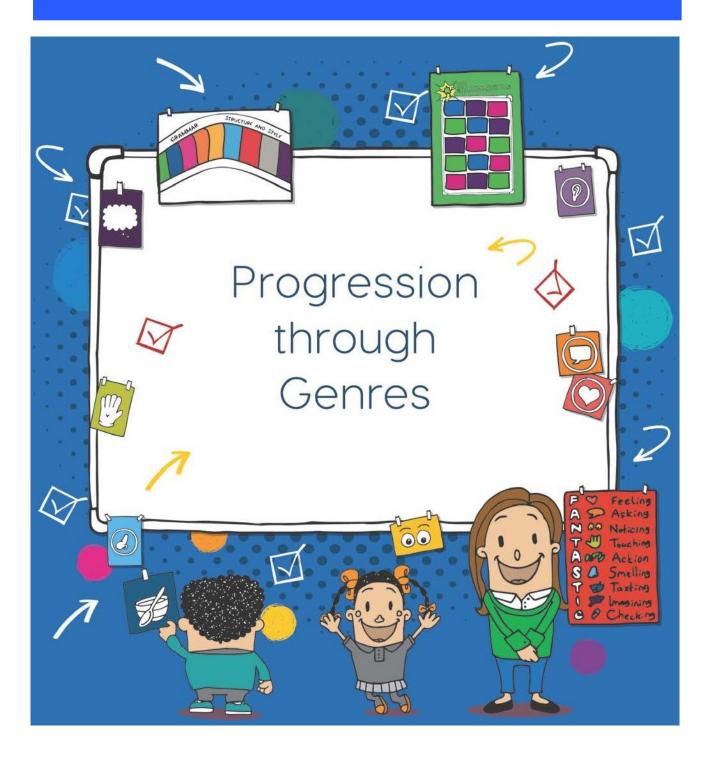
Folville Junior School The Write Stuff



<u>Instructions</u>

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly. Organised into clear points denoted by time.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Adverbials e.g. When the glue dries, attach the paperclip.	Afterwards After that To begin with Begin by Secondly The next step is to With a slow movement With a quick pull Try to	 Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon. 	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.

Text Structure Sentence Use Vocab	ful Word Classes	Punctuation
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A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly. Sentences include precautionary advice e.g. Be careful not to over whisk as it will turn into butter. Friendly tips/suggestions are included to heighten the engagement. e.g. This dish is served best with a dash of nutmeg.	Continue by Carry on Do this until Stop when When you have done this Try not to Avoid	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. <u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs. <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives. <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives. <u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense. <u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech
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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Consolidate work from previous learning. Can write accurate instructions for complicated processes. Can write imaginative instructions using flair and humour.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Don't forget to Be careful of Don't worry about Concentrate on At this point	 Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number. 	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Consolidate work from previous learning.	 Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally. Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. If the temperature gets too high Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The golden pastry can be decorated with smaller pastry petals. Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of overcooking 	Whilst that is Focus on Try to make sure that When you do, don't I would suggest Many people at this stage	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

<u>Recount – experiences, diary, police reports, sports</u> <u>reports</u>

Clear introduction.Simple sentences with extra description.Last week During our school trip Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.Organised into paragraph shaped around key events hackosing statements to summarise the overallSome complex sentences using when if a set.SoonVerbs resent perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' AdaentileA closing statements to summarise the overallTense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/willNoun SoonVerbs resent perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' AdaentileAdverbials es When we arrived the tour guide gase us a chocolate bar.I was pleased that I didn't expect that I thras difficult toOnnectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, when, so, before, aft

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction and	Variation in sentence	Later on	Noun
conclusion.	structures e.g. While	Defensions	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.
Links between sentences	we watched the sea lion show	Before long	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.
help to navigate the		At that very moment	
reader from one idea to	Use embedded/relative	At procisely	Verbs
the next.	clauses e.g. Penguins, which	At precisely	Standard English forms for verbs.
Paragraphs organized	are very agile,	When this was	<u>Adjectives</u>
correctly around key		complete	Choose appropriate adjectives
events.	Include adverbs to show how often e.g.	I was gripped by	Connectives/conjunctions
Elaboration is used to	additionally,		Use a wide range of connectives.
reveal the writer's	frequently, rarely.	I felt overwhelmed when	Taura
emotions and responses.	Sentences build from a	Witchin	<u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.
	general idea to more	I was personally affected	
	specific.	by	<u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is.
	Use emotive language	This has changed how I	Fronted adverbials
	to show personal	feel about	Comma after fronted adverbials.
	response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me		
	showcase inspired me		

