



As a Writer, I can...

English Knowledge Organisers



Y1 Instructions

As a Writer, I can...

Purpose

To tell how to do or make something
To give information on how to complete a task
To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using time words and present tense verbs
Simple sentences

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner or teacher.
2. Partner A reads their work and Partner B listens and tells them what they like and what they could improve.
3. After 5mins swap your books over.
4. Partner B reads their work and Partner A listens and tells them what they like and what they could improve.
5. Use a purple pencil to improve your work.

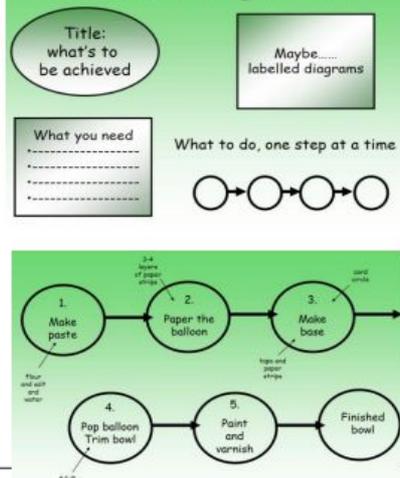
Types of Explanation

DIY Manual – Sewing or Knitting Pattern – Recipe – Science Experiment – Instructions and Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You need to include a list of ingredients or equipment	
Your writing needs to be in numbered steps	
Your writing needs to be written in time order	
You can use numbers or bullet points to help to organise your writing	

Instruction organisation



Language Features

Simple Present Tense	First cut the bread. Next butter the bread.
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week
Imperative Verbs	cut, collect, mix, chop, grow, slice, make, fold

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence The boy walks to the shops.
ABC	Used for names Jon went to Paris in July. Used for I I went to the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence Next they go to the zoo.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely meal!



As a Writer, I can...

Y1 Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose

To describe what things are like (were like)
To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using present tense verbs
Simple sentences

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

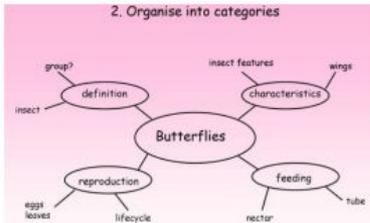
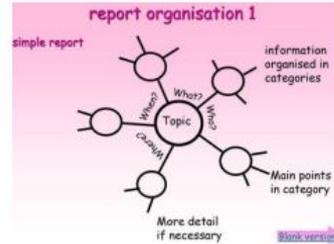
1. Work with a partner or teacher.
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3. After 5mins swap your books over.
4. Partner B reads their work and Partner A listens and tells them what they like and what they could improve.
5. Use a purple pencil to improve your work.

Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects – Letter - Science encyclopaedia - Information Leaflet - Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You need an introduction.	
Your writing is in sentences about similar things.	
Your sentences have a capital letter and a fully stop.	
You should not include 'I' in your writing.	



Language Features

Simple Past Tense	Sparrows nest in the trees. They need to find twigs.
Simple Conjunctions	and, but, then, so
Clear Adjectives	big – bigger – biggest slow – slower - slowest

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence T he bird likes to eat worms.
ABC	Used for names S wallows f ly to S outh A frica in O ctober. Used for I I see birds in the park.

Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence . Sparrows stay at home.
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Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
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Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely bird!
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As a Writer, I can...

Y1 Recount

Purpose

To retell events in time order.
To give an account of an event or experience
To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using time words and past tense verbs
Simple sentences

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner or teacher.
2. Partner A reads their work and Partner B listens and tells them what they like and what they could improve.
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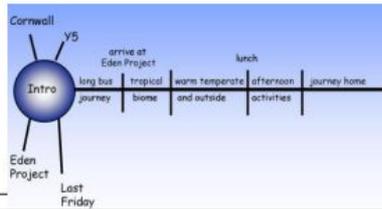
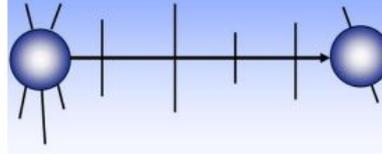
Types of Recount

Letter – Biography - Write up of a trip - Newspaper report - Diary/Journal - Magazine

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You include a simple introduction.	
Your ideas are written down in time order.	
It is written in the past tense.	
Your writing is in first person.	

Recount organisation



Language Features

Simple Past Tense	I <i>walked</i> to the shops. He <i>walked</i> to the shops.
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week, finally
First Person Conjunctions	I, we, me, us and, but, then, so

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence The boy walked to the shops.
ABC	Used for names Jon went to Paris in July. Used for I I went to the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence Next they went to the zoo.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!



As a Writer, I can...

