

# what are the stages of writing development

**\*\*Understanding What Are the Stages of Writing Development\*\***

**What are the stages of writing development?** This question often arises for parents, educators, and anyone interested in how children or learners progress from scribbling to composing coherent texts. Writing is a complex skill that unfolds gradually, involving cognitive, motor, and linguistic growth. Recognizing these stages not only helps in supporting young writers but also enhances teaching strategies tailored to different developmental needs. Let's dive into the journey of writing development, exploring the key phases learners typically pass through as they become confident and capable writers.

## The Emergent Stage: Scribbles and Symbols

The earliest stage of writing development is often called the emergent or pre-writing stage. This phase usually begins in toddlerhood and continues through preschool years. Children at this stage experiment with making marks on paper, which might look like random scribbles, lines, or shapes. Although it may seem like mere play, this phase is critical because it lays the foundation for understanding that marks on paper can represent language.

During this stage, kids develop essential fine motor skills, such as holding a crayon or pencil, controlling their hand movements, and coordinating eye-hand actions. They also start to grasp the concept of print, recognizing that writing carries meaning, even if they don't yet understand letters or words fully.

Parents and teachers can encourage emergent writers by providing various writing tools and surfaces—chalkboards, crayons, colored pencils, and even digital drawing apps. Reading aloud and talking about stories helps children connect spoken language to written symbols, further enhancing early literacy awareness.

## The Transitional Stage: From Letters to Words

Once children become familiar with the idea that writing represents spoken language, they enter the transitional stage. This phase usually occurs during kindergarten and early elementary school years. Here, children begin to experiment with letters and sounds, attempting to write words and simple sentences.

One hallmark of this stage is phonetic or invented spelling. Children try to write words based on how they sound rather than conventional spelling rules. For example, a child might write "kat" for "cat" or "watr" for "water." This invention shows that they are applying phonemic awareness to their writing, a crucial step in literacy development.

Fine motor skills continue to improve, allowing for clearer letter formation and spacing between words. Additionally, children start to understand basic

sentence structure and punctuation, even if their usage is inconsistent.

Supporting learners in this phase involves encouraging their attempts without focusing too heavily on spelling accuracy. Positive reinforcement boosts confidence, while gentle guidance introduces standard conventions gradually. Activities like word games, labeling objects, and shared writing exercises foster growth in this stage.

## **The Conventional Stage: Mastering Writing Conventions**

As children progress through elementary school, they typically enter the conventional or fluent writing stage. This phase is characterized by greater control over spelling, grammar, punctuation, and handwriting. Writers at this stage can produce clear and coherent sentences and begin to organize their ideas logically in paragraphs.

Vocabulary expands, and students learn to use more complex sentence structures, including compound and compound-complex sentences. They also develop a better understanding of different writing purposes and audiences, experimenting with narratives, informative texts, and persuasive writing.

The conventional stage reflects significant cognitive growth as writers learn to plan, draft, revise, and edit their work. They become more aware of the writing process itself, recognizing that good writing involves multiple steps rather than a one-time effort.

Teachers can support students by introducing graphic organizers, peer review sessions, and mini-lessons focused on specific writing skills. Encouraging reading across genres also enriches vocabulary and exposes learners to diverse writing styles.

## **Advanced Writing Development: Refinement and Style**

Beyond basic proficiency, writing development continues into adolescence and adulthood as writers refine their voice, style, and ability to communicate nuanced ideas. In this advanced stage, writers experiment with tone, figurative language, and rhetorical devices to engage readers more effectively.

Critical thinking becomes central to writing, with emphasis on argumentation, analysis, and synthesis of information. Writers learn to support their claims with evidence, structure essays logically, and adapt their writing for different contexts, whether academic, professional, or creative.

This stage also involves ongoing practice and feedback. Writers benefit from workshops, writing groups, and mentorship that challenge them to polish their craft. The ability to self-edit and reflect critically on one's writing grows stronger, leading to more sophisticated and impactful work.

## Why Understanding These Stages Matters

Recognizing what are the stages of writing development provides valuable insight into how writing skills evolve naturally over time. It helps educators set realistic expectations and tailor instruction to meet learners where they are. For parents, this knowledge reassures them that early scribbles are meaningful and that mistakes in spelling or grammar are part of learning.

