR SCHOOL WRITING OBJECTIVES - Y4**



Composition	Y4 Writing Targets		
Pupils should be taught to plan, organise and evaluate their writing by:	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1 & 2
	SEN: I will proof read and amend	SEN: I will proof-read and amend	SEN: I will independently start to
Planning writing	my own writing to ensure that it	my own and others' writing to	use simple paragraphs to organise
- Discuss and record ideas in a planning format (Y3)	includes HFW, CL, full stops, with	ensure that it includes HFW, CL,	my writing around a theme, 60%
- Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its	increasing independence 60% of	full stops and a range of Y4	of the time.
structure, vocabulary and grammar (Y3)	the time.	punctuation (, '!?) with	
		increasing independence 80% of	Must: I can use 2A, All the w's
<u>Drafting and writing for purpose</u>	Must: I can identify and use	the time.	BOYS, List, Simile and Short
- Consistently select appropriate grammar and vocabulary (Y3)	conjunctions to show: time, place		sentences in my writing
<ul> <li>Use and organise paragraphs around a theme or to group related material (Y3)</li> </ul>	and manner.	Must: I can use apostrophes to	
- Use paragraphs to move action forward		show contraction and singular	Should: I can use 3-ed,
<ul> <li>Adapt their writing to a range of different purposes and audiences (Y3)</li> </ul>	Should: I can identify and use	possession.	personification of weather,
- In non-chronological reports linked to a theme, use simple organisational devices e.g headings and sub-	determiners correctly.		Emotion word, The more, the
headings (Y3)		Should: I can use apostrophes for	more (the less, the less)
<ul> <li>Use poetry as a vehicle for learning imaginative and figurative language (Y3)</li> </ul>	Could: I can identify and use an	plural possession.	sentences.
- In narrative writing: build plot, develop and describe settings and characters; integrate dialogue to convey	expanded noun phrase		
actions and move action forward		Could: I can use brackets, dashes	Could: I can use 2 pairs, verb,
- In narrative writing: create imaginative settings, characters and create a developed plot structure when	Autumn 2	or commas to indicate parenthesis	person, Many questions, If, If, If,
writing	SEN: I will proof read and amend		Some: others, 3 bad – (dash)
- Use diary writing to describe and inform (Y3)	my own writing to ensure that it	Spring 2	question?, De:De Sentences.
- Write persuasively to entertain and convince an audience (Y3)	includes HFW, CL, full stops, with	SEN: I will proof-read and amend	
- Create instructions that have sequenced steps and use organisational devices (Y3)	increasing independence 60% of	my own and others' writing to	
- Use techniques to highlight key words e.g. bold, underline	the time.	ensure that it includes HFW, CL,	Grammatical
- ***Build an increasing range of sentence structures e.g. contrasting long and short sentences for effect		full stops and a range of Y4	Torminology
	Must: I can write noun and	punctuation (, '!?) with	Terminology
Editing and improving	prepositional phrases.	increasing independence 80% of	
- Proofread their writing for spelling and punctuation errors and clarity (Y3)		the time.	determiner, pronoun,
- Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements (Y3)	Should: Use fronted adverbials to		possessive pronoun,
- Improve writing by editing grammar and vocabulary choices, including pronoun use (Y3)	express time, place and manner.	Must: I can use progressive verbs	
		in present and past tense to mark	adverbial
<u>Sentence variety</u>	Could: I can use a relative clause	actions in progress.	
- ***Learn how to use a range of Alan Peat sentence types, e.g:	beginning with who, which,		
All the w's / BABS / List / Similes / Noun, which/who/where I can use 3-ed / personification / Emotion word	where, when, whose or that.	Should: I can use present perfect	
/ The more, the more (the less, the less) sentences.		forms of verbs <del>and group related</del>	
		<del>material in paragraphs.</del>	
Speaking and Listening			
- Read aloud own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone		C <u>ould: I can use a wide range of</u>	
and volume so that the meaning is clear. (Y2)		appropriate pronouns or nouns to	
- Compose and rehearse sentences orally to develop vocabulary and sentence variety (Y3)		aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	
- Use oral composition to develop written outcomes			