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction	Sentence length varied	As it happened	Noun
and conclusion including elaborated personal	e.g short/long.	As a result of	Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.
response.	Active and passive	Consequently	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.
Description of events are	voice used deliberately to heighten	consequently	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.
detailed and engaging.	engagement.	Subsequently	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
The information is	e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure.	Unlike the rest of	Adjectives
organized chronologically		the group, I	Choose appropriate adjectives
with clear signals to the reader about time, place	Wide range of subordinate	felt In a flash	Connectives/conjunctions
and personal response.	connectives e.g. whilst, until,	Presently	Use a wide range of connectives.
Purpose of the recount an	despite.		Tense
experience revealing the		Meanwhile	Change tense according to features of the genre.
writer's perspective.		In conclusion	Adverbs
		The experience overall	Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials
			Comma after fronted adverbials.
			Adverbials of time, place and number.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well	Verb forms are	They are unusually	Noun
constructed and answers	controlled and precise		Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated
the readers questions.	e.g. It would be	They are rarely	information concisely.
The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.	regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and	They are never They are very Generally Be careful if you Frequently they	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions
	type varied according to purpose.	I will attempt to	Use a wide range of connectives.
	Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers	This article will frame	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.
	position	It can be difficult to	<u>Adverbs</u>
	e.g. As a consequence of their actions	Each paragraph	Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.
	Complex noun phrases	More than half	
	used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.	Less then half	
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire		

Non-Chronological Reports

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with	The following report	Noun
Organised into paragraphs	extra description.	They don't	Form nouns using prefixes.
shaped around a key topic sentence.	Some complex sentences using when,	It doesn't	Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.
sentence.	if, as etc.		<u>Verbs</u>
Use of sub-headings.	Tense consistent e.g.	Sometimes	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'
	modal verbs can/will	Often	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.
	Adverbials	Most	Connectives/conjunctions
	e.g. When the		Express time and cause (when, so, before, after,
	caterpillar makes a cocoon		while, because)
			Tense
			Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			Adverbs
			Introduce/revise adverbs.
			Express time and cause; then, next, soon.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the layout features.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	The purpose of this report/article is to	<u>Noun</u> Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.
Description of the phenomenon is technical and accurate.	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten	The information presented will	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
Generalized sentences are used to categorise and sort information for the	engagement. e.g. The eggs were removed from the beach.	Some experts believe This article is designed to Many specialists consider	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
reader Purpose of the report is to	Wide range of subordinate connectives	Firstly I will	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.
inform the reader and to describe the way things are.	e.g. whilst, until, despite.	It can be difficult will enable you to understand.	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre. <u>Adverbs</u>
Formal and technical language used throughout to engage the reader.		Unlike Despite Although Like many	Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well	Verb forms are controlled	They are unusually	Noun
constructed and	and precise e.g. It would		Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated
answers the reader's	be regrettable if the wild	They are rarely	information concisely.
questions.	life funds come to an end.	They are never	
The writer understands	Modifiers are used to	They are never	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.
the impact and thinks	intensify or qualify e.g.	They are very	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.
about the response.	insignificant amount,		Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise,
	exceptionally	Generally	ify.
Information is			
prioritised according to	Sentence length and type	Be careful if you	<u>Adjectives</u>
importance and a frame of response set	varied according to	Frequently they	Choose appropriate adjectives
up for the reply.	purpose.		Connectives/conjunctions
	Fronted adverbials use to	I will attempt to	Use a wide range of connectives.
	clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of	This article will frame	Tense
	their actions	It can be difficult to	Change tense according to features of the genre.
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The	Each paragraph	<u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such
	fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large	More than half	as adverbials.
	mother hen.	Less then half	
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire		