Moreover, understanding writing stages highlights the importance of patience and encouragement. Writing is not just about producing neat text; it's about expressing ideas, thinking critically, and connecting with others. Each stage builds on the previous one, creating a continuum of growth that supports lifelong communication skills.

## Tips to Support Writing Development at Every Stage

Whether you're guiding a young child or helping a learner develop more advanced skills, certain strategies can nurture writing growth effectively:

- **Create a print-rich environment:** Surround learners with books, labels, charts, and writing tools that invite exploration.
- **Encourage daily writing practice:** Journals, letters, stories, and simple note-taking build habits and confidence.
- **Incorporate writing into play:** Role-playing, storytelling, and drawing help integrate writing naturally.
- **Provide constructive feedback:** Focus on strengths and guide improvements gently, especially regarding spelling and grammar.
- **Model writing behavior:** Share your own writing process and create writing together to demystify the craft.
- **Use technology wisely:** Digital tools and apps can motivate writing, but balance them with traditional methods.

Understanding the stages of writing development is a gateway to fostering effective communication skills that last a lifetime. From the joyful scribbles of a toddler to the eloquent essays of a seasoned writer, each phase is a vital part of the journey. By appreciating this process, we can better support learners in unlocking their full writing potential.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What are the main stages of writing development in children?

The main stages of writing development in children typically include the

emergent stage, the early writing stage, the transitional stage, and the conventional stage. Each stage reflects increasing skills in letter formation, spelling, sentence structure, and writing coherence.

## **At what age do children usually enter the emergent writing stage?**

Children usually enter the emergent writing stage around ages 2 to 4, where they begin to understand that writing is a form of communication and start experimenting with marks and letters.

## **How does writing development progress from the emergent to the conventional stage?**

Writing development progresses from scribbling and letter-like forms in the emergent stage, to forming actual letters and simple words in the early writing stage, then combining words into sentences during the transitional stage, and finally producing coherent and structured texts in the conventional stage.

## **What skills are typically developed during the transitional stage of writing?**

During the transitional stage, writers develop skills such as spelling frequently used words correctly, using punctuation, constructing more complex sentences, and organizing ideas into paragraphs.

## **Why is understanding the stages of writing development important for educators?**

Understanding the stages of writing development helps educators tailor instruction to meet students' current abilities, provide appropriate support, and foster writing skills effectively as students progress.

## **Can writing development stages vary across different languages?**

Yes, writing development stages can vary across different languages due to differences in alphabets, orthographic complexity, and writing conventions, but the general progression from emergent to conventional writing is common.

## **How can parents support their child's writing development stages at home?**

Parents can support writing development by encouraging drawing and scribbling, providing writing materials, reading together, helping children practice letter formation, and engaging in writing activities like storytelling and journaling.

# Additional Resources

**\*\*Understanding the Stages of Writing Development: A Comprehensive Analysis\*\***

**what are the stages of writing development** is a fundamental question for educators, parents, and researchers invested in literacy and language acquisition. Writing, a complex cognitive and motor skill, evolves through identifiable phases that reflect a learner's growing proficiency, understanding of language conventions, and ability to communicate effectively. Exploring these stages not only reveals how children and adults progress in their writing capabilities but also informs instructional strategies that can support and enhance literacy education.

The journey from scribbling to coherent, structured writing involves multiple developmental milestones. Each stage is characterized by distinct features that correspond to cognitive development, fine motor skills, and linguistic competence. Understanding these phases provides valuable insights into the nuanced process of writing acquisition and highlights the importance of tailored support for diverse learners.

## The Five Stages of Writing Development

Writing development is commonly categorized into five primary stages, although some models may expand or condense these based on specific educational frameworks. These stages are emergent writing, early writing, transitional writing, conventional writing, and fluent writing. Each stage marks a qualitative shift in how individuals approach written communication.

### 1. Emergent Writing Stage

The emergent writing stage typically begins in early childhood, even before formal schooling. At this point, children experiment with writing tools, producing marks, scribbles, or letter-like forms that do not yet convey conventional language. This exploratory phase is crucial for developing fine motor skills and understanding the purpose of writing.

