

## Explanation

Year	Composition and Effect	Text structure and organisation	Grammar	Punctuation	Sentence Structure	Sentence starters
1	-Word choice shows some awareness of topic -Simple statements -Simple opening statement as an introduction -Simple closing statement -Information is clear to the reader: vocabulary choices describe the main features of the object (eg small, yellow) -Simple subject specific vocabulary choices are used	-Understand and add to a simple flowchart or diagram that contains a process -Add labels or captions to a given flowchart or diagram explaining a process -Produce a simple flowchart or diagram independently -Simple statements are written under given headings to explain a process	-Present tense -Simple past tense -Proper nouns (and use of capital letters)	-Question marks	-Write a simple sentence -Expand and develop simple sentences by adding: an adverbial phrase, a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase	-Start sentences with the subject -To avoid repetition, start with a personal pronoun (I, he, she, they, it, we)
2	-Write a simple opening statement as an introduction -Write a simple closing statement -Writing addresses given headings with some additional detail -Information is clear to the reader; vocabulary choices describe the main features of the object -Simple subject specific vocabulary is used -Relevant information is given in each section of the report and has some sequencing -Some development and detail is given in each section (eg made of very hard metal)	<ul> <li>Produce a simple flowchart or diagram independently (following a practical task)</li> <li>Simple statements written under given headings to explain a process</li> <li>Statements usually given in some level or order suggesting a process</li> </ul>	-First and third person with subject- verb agreement -Time connectives		-Write statements, questions, exclamations, commands -Change one type of sentence to form another eg statement to question -Write a compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction -Use correlative conjunctions to create a sentence	-Start sentence with an adverb (usually a 'ly' word) -Start a sentence with an adverb: earlier, later, recently etc -Start a sentence with an adverb that describes how often: once, annually, daily, never

3	<ul> <li>-Relevant information is given in each section of the report and is generally sequenced</li> <li>-Some development and detail in each section</li> <li>-Some precision and authenticity in the choice of words and phrases relating to the topic</li> <li>-Some evidence of viewpoint</li> <li>-Vocabulary choices begin to draw the reader in, sometimes in an informal style (eg running on the spot gives you exercise and makes you lift those knees!)</li> <li>-Selection of information is relevant and given in each section of the report using subject specific vocabulary</li> <li>-Description and detail add interest in each section</li> </ul>	-Statements are given in some level or order suggesting a process -Simple overall text structure given includes a brief introduction and concluding sentence -Some divisions between sections are indicated eg subheadings, bullet points and paragraphs -Similar information is grouped together and ordered logically -Within sections, pronoun references or vocabulary choices generally maintain links between ideas -Information given in each section links together	-Causal connectives: furthermore, also, in addition, moreover, as well as well as	-Write sentences using repetition for effect and persuasion -Identify and write complex sentences using subordinate conjunctions -Write 'drop in' clauses (relative clauses): which, who, where and what	-Start with a prepositional phrase: above, below, underneath -Start a sentence with two 'ly' adverbs
4	<ul> <li>-Some evidence of viewpoint</li> <li>-Vocabulary choices begin to draw the reader in</li> <li>-Selection of information is relevant and given in each section of the report using subject specific vocabulary</li> <li>-Description and detail add interest in each section</li> <li>-Ideas selected and adapted to engage the reader eg creative titles, background information, interesting facts and simple reflective comments</li> <li>-Viewpoints are established and maintained</li> </ul>	-Some divisions between sections are indicated eg subheadings, bullet points and paragraphs -Similar information is grouped together and ordered logically -Within sections, pronoun references or vocabulary choices generally maintain links between ideas -Information given in each section links together -Report is shaped to help the reader eg title, subheading, quotations (if needed) -Diagrams etc may be incorporated to aid	-Formal language -Modal verbs	-Manipulate complex sentences to show that the subordinate clause can move around the sentence -To include an 'ing' clause	-Start a sentence with an 'ing' verb -Start a sentence with a simile -Start a sentence with an 'ed' word

q v	eg as a reporter or through the presentation of a person's point of view	explanation -Introduction sets a simple context and provides a clear sense of purpose -Sections or paragraphs clearly identifiable but transitions between them not always smooth -Conclusion clearly sums up the report				
a r v  ir e t i r r t r r t r r c c	Selection of information is relevant and given in each section of the report using subject specific vocabulary Description and detail add nterest in each section Ideas selected and adapted to engage the reader eg creative citles, background information, nterest facts and simple reflective comments Viewpoints are established and maintained eg as a reporter or chrough the presentation of a berson's point of view Content is well selected and clearly focused on the purpose of the article	<ul> <li>Within sections, pronoun references or vocabulary choices generally maintain links between ideas</li> <li>Information given in each section links together (eg it is a circle covered in spikes, it can be used for)</li> <li>Report is shaped to help the reader eg title, subheading, quotations (if relevant)</li> <li>Diagrams may be incorporated to add to explanation</li> <li>Introduction sets a simple context and provides a clear sense of purpose</li> <li>Sections or paragraphs clearly identifiable (although transitions may not be smooth)</li> <li>Conclusion clearly sums up the report</li> <li>Connections between ideas are established and maintained throughout eg by reference to previous part of the text</li> </ul>	-Relative clauses -Use of technical vocabulary -Rhetorical questions -Causal connectives: as a result, as a consequence, since, therefore, for this reason	-Parenthesis using brackets and dashes	-Use two coordinating conjunctions with three main clauses -Use a coordinating and subordinate conjunction with two main and one subordinate clause -Edit sentences by either shortening or lengthening	-Start a sentence with an 'ed' expanded clause

6	-Content is well selected and clearly focused on the purpose of the article	-Connections between ideas are established and maintained throughout eg by reference to	-Passive and active sentences	-Colons to mark the boundary	-Active and passive sentences -A sentence that lists three actions	-Start a sentence with a subordinate
	<ul> <li>-Lively openings, detailed descriptions, explanations and comments manipulated to achieve particular effects and maintain reader's interests</li> <li>-Vocabulary is carefully chosen to enhance writing and provide detail. This may be technical or words to describe humour, suspense or sensation depending on style adopted</li> <li>-Stylistic devices manipulated to support purpose and engage audience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>previous part of the text</li> <li>Sections are ordered</li> <li>Diagrams are added to</li> <li>provide further clarity</li> <li>Relationships between</li> <li>paragraphs give structure to</li> <li>the whole article eg an</li> <li>engaging title followed by a</li> <li>focused introduction and</li> <li>ended with a focused</li> <li>conclusion</li> <li>Conclusion draws together key</li> <li>features and includes reflective</li> <li>comments</li> <li>Transitions between paragraphs</li> <li>are controlled</li> <li>Sections within the report are</li> <li>sequenced for effect eg</li> <li>information is clearly prioritised</li> <li>and manipulated for maximum</li> <li>effect</li> <li>Paragraphs vary in length and</li> <li>structure to create interest</li> <li>Reports are carefully structured with</li> <li>balance of text and appropriate</li> <li>diagrams to enhance the</li> <li>explanation</li> </ul>		between clauses -Colon for the start of a list -Semicolons to mark the boundary between clauses	with the final two clauses separated by a conjunction	conjunction