<u>Letters</u> <u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about the visit/issue Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place. Topic sentences. Some letter layout features included.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel.	 While, if, as, when. I would like to inform you that It has come to my attention that Thank you for I hope that 	NounForm nouns using prefixes.Nouns and pronouns used to avoidrepetition.VerbsPresent perfect forms of verbs insteadof 'the'AdjectivesChoose appropriate adjectives.Connectives/conjunctionsExpress time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs.Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vecebulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Text Structure Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas. All letter layout features included.	Sentence Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger that was pacing Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	Vocabulary As I stated earlier Referring to This is an unfortunate It is with regret I would be grateful if It is with regret that I look forward to hearing from you in due course.	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. <u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs. <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives. <u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.	PunctuationApostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.
		Use modal verbs to hint future action or	<u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials	
		possibilities e.g. should, would, could.	Comma after fronted adverbials.	

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed	Sentence length varied	l appreciate	Noun	Consolidate
introduction and	e.g short/long.		Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	all previous
conclusion using		Whilst we were		learning.
all the letter	Active and passive voice	waiting	<u>Verbs</u>	
layout features.	used deliberately to		Use modal verbs.	Brackets
	heighten engagement.	Your concern	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	Dashes
Paragraphs	e.g. the café chairs were		Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise,	Colons
developed with	broken.	Until this is	ify.	Semi colons
prioritized		resolved		
information.	Wide range of	Despite encolving	Adjectives	
	subordinate	Despite speaking to the duty	Choose appropriate adjectives	
Purpose of letter	connectives		Commentions (comismentions	
clear and	e.g. whilst, until, despite.	manager	Connectives/conjunctions	
transparent for		This is a disgrace	Use a wide range of connectives.	
reader.	Complex sentences that	This is a disgrace	Tense	
F	use well known	Unfortunately	Change tense according to features of the genre.	
Formal language	economic expression. e.g Because of their	offici turatery		
used throughout		Many other	Adverbs	
to engage the	courageous efforts, all	, people also	Know what an adverbial phrase is.	
reader.	the passengers were saved, which was		Fronted adverbials	
	nothing short of a	I am delighted to	Comma after fronted adverbials.	
	miracle.	inform you that	Adverbials of time, place and number.	
	minucic.			

<u>Year 6</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Letter well	Verb forms are controlled	Please do not	<u>Noun</u>	Use a wide range of
constructed that	and precise	hesitate to contact	Expanded noun phrases to convey	punctuation
answers the	e.g. It would be helpful if	me	complicated information concisely.	throughout the writing.
reader's	you could let me know as	An early response		
questions.	this will enable us to take	would be greatly	<u>Verbs</u>	
	further action.	appreciated	Use modal verbs.	
The writer	Modifiers are used to		Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over,	
understands the	intensify or qualify e.g.	Please accept	ise, ify.	
impact and	insignificant amount,	my	Convert adjectives in verbs using	
thinks about the	exceptionally Sentence		suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
response.	length and type varied	I wish to express		
	according to purpose.		<u>Adjectives</u>	
Information is	Fronted adverbials used to	The impact of	Choose appropriate adjectives	
prioritized	clarify writers position			
according to	e.g. As a consequence of	Despite continued	Connectives/conjunctions	
importance and	your actions Complex	efforts	Use a wide range of connectives.	
a frame of	noun phrases used to add		-	
response set up	detail e.g. the dilapidated	Subsequently	<u>Tense</u>	
for the reply.	fencing around the		Change tense according to features of	
	enclosure was extremely		the genre.	
	dangerous.		Adverte	
	Prepositional phrases used		Adverbs	
	cleverly.		Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	
	e.g. In the event of a fire		עבעונבא אענון אא אטעלו אואוא.	