Key characteristics of emergent writing include:

- Random marks or scribbles on paper
- Use of drawings to represent ideas
- Recognition that writing has meaning, even if the marks are not conventional letters
- Beginning to imitate writing behaviors observed in adults

Educators often emphasize the importance of rich literacy environments during this stage, encouraging children to engage with books, storytelling, and writing materials. This foundation fosters familiarity with print concepts and nurtures motivation to write.

## 2. Early Writing Stage

As children move into the early writing stage, typically between ages 4 and 6, their writing becomes more intentional and recognizable. They begin to produce letters and letter-like symbols that correspond to sounds or words, although spelling may not follow standard conventions.

Features of early writing include:

- Use of invented spelling, where children write words phonetically
- Emergence of letter formation and basic punctuation
- Attempting to write simple words or labels for drawings
- Beginning to understand the left-to-right, top-to-bottom orientation of text

This stage reflects a growing phonemic awareness and an understanding of the alphabetic principle. Writing is still exploratory but increasingly purposeful, with children expressing ideas and experimenting with language.

## 3. Transitional Writing Stage

The transitional stage is marked by improvement in spelling accuracy, sentence structure, and the organization of ideas. Learners, usually in early elementary grades, begin to move away from phonetic spelling toward conventional spelling, although errors remain common.

Typical developments in this stage include:

- Writing simple sentences and short paragraphs
- Incorporating basic grammar and punctuation
- Using spacing between words consistently
- Beginning to plan and organize writing with a clear purpose

This phase is critical as writers develop fluency and confidence. Instruction often focuses on reinforcing spelling rules, grammar, and strategies for idea development. Feedback and practice are essential to solidify these emerging skills.

## 4. Conventional Writing Stage

By the conventional writing stage, writers demonstrate a firm grasp of standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Their writing shows increased coherence, organization, and attention to audience and purpose. This stage

typically aligns with late elementary to middle school years but can extend depending on individual progress.

Characteristics include:

- Accurate spelling of common and complex words
- Use of varied sentence structures
- Logical sequencing of ideas with appropriate transitions
- Development of different writing genres (narrative, expository, persuasive)

Writers at this stage refine their style and voice, engage in revision processes, and apply critical thinking to their compositions. Writing instruction often emphasizes editing, revising, and expanding content complexity.

## **5. Fluent Writing Stage**

The fluent writing stage reflects advanced proficiency, often associated with high school, college, or adult writers. Writers produce clear, effective, and nuanced texts tailored to varied purposes and audiences. At this level, writing is a flexible tool for communication, argumentation, and creative expression.

Indicators of fluent writing include:

- Mastery of complex grammatical structures and vocabulary
- Ability to write lengthy, well-structured texts with cohesive flow
- Effective use of rhetorical devices and stylistic elements
- Skillful adaptation to different writing contexts and formats

Fluent writers engage in extensive revision and editing, demonstrating metacognitive awareness of their writing processes. They can critique their own work and incorporate feedback effectively.

## **Factors Influencing Writing Development**

While the stages of writing development provide a general framework, individual trajectories vary widely. Several factors contribute to this variability:

## **Educational Environment**

Access to quality literacy instruction, exposure to diverse texts, and opportunities for regular writing practice significantly impact progression through writing stages. Instruction that is responsive to developmental needs promotes smoother transitions between phases.

## **Cognitive and Motor Skills**

Writing demands coordination of fine motor skills and cognitive processes such as memory, attention, and language comprehension. Delays or strengths in these areas can accelerate or hinder writing development.

## **Language Background**

For learners acquiring writing skills in a second language, the stages may look different due to varying familiarity with alphabets, phonetics, and grammar structures. Bilingual education approaches can facilitate smoother development by leveraging cross-linguistic connections.

## **Socioeconomic and Cultural Factors**

Children from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds may experience disparities in literacy resources and experiences, influencing the pace and quality of writing development. Culturally responsive teaching practices can bridge these gaps.

## **Implications for Teaching and Assessment**

Understanding what are the stages of writing development is essential for designing effective literacy curricula and assessments. Teachers can tailor instruction to meet learners where they are, scaffold skills appropriately, and set realistic expectations.

