

Writing

Pupils learn to identify the purpose of their writing, to:

- entertain (narratives – including stories, poems and plays)
- inform (reports – including non-chronological and newspaper, and recounts – including diaries, letters, biographies)
- argue (persuade – including letters, posters, adverts, and discuss – including debates and arguments)
- explain (instructions – including how to make or do things and explanations – including how processes work or cause and effect).

Writing differs from speech and children need to be taught its conventions, the features of different writing genres and how to plan, revise and evaluate their writing.

The link between reading and writing

Reading can be thought of as breathing in whilst writing is breathing out. Good writers are good, widely read readers.

Typically, writing develops behind reading and the difference is greater in the early stages when children are segmenting words and practising letter formation.