Persuasion - Purpose: advert, leaflet, argument

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with	Surely	<u>Noun</u>	Introduce
	extra description.	Obviously	Form nouns using prefixes.	possessive
Points about		Clearly	Nouns and pronouns used to avoid	apostrophes for
subject/issue	Some complex	Don't you think	repetition.	plural nouns.
	sentences using when,	Firstly		
Organised into	if, as etc.	Secondly	<u>Verbs</u>	Introduce inverted
paragraphs		Thirdly	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of	commas.
	Tense consistent e.g.	My own view is	'the'	
Sub-heading used to	modal verbs can/will	My last point is		
organize texts.		My final point is	<u>Adjectives</u>	
	Adverbials	Imagine	Choose appropriate adjectives.	
	e.g. When they have a	Consider		
	problem, we played	Enjoy	Connectives/conjunctions	
	after tea.		Express time and cause (when, so, before,	
	It was scary in the		after, while, because)	
	tunnel.			
			<u>Tense</u>	
	Start sentences with		Correct and consistent use of past and	
	verbs e.g. imagine,		present tense.	
	consider, enjoy.			
			Adverbs	
			Introduce/revise adverbs.	
			Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger, that was pacing Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. haven't you always longed for a?	I believe that It seems to me that It is clear that Is it any wonder that Furthermore As I see it Tremendous Implore you to consider Extremely significant Inevitably Finally In conclusion In summary The evidence presented Have you ever thought about? Do you think that? Fed up with?	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Arguments are well constructed that answer the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to the writer's point of view.	 Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It will be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a blackout 	It appears that There can be no doubt that It is critical Fundamentally How can anyone believe this to be true? Does anyone really believe that? As everyone knows I cite, for example I would draw your attention to I would refer to On the basis of the evidence presented Phenomenal Unique Unmissable You will be Don't Take a moment to Isn't it time to?	NounExpanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.VerbsUse modal verbs.Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectivesConnectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or leaflet layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information. View point is transparent for reader. Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle. Persuasive statement are used to change the readers opinion. E.g. you will never need to	It strikes me that There is no doubt that I am convinced that It appears In my opinion Surely only a fool would consider In addition Furthermore Moreover My evidence to support this is On balance Just think how Now you can For the rest of your life Unbelievable Outrageous Incredible	 Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number. 	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons

<u>Biography</u>

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction. Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events. A closing statement to summarise the overall impact.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When she arrived at the scene, the doctors told her exactly what happened.	During his/her early life Soon afterwards Sometimes he Strangely One of the most remarkable facts about His/her greatest achievement was	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events. Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.	 Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sealion show Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Sentences build from a general idea to more specific. Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to 	In his /her early years By the time he/she had In his/ her final years What is clear is that Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community, In many ways it wasn't until He/She might have been His/Her one regret was that	 Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response. Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's perspective.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	In (insert year) at the age ofhe/she The time came for In his/her later years Once he/she had Nobody is sure why In spite of His/Her lasting legacy is that	 Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.	 Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire 	They are unusually They are rarely They are never They are very Generally Be careful if you Frequently they I will attempt to This article will frame It can be difficult to Each paragraph More than Half Less than half	 Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Convert adjectives adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.

Balanced Argument - Purpose: Speech, Essay, And

Formal Letter.

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organise texts.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs could/might Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel. Start sentences with verbs e.g. imagine, consider, enjoy.	I will begin by Maybe Firstly Many people are concerned that I wonder Sometimes It could be argued that Therefore My overall feeling/opinion is An example of this is It is clear that	NounForm nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.VerbsPresent perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The angry mob, who had broken the barricade Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. Have you ever considered the impact of?	This piece of writing will feel convinced I intend to On the other hand In addition It is surprising that On balance Finally I would like to add My next point concerns Furthermore Having looked at both sides, I think because Having considered the arguments for and against Whilst	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. <u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs. <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or leaflet layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information. Both view points are transparent for reader. Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle. Persuasive statements are used to change the reader's opinion. E.g. you will never need to	It strikes me that My intention is to To do this I will As I see it It appears to me Naturally It is precisely because Subsequently Doubtless Nevertheless In stark contrast Contrary to this position It would seem logical Let us consider the impact In conclusion The evidence presented leads me to conclude	 Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number. 	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Arguments are well constructed that answer the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to the writer's point of view.	 Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It will be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a blackout 	I will present Following that I will One argument for this is that fundamentally flawed an easy answer that avoids I would counter this view It seems plausible to Moreover In point of fact The evidence I would use to support this is It surprises me that It is my conviction Finally I would like to add Even though there has been a long history of activists	 Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials. 	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