Assessment tools aligned with developmental stages help in identifying students who may need additional support or enrichment. For example, emergent writers benefit from observational assessments focusing on engagement and mark-making, while fluent writers require evaluations of coherence, style, and argumentation skills.

Moreover, recognizing that writing is a continuum rather than a fixed set of discrete steps encourages educators to view each student's writing journey as unique. This perspective fosters differentiated instruction and promotes a growth mindset.

## **The Role of Technology in Supporting Writing**



# Development

Advancements in educational technology offer new avenues to support writing development across stages. Digital tools can assist with spelling, grammar checking, organization, and even handwriting practice. Interactive platforms encourage collaboration and provide immediate feedback, enhancing motivation and engagement.

However, reliance on technology must be balanced with foundational skill-building, especially in early stages where fine motor control and phonological awareness are critical. Integrating technology thoughtfully can complement traditional methods and expand opportunities for personalized learning.

Exploring what are the stages of writing development reveals a dynamic, multifaceted process that reflects broader cognitive and linguistic growth. From the earliest scribbles to sophisticated essays, writing remains an evolving skill shaped by instruction, environment, and individual learner differences. By deepening our understanding of these stages, educators and stakeholders can better support all writers in unlocking their full communicative potential.

## What Are The Stages Of Writing Development

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Apprenticeship in Literacy* Linda J. Dorn, Cathy French, Tammy P. Jones, 1998 Offers guidance to teachers on how to develop literacy programs for students in kindergarten through third grade, focusing on the transitions that occur as children become more competent readers and writers. Includes classroom examples.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Developing Literacy in Preschool* Lesley Mandel Morrow, 2007-06-02 Preschoolers are passionate about learning, and a high-quality preschool program offers rich learning experiences in the areas of language and literacy. This engaging book gives teachers and other professionals fresh ideas, inspiration, and practical tools for integrating age-appropriate literacy instruction into the preschool curriculum. Including helpful vignettes, sample lesson plans, and reproducibles, the book shows how to create a motivating classroom environment, balance child-initiated exploration with structured activities, and support students' developing skills in reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension. Essential topics include preschool assessment and working with English language learners.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Developmental Cognitive Neuropsychology* Christine Temple, 1997 The text of this book is organized around seven key cognitive areas, within which the developmental disorders are addressed in turn: language, memory, perception, reading, spelling, arithmetic and executive skills.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Cognitive Processes in Writing* Lee W. Gregg, Erwin R. Steinberg, 2016-07-15 Originally published in 1980, this title began as a set of questions posed by faculty on the campus of Carnegie-Mellon University: What do we know about how people write? What do we need to know to help people write better? This resulted in an interdisciplinary symposium on Cognitive Processes in Writing and subsequently this book, which includes the papers from the symposium as well as further contributions from several of the attendees. It presents a good picture of what research had shown about how people write, of what people were trying to find out at the time and what needed to be done.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Scaffolding Young Writers* Linda J. Dorn,

Carla Soffos, 2001 The goal of teaching writing is to create independent and self-motivated writers. When students write more often, they become better at writing. They acquire habits, skills, and strategies that enable them to learn more about the craft of writing. Yet they require the guidance and support of a more knowledgeable person who understands the writing process, the changes over time in writing development, and specific techniques and procedures for teaching writing. In *Scaffolding Young Writers: A Writers' Workshop Approach*, Linda J. Dorn and Carla Soffos present a clear road map for implementing writers' workshop in the primary grades. Adopting an apprenticeship approach, the authors show how explicit teaching, good models, clear demonstrations, established routines, assisted teaching followed by independent practice, and self-regulated learning are all fundamental in establishing a successful writers' workshop. There is a detailed chapter on organizing for writers' workshop, including materials, components, routines, and procedures. Other chapters provide explicit guidelines for designing productive mini-lessons and student conferences. *Scaffolding Young Writers* also features: An overview of how children become writers; Analyses of students' samples according to informal and formal writing assessments Writing checklists, benchmark behaviors, and rubrics based on national standards Examples of teaching interactions during mini-lessons and writing conferences Illustrations of completed forms and checklists with detailed descriptions, and blank reproducible forms in the appendix for classroom use Instruction is linked with assessment throughout the book, so that all teaching interactions are grounded in what children already know and what they need to know as they develop into independent writers.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Print Literacy Development* Victoria PURCELL GATES, Erik Jacobson, Sophie Degener, Victoria Purcell-Gates, 2009-06-30 Is literacy a social and cultural practice, or a set of cognitive skills to be learned and applied? Literacy researchers, who have differed sharply on this question, will welcome this book, which is the first to address the critical divide. The authors lucidly explain how we develop our abilities to read and write and offer a unified theory of literacy development that places cognitive development within a sociocultural context of literacy practices. Drawing on research that reveals connections between literacy as it is practiced outside of school and as it is taught in school, the authors argue that students learn to read and write through the knowledge and skills that they bring with them to the classroom as well as from the ways that literacy is practiced in their own different social communities. The authors argue that until literacy development can be understood in this broader way educators will never be able to develop truly effective literacy instruction for the broad range of sociocultural communities served by schools.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Testing, Teaching, and Learning* , 1979

