Linaker Writes - Narrative Writing

Year 1		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
Simple narrative - sequencing sentences to form short narratives Events are sequenced to make sense A simple beginning, middle and end Written in first or third person Past tense Story language e.g. once upon a time, later that day, happily ever after Include character and setting	First/third person Past tense Conjunction 'and' to join ideas Personal pronoun I Adjectives to describe Simple adverbials for time e.g. next, after that	Space to separate words Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks

Year 2		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) Written in first or third person Past tense Events are sequenced to make sense A clear A simple beginning, middle and end. Language choices e.g. adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns	First or third person Past tense Past progressive form Coordinating conjunctions e.g. or, and, but Subordinating conjunctions e.g. when, if, that, because Expanded noun phrases Different sentences types - statement, question, exclamation, command. Adverbs Adverbial of time to move the action on	Capital letters and full stops Questions marks Exclamation marks Apostrophes for contraction Apostrophes for possession of singular nouns

Year 3		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
First/third person Story structure – beginning, build up, problem, resolution, end Paragraphs to structure narrative Create setting, characters and plots Speech to move on action/ convey thoughts Language choices – adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns Dialogue to convey thoughts Past/ present tense	Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions for time, place and cause Fronted adverbials Subordinating conjunctions e.g. when, if, because, although Present perfect form of verbs Nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition Expanded noun phrases	Inverted commas for direct speech Commas after fronted adverbials Apostrophe for possession Apostrophes for contraction

Year 4		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
First/third person Past/ present tense Story structure – beginning, build up, problem, resolution, end Paragraphs to structure narrative Chronology through adverbials and prepositions Create setting, characters and plots Speech to move on action/ convey thoughts Language choices – adverbs, adjectives, precise nouns, verbs Dialogue to convey thoughts and move narrative forwards	Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions for time, place and cause Appropriate tense choice for a task (simple, progressive, perfect) Expanded noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Fronted adverbials Nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition and to aid cohesion	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for plural possession Commas for fronted adverbials

Year 5		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
First/third person Past/ present tense Narrative are told sequentially and non-sequentially e.g. flashbacks Structure to include build up, problem, resolution Descriptions of characters, settings and atmosphere developed through precise vocabulary choices Figurative language Dialogue used to convey characters' thoughts and to move narrative forward	Appropriate tense choice - past progressive, present perfect, past perfect progressive Adverbials for cohesion within and across paragraphs Modals and adverbs for degrees of possibility Abstract nouns Expanded noun phrases to covey complicated information concisely Relative clauses to add further information A range of main and subordinate clauses and phrases uses e.g. -ing openers, -ed openers, simile openers	Parenthesis - dashes, commas, brackets Commas to make meaning clear and to avoid ambiguity Apostrophes for contraction and possession (singular, plural and irregular) Correctly punctuated speech

Year 6		
Specific Features *adapted to narrative type	Grammar	Punctuation
First/third person Past/ present tense Narrative are told sequentially and non-sequentially e.g. flashbacks Structure to include build up, problem, resolution Descriptions of characters, settings and atmosphere developed through precise vocabulary choices Figurative language Dialogue used to convey characters' thoughts and to move narrative forward	Appropriate tense choice - past progressive, present perfect, past perfect progressive Adverbials for cohesion within and across paragraphs Modals and adverbs for degrees of possibility Abstract nouns Expanded noun phrases to covey complicated information concisely Relative clauses to add further information A range of main and subordinate clauses and phrases uses e.g. -ing openers, -ed openers, simile openers Passive voice Subjunctive form e.g. If I were to get out of this situation	Parenthesis - dashes, commas, brackets Commas to make meaning clear and to avoid ambiguity Apostrophes for contraction and possession (singular, plural and irregular) Correctly punctuated speech Ellipsis Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

KS2 Suggested types – myths & legends, historical, adventure, mystery & suspense, flashback, fantasy, different cultures, science fiction, told from another perspective, dilemma