Y1 Narrative

Features of Traditional and Fairy Tales

heroes and Villains
talking animals
countryside, Forests and Castles
repeated words and phrases
moral or lessons learned
happy ending for most characters

Stories with familiar Settings

woods, castle, forest, cottage
heroes and villains
repeated words and phrases
known characters
happy ending for most characters

Features Science Fiction and Fantasy Stories

set in the future, a different planet or an imaginary setting
aliens, robots, unusual creatures
talking creatures
magic

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a clear beginning and end to the story	
Your sentences are written in time order	
Your story is written in past tense.	
Your story is written in the 3 rd person.	
You have used capital letters and full stops throughout.	

Story Language

Size adjectives

big, small, enormous
big, bigger, biggest

Emotion adjectives

sad, angry, cross, happy

Pronouns

I, she, he, they

Prepositions

up, down, into, out, to, onto

Time references

once upon a time, one day, happily ever after

Language Features

Simple Past Tense	The wolf was hiding. The boy grew the turnip.
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week
Coordinating Conjunctions	and, but, then, so

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence The boy walks to the shops.
ABC	Used for names Jon went to Paris in July. Used for I I went to the park.
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence Next they go to the zoo.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely meal!



Y2 Explanation

As a Writer, I can...

Purpose

- To explain why or how something happens
- To explain cause and effect
- To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction to show: when, who what where why
- Chronological order
- Use of simple time conjunctions
- Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
- Use of exclamation mark and question mark.
- Present tense verbs

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Explanation

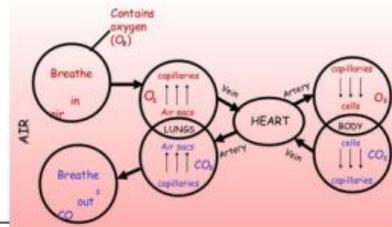
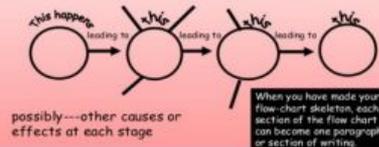
Encyclopaedia entry – technical manual – science investigation – question and answer section

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction is clear with lots of detail.	
Your writing contains a fully developed process of steps.	
You use time and causal conjunctions well.	
You have a strong conclusion to end your writing.	

Simple explanation: a series of logical steps

Probably... labelled diagram(s)



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Present Tense	<i>The sun shines on the water.</i> <i>It evaporates into the air.</i>
Present Progressive Tense	<i>The sun is shining on the water.</i> <i>It is evaporating into the air.</i>
Adverbs of Time/Time Conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Causal Conjunctions	<i>because, after, until, while</i>

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence <i>The bird likes to eat worms.</i>
ABC	Used for names <i>Swallows fly to South Africa in October.</i> Used for I <i>I see birds in the park.</i>
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence <i>Like many birds, Sparrows stay at home.</i>
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question <i>Where do they go?</i>
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling <i>What a lovely day!</i>
Commas ,	Commas after a list <i>The bird picks up worms, returns to their nest and feeds their young.</i>
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)</i>



As a Writer, I can...

Y2 Instructions

Purpose

To tell how to do or make something
 To give information on how to complete a task
 To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Title – List of Equipment or Ingredients – Numbered Steps
 Imperative verbs to give instruction
 Time conjunctions to show the order
 Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
 Use of exclamation mark and question mark.
 Present tense verbs

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

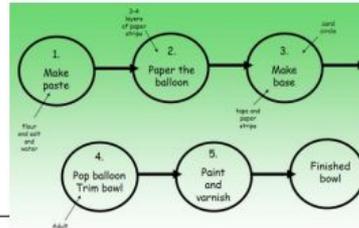
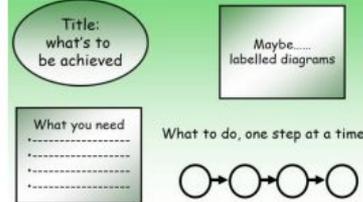
Types of Explanation

DIY Manual – Sewing or Knitting Pattern – Recipe – Science Experiment – Instructions and Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A goal is outlined about what is to be achieved.	
You need to include a list of ingredients or equipment	
Your writing needs to be sequenced in chronological order	
You can include diagrams to make the process clearer	
You can use numbers or bullet points to help to organise your writing	

Instruction organisation



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Present Tense	First <i>twist</i> the thin wire. Next <i>add</i> the decorative beads.
Present Progressive Tense	<i>I am twisting</i> the thin wire. <i>We are adding</i> the decorative beads.
Adverbs of Time/Time Conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, to start with
Adverbs of Manner	firstly, lastly, carefully, gently, slowly, softly
Third Person	<i>He, she, it, they, them, her, his, their</i>

Punctuation

Capital Letters ABC	Used to start a sentence <i>The</i> boy walks to the shops. Used for names <i>Jon</i> went to <i>Paris</i> in <i>July</i> . Used for I <i>I</i> went to the park.
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence Next <i>they</i> go to the zoo.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where did <i>they</i> go?
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely <i>result!</i>
Commas ,	Commas after a list First tie the rope, wrap it around the pole and tighten it.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper</i>)



As a Writer, I can...