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Literacy Assessment and Intervention for Classroom Teachers* Beverly DeVries, 2017-07-05 The fourth edition of this comprehensive resource helps future and practicing teachers recognize and assess literacy problems, while providing practical, effective intervention strategies to help every student succeed. The author thoroughly explores the major components of literacy, providing an overview of pertinent research, suggested methods and tools for diagnosis and assessment, intervention strategies and activities, and technology applications to increase students' skills. Discussions throughout focus on the needs of English learners, offering appropriate instructional strategies and tailored teaching ideas to help both teachers and their students. Several valuable appendices include assessment tools, instructions and visuals for creating and implementing the book's more than 150 instructional strategies and activities, and other resources.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Testing, Teaching, and Learning* Ralph Winfred Tyler, 1979

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Teaching Young Writers* Lola M. Schaefer, 2001-12 Finally, the practical details you need to teach--and guide--young writers. Takes you step by step through morning message, interactive writing, journal writing, story writing, non fiction writing, and more. Includes insightful management tips that ensure your writing program doesn't

become overwhelming for you or the kids. For use with Grades K-2.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *The SAGE Handbook of Writing Development* Roger Beard, Debra Myhill, Jeni Riley, Martin Nystrand, 2009-07-09 Writing development is currently the focus of substantial international debate because it is the aspect of literacy education that has been least responsive to central government and state reforms. Teaching approaches in writing have been slower to change than those in teaching reading and pupil attainment in writing has increased at a much more modest rate than pupil attainment in reading. This handbook critically examines research and theoretical issues that impact on writing development from the early years through to adulthood. It provides those researching or teaching literacy with one of the most academically authoritative and comprehensive works in the field. With expert contributors from across the world, the book represents a detailed and valuable overview of a complex area of study.

**what are the stages of writing development: The Educational Assistant's Guide to Supporting Inclusion in a Diverse Society, 2nd Ed.** Carole Massing, Bonnie Anderson, Carol Anderson, Sarah Dewhurst, 2024-07-22 The tools every EA needs to help each child reach their full potential The Educational Assistant's Guide to Supporting Inclusion in a Diverse Society is an accessible, practical guide to acquiring the key skills and knowledge you need to be an effective, professional enhancement to the classroom. Chock-full of pro tips, tricks, tools, and tales from EAs who understand the importance of an individualized, holistic approach to student learning, The Educational Assistant's Guide is your introduction to the many and varied roles and responsibilities of the effective EA. Updates for the second edition include five new chapters, a core-skills focus, targeted instructional strategies, EA wellness assessments, and more. Gain foundational knowledge that will make you an invaluable addition to any classroom team: - Canada's legal commitments to diversity and inclusion - AI and other assistive technologies in the classroom - The argument for inclusive education - Societal issues affecting students - The basics of universal design for learning - Proven methods of supporting learning and inquiry - Scaffolding instruction for all learners - Applications of assistive technologies - Techniques for observing and documenting student progress - Positive guidance strategies for challenging behaviours - Relevant research on the brain, self-esteem, stress and trauma, resiliency, and multiple intelligences - Effective communication, advocacy, and relationship-building strategies - Strategies for problem-solving and professional growth

**what are the stages of writing development: Strategies for Struggling Writers** James L. Collins, 1998-01-01 Featuring a wealth of real-life examples, the book helps readers to understand the default strategies students bring to the classroom, and to work collaboratively on developing these into strategies for successful writing.

