



WRITING TO PERSUADE PROGRESSION

	RECEPTION	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
PERSUADE				Advert Informal Letter Book blurb	Tourist leaflet Informal Letter	Campaign / speech Persuasive letter – formal Advert	Tourist leaflet Persuasive letter - formal Campaign
TEXT FEATURES				Use of 2 nd person Planned repetition Facts and statistics Adjectives for positive description Use of colour, text styles, layout and images in advertising		As LKS2 and Personal pronouns Hyperbole (exaggeration) Links to oracy especially for speeches Short sentences Lists of three	
GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE TEACHING				Imperative verbs /commands to convey urgency Expanded noun phrases to add detail and description Rhetorical questions to engage the reader Simple facts and statistic statements.	As Year 3 and Relative clauses to provide additional enticement Fronted adverbials Subordinate clauses, including as openers	Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency. Adverbials to convey a sense of certainty. Short sentences for emphasis. Expanded facts and statistics or use of these for emphasis. Appropriate use of a wide range of sentence structures to retain interest or for effect.	Parenthesis Separating main clause with a subordinating clause. Commas to mark clauses and support the reader Use of the subjunctive form.
ADVERBIALS AND CONJUNCTIONS				Singular fronted adverbs – Firstly, Also, In addition, In conclusion when, before, after, because, while, if, as,	As Year 3 In addition, However, On the other hand, Therefore	Furthermore, Consequently, Despite, As a result, Due to, For example If, when, because, while, as, since, although, unless, for, nor, yet	Surely, Vitaly, Crucially, Without hesitation, rather, whereas, in order to, whenever, whether, even if,
PUNCTUATION				Capital letter for proper nouns Commas to mark fronted adverbials. *Commas to mark subordinate clauses Use ? for rhetorical questions Use ! for exclamatory sentences	Commas after a subordinate clause to open Begin to use dash for emphasis *Commas to demarcate relative clauses	Secure use of commas to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses ? and ! for rhetorical and exclamatory sentences. Brackets or dashes for emphasis or to expand with further details, facts and statistics Colons and semi colons to list features, attractions, or arguments as well as separating clauses	Range and careful selection of parenthesis Colons and semi colons to mark clauses Semi-colons for structure repetition.

* indicates where you can expose the children to this objective in WAGOLLS or your modelling, but you don't need to explicitly teach it, or expect the children to use it independently.