Y2 Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose

To describe what things are like (were like)
To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

Introduction
Ideas grouped into similarities
Use of causal conjunctions
Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
Present tense verbs
Third person

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
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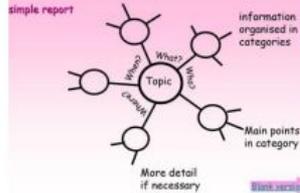
Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects – Letter - Science encyclopaedia - Information Leaflet - Magazine Article

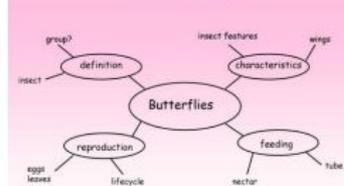
Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You need an introduction.	
You need a conclusion.	
Your writing is grouped into paragraphs about similar things.	
Your writing is in the present tense.	

report organisation 1



2. Organise into categories



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Present Tense	Sparrows <i>nest</i> in the trees. They <i>need</i> to find twigs.
Present Progressive Tense	<i>Sparrows are nesting</i> in the trees. They <i>are needing</i> twigs for the Winter.
Adverbs of Manner	slowly, carefully, quickly
Third Person	<i>he, she, it, they, them, her, his, their</i>
Noun Phrase	a large tiger, this small mammal

Punctuation

Capital Letters ABC	Used to start a sentence <i>The</i> bird likes to eat worms. Used for names <i>Swallows fly to South Africa in October.</i> Used for I <i>I</i> see birds in the park.
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence Like many birds, Sparrows stay at home.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question <i>Where do they go?</i>
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling <i>What a lovely day!</i>
Commas ,	Commas after a list The bird picks up worms, returns to their nest and feeds their young.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)</i>



Y2 Recount

As a Writer, I can...

Purpose

- To retell events in time order.
- To give an account of an event or experience
- To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction to show: when, who what where why
- Chronological order
- Use of simple time conjunctions
- Description with a capital letter and full stop.
- Use of exclamation mark and question mark.
- Past tense verbs

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

- Work with a partner.
- Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
- Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
- After 5mins swap your books over.
- Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
- When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

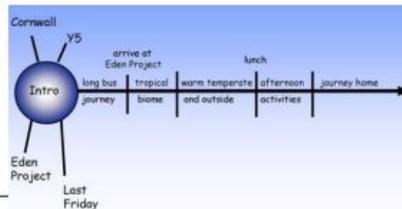
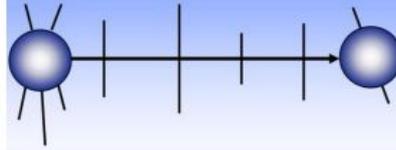
Types of Recount

Letter – Biography - Write up of a trip - Newspaper report - Diary/Journal - Magazine

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You include a brief introduction which contains: when, who, what, where and why	
Your ideas are written down in chronological order.	
It is written in the past tense.	
Your writing is in first person or third person.	
Your ideas are grouped into paragraphs.	

Recount organisation



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Past Tense	<i>I walked to the shops. He walked to the shops.</i>
Past Progressive Tense	<i>I was walking to the shops. We were walking to the shops.</i>
Adverbs of Time/Time Conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week, much later, suddenly, afterwards, when

Punctuation

Capital Letters ABC	Used to start a sentence <i>The boy walked to the shops.</i> Used for names <i>Jon went to Paris in July.</i> Used for I <i>I went to the park.</i>
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence Next they went to the zoo.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question <i>Where did they go?</i>
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling <i>What a lovely day!</i>
Commas ,	Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)</i>



Y2 Narrative

As a Writer, I can...

Features of Adventure Stories

courageous hero who saves others
evil villains
dangerous settings
a build-up of excitement
sometimes set in history
lots of action and shorter sentences

Features of Fables

character names in the title
usually two main characters
characters are often animals with human like features
setting is outside in the countryside
moral or lesson learned

Features Humorous Stories

over the top or unusual characters
a plot where something funny happens
a build-up of excitement

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your ideas are written down in chronological order with time words.	
It is written in the past tense and also includes the past progressive.	
Your story is written in the third person.	
Paragraphs are used to show a change of time or place.	
You have described characters and settings well.	
You have included a trigger event that moves the story on.	
Your pronouns are correct.	

Story Language

Adverbs

suddenly, quickly, slowly, carefully, nervously, excitedly, happily, lazily, angrily

Story Starters

by the next morning, one day, as soon as

Story Endings

in the end, at the end of the day

Power of 3

He leaped from his horse, charged to the gate and raised his sword.

Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Past Tense	<i>She walked to the shops. They walked to the shops.</i>
Past Progressive Tense	<i>He was walking to the shops. They were walking to the shops.</i>
Adverbs of Time/Time Conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week, much later, suddenly, afterwards, when
Noun Phrases	the massive field, the enormous turnip, a young boy

Punctuation

Capital Letters ABC	Used to start a sentence <i>The boy walked to the shops.</i> Used for names <i>Jon went to Paris in July.</i> Used for I <i>I went to the park.</i>
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence <i>Next they went to the zoo.</i>
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question <i>Where did they go?</i>
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Commas ,	Commas after a list <i>The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.</i>
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)</i>



As a Writer, I can...

Y3/4 Explanation

Purpose

To explain why or how something happens
 To explain cause and effect
 To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Introduction – process – conclusion.
 Causal conjunctions and time conjunctions are used to explain each step
 Technical vocabulary is used to add detail
 Present tense and present progressive

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

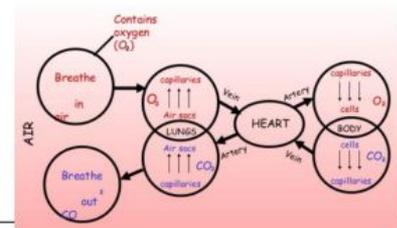
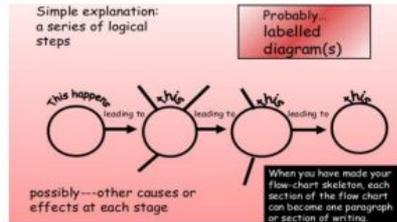
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3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Explanation

Encyclopaedia entry – technical manual – science investigation – question and answer section

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a clear introduction and conclusion.	
Your paragraphs are organised around a topic.	
You have included a description of the parts within the process.	
You include detailed paragraphs around the process and how or why it happens	
Your diagrams add extra detail	
You have used technical vocabulary	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded Noun Phrases	...above the mountains, the rain...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the river</i> , there is a delta.
Subordinate Clause	<i>Although the sun rarely shines</i> , the water cycle continues.

Punctuation

Brackets	The rivers (Thames and Kennett) flow into each other.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials During the day, the sun evaporates the water. Commas after a list The sun, wind and rain are all weather forms. Commas to separate clauses <i>Although the rain falls</i> , the river fills up very slowly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)



As a Writer, I can...

Y3/4 Instructions

Purpose

- To tell how to do or make something
- To give information on how to complete a task
- To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Use of second person throughout the piece
- Adverbial phrases used to add detail
- Use or simple present and present progressive
- Use of commas in a list and embedded in the text

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

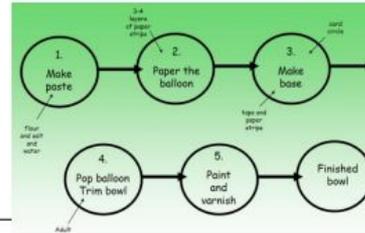
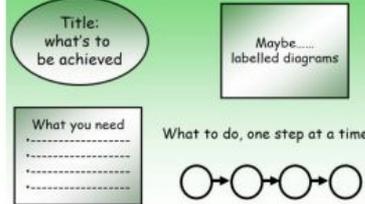
Types of Explanation

DIY Manual – Sewing or Knitting Pattern – Recipe – Science Experiment – Instructions and Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your ingredients or equipment are clearly set out	
You need detailed steps in chronological order	
You should add precaution advice or friendly tips or suggestions	
Your writing should contain examples of all of the language features.	
Your diagrams add extra detail	

Instruction organisation



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded Noun Phrases	...in the corner, the glittery beads ...
Prepositional Phrases	...down on the leftunder the bowl ...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Adverbs of manner	additionally, frequently, rarely
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rains, the pond should remain empty.</i> <i>At the end of the piece, add a small swirl.</i>
Subordinate Clause	<i>Although there doesn't seem to be a lot of mixture, you have enough.</i>
Second Person	<i>You, your</i>
Punctuation	
Brackets	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials <i>At midnight, take out the telescope.</i> Commas after a list <i>The bread should be soft, bouncing and easy to butter.</i> Commas to separate clauses <i>Although there doesn't seem to be a lot of mixture, you have enough.</i>
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)</i>



As a Writer, I can...