**what are the stages of writing development: Writing, Reading, and Language Growth** Ronald L. Cramer, 1978

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**what are the stages of writing development:** Exploring Technology for Writing and Writing Instruction Pytash, Kristine E., 2013-07-31 As digital technologies continue to develop and evolve, an understanding of what it means to be technologically literate must also be redefined. Students regularly make use of digital technologies to construct written text both in and out of the classroom, and for modern writing instruction to be successful, educators must adapt to meet this new dichotomy. Exploring Technology for Writing and Writing Instruction examines the use of writing technologies in early childhood, elementary, secondary, and post-secondary classrooms, as well as in professional development contexts. This book provides researchers, scholars, students, educators, and professionals around the world with access to the latest knowledge on writing technology and methods for its use in the classroom.

**what are the stages of writing development:** Handbook of Research on Writing Instruction Practices for Equitable and Effective Teaching Hodges, Tracey S., 2022-05-27 Writing is a critical

component for teaching children about advocacy and empowering student voice, as well as an essential tool for learning in many disciplines. Yet, writing instruction in schools often focuses on traditional methods such as the composition of five-paragraph essays or the adherence to proper grammatical conventions. While these are two components of writing instruction and preparation in education, they only provide a small glimpse into the depth and breadth of writing. As such, writing instruction is increasingly complex and requires multiple perspectives and levels of skill among teachers. The Handbook of Research on Writing Instruction Practices for Equitable and Effective Teaching serves as a comprehensive reference of issues related to writing instruction and leading research about perspectives, methods, and approaches for equitable and effective writing instruction. It includes practices beyond K-12, including best writing practices at the college level as well as the development of future teachers. Providing unique coverage on culturally relevant writing, socio- and racio-linguistic justice, and urgent writing pedagogies, this major reference work is an indispensable resource for administrators and educators of both K-12 and higher education, pre-service teachers, teacher educators, libraries, government officials, researchers, and academicians.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Local Language Testing* Slobodanka Dimova, Xun Yan, April Ginther, 2020-02-20 *Local Language Testing: Design, Implementation, and Development* describes the language testing practice that exists in the intermediate space between large-scale standardized testing and classroom assessment, an area that is rarely addressed in the language testing and assessment literature. Covering both theory and practice, the book focuses on the advantages of local tests, fosters and encourages their use, and provides suggested ideas for their development and maintenance. The authors include examples of operational tests with well-proven track records and discuss: the ability of local tests to represent local contexts and values, explicitly and purposefully embed test results within instructional practice, and provide data for program evaluation and research; local testing practices grounded in the theoretical principles of language testing, drawing from experiences with local testing and providing practical examples of local language tests, illustrating how they can be designed to effectively function within and across different institutional contexts; examples of how local language tests and assessments are developed for use within a specific context and how they serve a variety of purposes (e.g., entry-level proficiency testing, placement testing, international teaching assistant testing, writing assessment, and program evaluation). Aimed at language program directors, graduate students, and researchers involved in language program development and evaluation, this is a timely book in that it focuses on the advantages of local tests, fosters and encourages their use, and outlines their development and maintenance. It constitutes essential reading for language program directors, graduate students, and researchers involved in language program development and evaluation.

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Developmental Aspects of Text Production in Writing and Speech* Victoria Johansson, 2009

**what are the stages of writing development:** *Developing Voice Through the Language Arts* Kathryn Henn-Reinke, GERALYN A. CHESNER, 2007 Let every voice be heard! *Developing Voice Through the Language Arts* shows prospective teachers how to use the language arts to connect diverse students to the world around them and help them develop their own literate voices. This book considers the integrated nature of the primary language arts - reading, writing, listening, speaking, viewing, and visually representing. Authors Kathryn Henn-Reinke and GERALYN A. CHESNER encourage preservice and inservice teachers to take a reflective, balanced approach in preparing to teach language arts.

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**How to see EXACTLY what is in "iCloud Bac - Apple Community** Don't forget, your app data, photos, messages are included in your backup unless you sync using iCloud in which case, nthey are included iCloud but not part of the backup. The

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