

Purpose:

Writing composition is a key aspect of the National Curriculum for English as it supports students to develop effective communication skills. It teaches them how to articulate thoughts, ideas and information clearly and coherently. Writing composition allows students to explore their creativity as they can express their thoughts, emotions and imagination through a range of creative writing forms. It enhances language proficiency by practising grammar, vocabulary, spelling, and sentence structure. Crafting compositions encourages critical thinking and analytical skills. Students learn to organise their thoughts logically, develop arguments and support their ideas with evidence or reasoning. Writing for different purposes and audiences helps students understand how to tailor their language and tone accordingly, as well as teaching them the importance of considering the reader's perspective.

Assessment:

Although writing composition can be assessed holistically, focusing on the overall quality of students' writing, there are still a range of components that can be used to assess writing composition:

Content and Organisation: clarity of ideas; logical organisation of ideas or plot; development of ideas/arguments; use of supporting details or evidence.

Language Use: vocabulary choice and variety; sentence structure and complexity; use of transitions for coherence; grammar, punctuation and spelling

Voice/tone: consistent tone and style; engaging the reader.

Audience awareness: adaptation to suit the intended audience; consideration of purpose and context.

Creativity/originality: unique or innovative elements; creative use of language, imagery or figurative language.

Conventions: following specific writing conventions for different genres or tasks.

Cross curriculum:

Science: Writing composition is important in science to document experiments, hypotheses and conclusions. Clear and structures writing is essential for creating comprehensive lab reports, research papers, or explanations of scientific concepts.

History: In history, composition writing is essential of constructing coherent essays or reports about historical events, figures, or timelines. It involves analysing and synthesising information from various sources to form arguments and narratives.

Mathematics: Writing is still vital for explaining problem-solving strategies, proofs, or describing mathematical concepts. Writing helps students articulate their thought processes, enhancing their ability to communicate solutions and reasoning.

Technology and Design: Composition writing aids in explaining design processes, technical concepts, or documenting project plans in technology-related subjects. Clear writing is essential for conveying instructions, project reports, or explanations of technological advancements.

Key Stage or stage breakdown:

Stages 1-2: Children will start with pre-writing activities, exploring mark-making, drawing, and storytelling. They will develop early writing skills through activities like drawing pictures and labelling them, forming simple sentences, and expressing ideas verbally. Students will begin to grasp basic sentence structures, punctuation, and grammar. They will progress from simple sentences to writing short narratives, descriptions, and recounts. They will learn about organizing ideas and incorporating more details into their writing.

Stages 3-6: Students will start refining their writing skills further. They will expand their vocabulary, use more complex sentence structures, and begin to focus on different genres such as persuasive writing, poetry, and non-fiction reports. They will learn to structure longer texts and incorporate literary devices. They will learn about planning, drafting, and revising their work.

Stage 7-9: Students will continue to refine their grammar, punctuation, and sentence structures, while expanding their vocabulary and language use. There will be an emphasis on exploring a wider range of writing styles and genres, including fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and more complex forms of writing such as persuasive essays, analytical pieces and creative narrative. Students will enhance their writing techniques through figurative language, varied sentence structures, and literary devices to create more engaging and sophisticated pieces. Students will learn to analyse texts, understanding how writers use structure and language features to impact the audience. Students will also be encouraged to develop their critical thinking and analysis by developing arguments, supporting their ideas with evidence, and exploring multiple perspectives on various topics.