Y3/4 Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose

To describe what things are like (were like)
To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

Introduction which classifies the subject
Information organised in clear groups
Conclusion

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

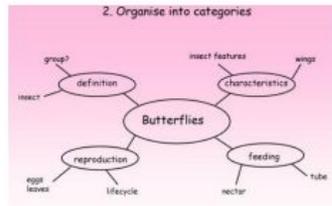
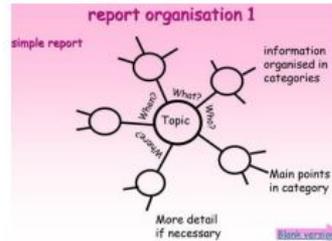
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3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects – Letter - Science encyclopaedia - Information Leaflet - Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You need a clear introduction.	
You need a clear conclusion.	
Your writing is grouped into fully developed paragraphs about key ideas.	
Your writing uses technical vocabulary.	
You use subheadings to organise your paragraphs.	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded Noun Phrases	...in her lair, the powerful tiger ...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	Until it rains, the pond stays empty. At the end of the stream, the Salmon waits patiently for its young.
Subordinate Clause	Even though the eagle is a powerful predator, it is scared of humans.
Generalising Words	some, often, most, many, sometimes

Punctuation

Brackets	The big cats (Tigers and Lions) are mammals.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At night, the fox catches its prey.) Commas after a list The lion catches its prey, feeds its young and lazes on the grassland. Commas to separate clauses Although it is small, the Amazonian Frog can be deadly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)



As a Writer, I can...

Y3/4 Persuasive

Purpose

To make a case for a particular point of view
To motivate, move or convince someone towards a certain opinion

Prior Knowledge

Advertisement using persuasive language features
Posters and Letters

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

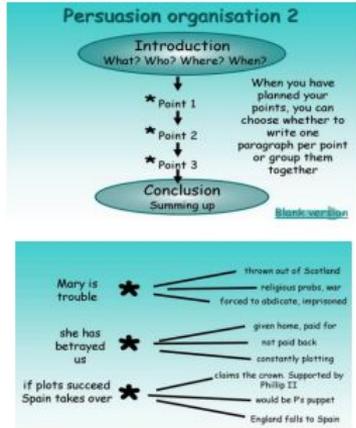
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4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Persuasive Text

Advertisements – Travel Brochure – Political Pamphlet – Complaint Letter – Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your writing has a clear introduction and conclusion. (In conclusion, In summary,	
Paragraphs are grouped around key ideas/subjects and issues.	
You argue for one point of view	
You use topic sentences and subheadings to group your ideas.	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while, despite the fact, even though, nevertheless
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since
Expanded Noun Phases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Relative Clause	The boy, who was in the team , missed training.
Rhetorical Question	Wouldn't you want to go to the USA?
Emotive Language	Surely you want to save the pandas. Clearly everyone needs to protect them. I implore you to consider.
Opinion into Fact	The fact is that we need them. The real truth is we must protect them. It is clear that we must follow.

Punctuation

Brackets	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park as usual.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials At midnight, he visited the skate park. Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets. Commas to separate clauses Although the girl was small, she could kick a football a long way.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the panda's fur, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)



As a Writer, I can...

Y3/4 Recount

Purpose

- To retell events in time order.
- To give an account of an event or experience
- To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction contains when, who, what, where and why
- Past tense is used throughout including: simple past tense and past progressive tense
- Time conjunctions used to show the passing of time
- When adverbial phrases are used

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

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6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

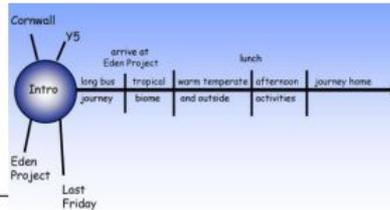
Types of Recount

Letter – Biography - Write up of a trip - Newspaper report - Diary/Journal - Magazine

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction is clear and states what the writing will be about.	
Your writing is organised into paragraphs around key ideas.	
Your paragraphs begin with a topic sentence.	
Your paragraphs focus on description, action and feeling throughout.	
You include a closing statement to summarise the whole event or day.	

Recount organisation



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded Noun Phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream.. ...under the bridge..
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained, the pond was empty.</i> <i>At the end of the road, a cat sat lazily in a tree.</i>

Punctuation

Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At midnight, the wolf howled.) Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)



Y3 Narrative

As a Writer, I can...

Features of Science Fiction Stories

a strong main character
 set on a different planet or at a different time
 time or space travel
 futuristic gadgets
 an invention or robot that goes out of control
 aliens

Features of Myths

heroic characters, who have many strengths
 gods and goddesses
 set in ancient times
 exciting and rich vocabulary
 objects that help to save the day
 obstacles the hero has to overcome
 good defeats evil

Features Traditional Stories

A main character on a quest or search
 magical or peculiar creatures or characters
 one problem is solved but leads to another
 description and dialogue

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have included description throughout the text.	
Your story has a clear complications and events which are developed throughout	
You have included time and place references at the start of each sentence.	
You have included past perfect as well as simple past tense and past progressive.	
Your story flows well and raises doubt and suspense – ideas are linked	

Story Language Simile and Metaphor

...as small as a mouth...
 ...strong like a bull...

He was a walking encyclopaedia.
 Her tears were a river flowing down her face.