<u>Newspaper</u>

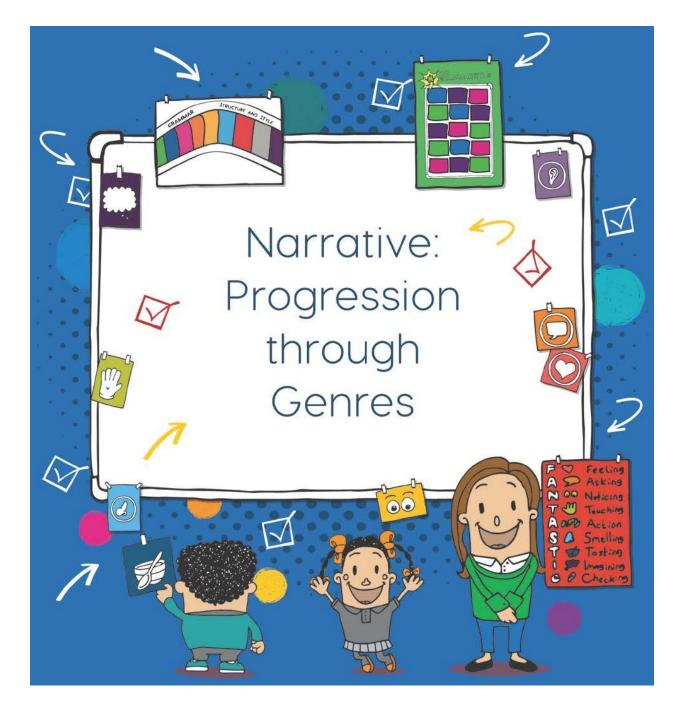
<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about the visit/issue Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place. Topic sentences. Some newspaper layout features included. A bold eye-catching headline.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. As the police arrived, the crowd scattered.	While, if, as, when. Witnesses felt He reported that He also claimed that She went on to state that He continued by Hours later Unfortunately Fortunately	NounForm nouns using prefixes.Nouns and pronouns used to avoidrepetition.VerbsPresent perfect forms of verbsinstead of 'the'AdjectivesChoose appropriate adjectives.Connectives/conjunctionsExpress time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)TenseCorrect and consistent use of past and present tense.AdverbsIntroduce/revise adverbs.Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the newspaper. Who, what, where, when and why information is clear to orientate the reader. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. All newspaper layout features included. Bold eye-catching headline which includes alliteration.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the witness was distracted As the police arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger, that was pacing Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	John Smith (64), a retired community officer said Within minutes The school confirmed that She claimed that He continued by informing us that Police were	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.Verbs Standard English forms for verbs.Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectivesConnectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.Tense Correct use of past and present tense.Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the newspaper's layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information into columns. Subheadings are used as an organisational device. Formal language used throughout to engage	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their	VocabularyUntil this is resolved UnfortunatelyChaos ensuedChaos ensuedMany panicked whenHe disputedShe refused to accept thatThe parents agreed that	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons
the reader. Quotations are succinct/emotive.	courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle.	Witnesses Pupils emphasized They spoke to In addition to this	genre. <u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Newspapers well-constructed that answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply. Headlines include puns.	 Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of the accident Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the dilapidated fencing around the enclosure was extremely dangerous. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. 	The impact of Despite continued efforts Subsequently The appointed spokesman In addition Mrs Hedges emphasized Tragic Crisis situation Epic proportions Many parents refused to accept The horror Politicians also spoke of how	NounExpanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.VerbsUse modal verbs.Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectivesConnectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.



<u>Story</u>

<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful	Word Classes	Punctuation
		Vocabulary		
Time and place are	Simple sentences with extra	Year 3 ambitious	Noun	Introduce
referenced to guide	description.	vocabulary used	Form nouns using prefixes.	possessive
the reader through			Nouns and pronouns used to avoid	apostrophes for
the text e.g. in the	Some complex sentences	Connectives: also,	repetition.	plural nouns.
morning	using because, which, where	however, therefore,		
	etc.	after the, just then,		Introduce
Organised into		furthermore,	<u>Verbs</u>	inverted
paragraphs e.g.	Tense consistent e.g. typically	nevertheless, on	Present perfect forms of verbs	commas.
When she arrived at	past tense for narration,	the other hand,	instead of 'the'	
the bear's house	present tense in dialogue	consequently,		
		immediately, as	Adjectives	
Cohesion is	Dialogue is realistic and	soon as	Choose appropriate adjectives.	
strengthened	conversational in style e.g.		Compositions (continuentions	
through relationships	Well, I suppose	Adverbs: very,	Connectives/conjunctions	
between characters		rather, slightly	Express time and cause (when, so,	
e.g. Jack, his, his	Verbs used are specific for		before, after, while, because)	
mother, her	action e.g. rushed, shoved, pushed		<u>Tense</u>	
	pusned		Correct and consistent use of past	
	Adverbials		and present tense.	
	e.g. When she reached			
	home		Adverbs	
	nome		Introduce/revise adverbs.	
	Expanded noun phrases e.g.		Express time and cause; then, next,	
	two horrible hours		soon.	