Adverbs

suddenly, quickly, slowly, carefully,
 nervously, excitedly, happily, lazily,
 angrily

Accurate Action Verbs

pushed, rushed, shoved

Power of 3

He leaped from his horse, charged to the gate and raised his sword.

Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded Noun Phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained, the pond was empty.</i> <i>At the end of the road, a cat sat lazily in a tree.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>I had walked</i> to the garden. <i>We had walked</i> to the park.

Punctuation

Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At midnight, the wolf howled.) Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)



As a Writer, I can...

Y4 Narrative

Features of Mystery Stories

a strong main character
 settings are unfamiliar to the main character (deep dark forest, uninhabited places, lonely landscapes) or familiar settings with an added ingredient (a stranger arrives)
 questions are used to help to navigate the story
 clues are dropped by the narrator

Features of Legend/Fantasy

heroic characters, who have many strengths
 set in ancient times
 exciting and rich vocabulary
 objects that help to save the day including magic
 there may be a battle ongoing throughout
 obstacles the hero has to overcome
 a struggle between good and evil
 symbolism throughout

Features Historical Stories

a clear established time period
 a fictional character in a historical time
 events are based in a specific period of time
 historical detail is accurate and dropped into the story
 language used reflects the period at the time

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have included story language throughout the text.	
Your story has a clear complications and events which are developed throughout.	
You made links between your introduction and conclusion.	
Language links one paragraph to the next to help the reader	
Your story flows well and raises doubt and suspense – ideas are linked	
Your paragraphs are organised correctly for cohesion	

Story Language Simile and Metaphor

...as small as a mouth...
 ...strong like a bull...

He was a walking encyclopaedia.
 Her tears were a river flowing down her face.

Adverbs for Frequency or Subtlety
 often, seldom, exactly, suspiciously, craftily

Conjunctions to add information
 moreover, furthermore, in addition, in due course

Power of 3
 He leaped from his horse, charged to the gate and raised his sword.

Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded Noun Phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained, the pond was empty.</i> <i>At the end of the road, a cat sat lazily in a tree.</i>

Punctuation

Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At midnight, the wolf howled.) Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)



As a Writer, I can...

Y5/6 Discursive

Purpose

To present arguments and information from different viewpoints
To show for and against

Prior Knowledge

Debates showing two points of view
Persuasive texts showing one side of an argument

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
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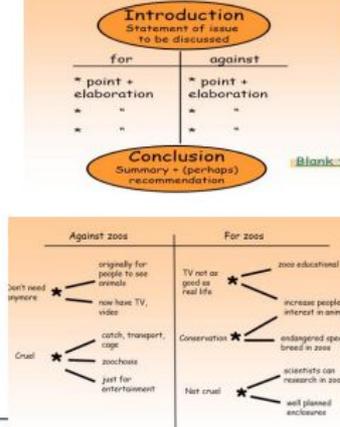
Types of Discursive Text

Write up of a debate – Newspaper Article – Leaflet giving balance argument - Essay

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction and conclusion provide detail and cohesion.	
You have detailed paragraphs, and these are ordered in priority order.	
Your arguments on both sides have equal weighting.	
You have used formal language throughout the writing.	

discussion organisation 1



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while, despite the fact, even though, nevertheless
Correlative Conjunctions	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since
Modal Verbs	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
Modifiers	simply, just, almost, hardly, at first
Expanded Noun Phrases	...within this piece, the argument ...
Prepositional Phrases	...before the judge ruled... ...under the bridge...
Relative Clause	The defendant, who was very upset , argued his case.
Abstract Nouns	Truth, justice, concern, hope, belief, despair
Present Perfect Verbs	I have walked to the shops. She has walked to the shops.
Punctuation	
Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Ben, the oldest child in the family, was caught fighting with his brother – James and Paul – in the garden (behind the shed). The boys (James and Paul) went to the park.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I can't believe they would do this!"
Y6 Semi-colon	Sam is happy; she was ecstatic. It was freezing; he was grateful for his coat.



As a Writer, I can...

Y5/6 Explanation

Purpose

To explain why or how something happens
 To explain cause and effect
 To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions add extra information
 Brackets add extra detail about a noun
 Subordinating conjunctions can be used to start a sentence.
 Technical vocabulary makes an explanation more precise

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

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Types of Explanation

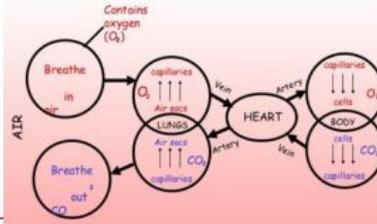
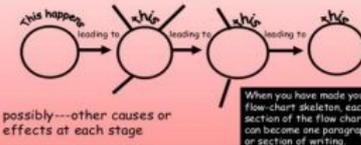
Encyclopaedia entry – technical manual – science investigation – question and answer section

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a detailed introduction and conclusion which add cohesion to the piece.	
Your paragraphs are organised around a topic.	
You have used headings and subheadings.	
You include detailed paragraphs around the process and how or why it happens, which are accurate.	
You have used technical vocabulary	

Simple explanation: a series of logical steps

Probably labelled diagram(s)



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Correlative Conjunctions	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Modal Verbs	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
Expanded Noun Phrases	...in the heart, the valve...
Prepositional Phrases	...under the sternum within the body ...
Relative Clause	The heart, which is an organ , beats fast.
Active Sentence	The heart pumps blood to the body.
Passive Sentence	The blood is pumped around the body by the heart.

Punctuation

Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Levers, which are mechanisms, can be used to link various structures – rigid and flexible – when working on your project (Year 5 and 6 only). The ingredients (cabbage and onions) needed to be boiled slowly.
Y6 Semi-colon	Eating warm; it is pleasant. It will be freezing; remember your oven gloves.
Y6 Colon	To explain – The heart is an organ: it is vital to the body.



As a Writer, I can...

Y5/6 Instructions

Purpose

- To tell how to do or make something
- To give information on how to complete a task
- To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Use implied second person rather than second person
- Use brackets to give additional information to the reader
- Use fronted adverbials accurately followed by a comma
- Use clear verb and adverb choices for clarity

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

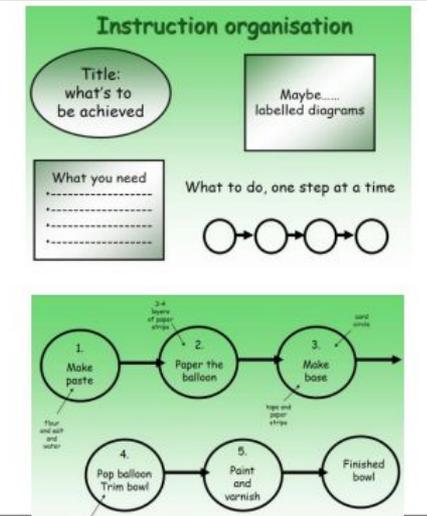
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6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Explanation

DIY Manual – Sewing or Knitting Pattern – Recipe – Science Experiment – Instructions and Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your ingredients or equipment are clearly set out	
You need detailed steps in chronological order	
You should add precaution advice or friendly tips or suggestions	
Your writing should contain examples of <i>all of the language features</i> .	
Your diagrams add extra detail	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so The bread is warm <i>yet</i> it is soft.
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while <i>Whilst</i> you are baking, time carefully.
Correlative Conjunctions	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Modal Verbs	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
Expanded Noun Phrases	...under the bottom corner, the glittery beads ...
Prepositional Phrases	...down under the doughbeneath the writing ...
Relative Clause	The mixture, <i>which has fruit in it</i> , is now ready to bake.
Active Sentence	The heart pumps blood to the body.
Passive Sentence	The blood is pumped around the body by the heart.

Punctuation

Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Levers, which are mechanisms, can be used to link various structures – rigid and flexible – when working on your project (Year 5 and 6 only). The ingredients (cabbage and onions) needed to be boiled slowly.
Y6 Semi-colon	Eating warm; it is pleasant. It will be freezing; remember your oven gloves.
Y6 Colon	To explain – The heart is an organ: it is vital to the body.



As a Writer, I can...

Y5/6 Persuasive

Purpose

To make a case for a particular point of view
To motivate, move or convince someone towards a certain opinion

Prior Knowledge

Introductory paragraph – point + elaboration – conclusion
Language features – rhetorical question, emotive language, use hypothesis, exaggeration, repetition, turning opinion into facts
Present perfect tense
Causal conjunctions

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

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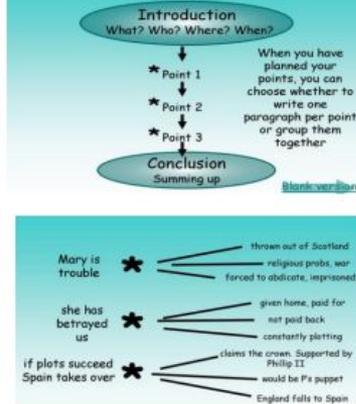
Types of Persuasive Text

Advertisements – Travel Brochure – Political Pamphlet – Complaint Letter – Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction and conclusion provide detail and cohesion.	
You have detailed paragraphs, and these are ordered in priority order.	
Your arguments are well constructed.	
You have used formal language throughout the writing.	
Your viewpoint is clear throughout the piece.	

Persuasion organisation 2



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while, despite the fact, even though, nevertheless
Correlative Conjunctions	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since
Reported Speech	It was said that the owner had said come on Fido!
Modal Verbs	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
Expanded Noun Phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Relative Clause	The boy, <u>who was in the team</u> , missed training.
Concession	Dad I know it is late, but I will be with all of my friends.
Condescension	Everybody knows that it is safe.
Punctuation	
Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Ben, the oldest child in the family, was caught fighting with his brother – James and Paul – in the garden (behind the shed). The boys (James and Paul) went to the park.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I can't believe they would do this!"
Y6 Semi-colon	Sam is happy; she was ecstatic. It was freezing; he was grateful for a coat.