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Link between	Variation in sentence	Year 4 ambitious	<u>Noun</u>	Apostrophe to
opening and	structures e.g. while,	vocabulary used	Nouns and pronouns used for clarity	mark singular
resolution	although, until		and cohesion.	and plural
		Connectives: in	Noun phrases expanded by the	possession.
Links between	Use embedded/relative	addition,	addition of modifying adjectives,	
sentences help to	clauses	furthermore,	nouns and prepositional phrases.	Commas after
navigate the reader	e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly		<u>Verbs</u>	fronted
from one idea to the	at the teacher,	the end, much later	Standard English forms for verbs.	adverbials.
next e.g. contrasts in		on, moreover, in		Use inverted
mood	Include adverbs to show how	due course,	<u>Adjectives</u>	commas and
angry mother,	often or add subtlety of	eventually	Choose appropriate adjectives	other
disheartened Jack	meaning e.g. exactly,		Connectives/conjunctions	punctuation to
Demonstration of the second second	suspiciously		Use a wide range of connectives.	indicate direct
Paragraphs organised	Tana akana ang mana si ta		Ose a wide lange of connectives.	speech.
correctly to build up	Tense changes appropriate;		Tense	
to key event	verbs may refer to continuous		Correct use of past and present	
Repetition avoided	action e.g. will be thinking		tense.	
through using				
different sentence			Adverbs	
structures and ellipsis			Know what an adverbial phrase is.	
stractures and empsis			Fronted adverbials	
			Comma after fronted adverbials.	

<u>Year 5</u>					
Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation	
Sequence of plot may be disrupted for effect e.g. flashback	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	Year 5 ambitious vocabulary used	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	Consolidate all previous learning.	
Opening and resolution	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten		<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.	Brackets Dashes	
shape the story	engagement.		Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	Colons	
Structural features of narrative are included	e.g. the ring was removed from the drawer		Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	Semi colons	
e.g. repetition for effect	Wide range of subordinate		Adjectives		
	connectives		Choose appropriate adjectives		
Paragraphs varied in	e.g. whilst, until, despite.				
length and structure.	Embedded subordinate clauses		Connectives/conjunctions		
Pronouns used to hide the doer of the action	are used for economy or emphasis		Use a wide range of connectives including subordinating and co-ordinaring.		
e.g. it crept into the			<u>Tense</u>		
woods	Figurative language used to build		Change tense according to features of the		
	description (sometimes clichéd) e.g. the crowd charged like bulls		genre.		
			<u>Adverbs</u>		
	Repetition is used for effect e.g.		Know what an adverbial phrase is.		
	the boys ran and ran until they		Fronted adverbials		
	could run no more.		Comma after fronted adverbials.		
			Adverbials of time, place and number.		

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
The story is well constructed and raises intrigue. Dialogue is used to move the action on who heighten empathy for central character Deliberate ambiguity is set up in the mind of the reader until later in the text	 Viewpoint is well controlled and precise e.g. Maggie stared dejectedly at the floor; her last chance had slipped from her grasp. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of his selfish actions Figurative language used to build up description e.g. everyone charged like a deer pack under threat Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The distinctive sapphire ring is slowly removed from her slender hand. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the messy scramble for the bag. 	Year 6 ambitious vocabulary used.	 Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Subordinating and co-coordinating conjunctions. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials. 	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing including colons, semi- colons, punctuation for parenthesis. Should include a clear progression of punctuation built upon from previous year groups.