As a Writer, I can..

Y5/6 Recount

Purpose

To retell events in time order.
To give an account of an event or experience
To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Paragraphs contain mixture of action, description and feelings
Major events are paragraphed
Text contains an introduction, series of events and conclusion
Time conjunctions and fronted adverbials used to show the passing of time.

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

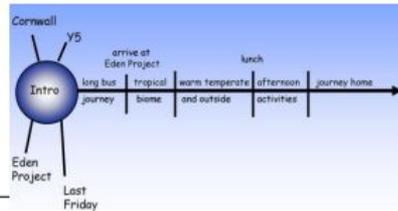
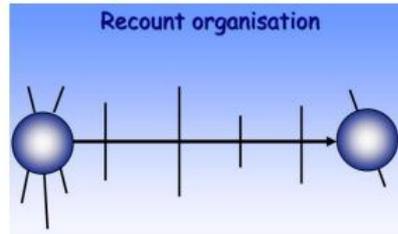
1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Recount

Letter – Biography - Write up of a trip - Newspaper report - Diary/Journal - Magazine

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction and conclusion are detailed and include elaborated personal responses.	
Your writing is engaging organised into paragraphs around key ideas.	
Your paragraphs begin with a topic sentence.	
Your paragraphs focus on experiences and fully share the writers perspective.	
You have fulfilled the purpose of the writing.	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while, as a result, subsequently, unlike, meanwhile, overall
Correlative Conjunctions	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since
Reported Speech	It was said that the owner had said come on Fido!
Modal Verbs	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
Expanded Noun Phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Relative Clause	The boy, who was in the team, missed training.

Punctuation

Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Sam, the oldest child in the Smith family, was caught fighting with his classmates – Ralph and George – at the local skate-park (behind Highcliff School). The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Y6 Semi-colon	May was warm; it was pleasant. It was freezing; he was grateful for his coat.



As a Writer, I can...

Y5 Narrative

Features of Science Fiction Stories

a strong main character
set on a different planet or at a different time
time or space travel
futuristic gadgets
an invention or robot that goes out of control
aliens

Features of Legend/Myths

heroic characters, who have many strengths
set in ancient times with gods and goddesses
exciting and rich vocabulary
objects that help to save the day including magic
there may be a battle ongoing throughout
obstacles the hero has to overcome
a struggle between good and evil
symbolism throughout

Features Historical Stories

a clear established time period
a fictional character in a historical time
events are based in a specific period of time
historical detail is accurate and dropped into the story
language used reflects the period at the time

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have included story language throughout the text.	
Your story has a clear complications and events which are developed throughout.	
Your story opening and conclusion shape the story.	
Language links one paragraph to the next to help the reader.	
Your paragraphs are varied in length and structure.	
Your paragraphs are organised correctly for cohesion.	

Story Language Simile and Metaphor

...as small as a mouth...
...strong like a bull...

He was a walking encyclopaedia.
Her tears were a river flowing down her face.

Adverbs for Frequency or Subtlety

often, seldom, exactly, suspiciously, craftily

Repetition

The boys ran and ran until they could run no more.

Personification

The bees played hide and seek with the flower.
The first rays of morning tiptoed through the field.

Language Features

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Punctuation

Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis	Sam, the oldest child in the Smith family, was caught fighting with his classmates – Ralph and George – at the local skate-park (behind Highcliff School). The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Y6 Semi-colon	May was warm; it was pleasant. It was freezing; he was grateful for his coat.



Y6 Narrative

As a Writer, I can...

Features of Adventure Stories

courageous hero who saves others
evil villains
dangerous settings
a build-up of excitement
the story is well constructed and raised intrigue

Features of Flashback Stories

The main character takes the story back to a significant time or place in the past, which relates to what is going on in the story now.
The flashback should contain:

- Trigger
- Action
- Feeling
- Ending

Features Historical Stories

a clear established time period
a fictional character in a historical time
events are based in a specific period of time
historical detail is accurate and dropped into the story
language used reflects the period at the time

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your story is well-contrasted and raises intrigue.	
Your dialogue is used to move the action on or to heighten empathy for a character.	
You have used deliberate ambiguity to set up in the mind of the reader to be answered later on in the text.	
You have included flashback or other devices to add interest.	
Your paragraphs are varied in length and structure.	
Your paragraphs are organised correctly for cohesion.	

Story Language Active and Passive

They removed the ring from the drawer.
The ring was removed from the drawer.

Modifiers for intensity

insignificant amount, exceptionally,
recently, evidently

Repetition

The boys ran and ran until they could run no more.

Personification

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