



St. Gregory's Mastery Approach to Writing Whole School Plan / Long Term Plan for Writing

These can be taught in any order as long as each domain is covered by the end of the year. Text types are just examples and other examples can be used if they fit the domain focus. More than one text type should be taught each half term for the children to associate the links between the text type and domain.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform
Text type (examples)	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction
Year 2	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform
Text type (examples)	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction	Story Description Poetry	Recount Letter Instruction
Year 3	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to persuade	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to persuade
Text type (examples)	Narrative Description Poetry	Explanation Recount Biography newspaper	Advert Letter Poster	Narrative Description Poetry	Explanation Recount Biography newspaper	Advert Letter Poster
Year 4	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to persuade	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to persuade
Text type (examples)	Narrative Description Poetry	Explanation Recount Biography newspaper	Advert Letter Poster	Narrative Description Poetry	Explanation Recount Biography newspaper	Advert Letter Poster
Year 5	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to discuss	Writing to entertain	Writing to persuade
Text type (examples)	Poetry - structured Fantasy - fiction Adventure - fiction	Newspaper Biography Recount Explanation Reports	Poetry - free verse Scary fiction Mystery fiction	Balanced Argument Review S&L Debate focus	Poetry - narrative Play scripts Shakespeare	Formal Letter Speech Advertising
Year 6	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to discuss	Writing to entertain	Writing to persuade
Text type (examples)	Poetry - structured Fantasy - fiction Adventure - fiction	Newspaper Biography Recount Explanation Reports	Poetry - free verse Scary fiction Mystery fiction	Balanced Argument Review S&L Debate focus	Poetry - narrative Play scripts Shakespeare	Formal Letter Speech Advertising



Writing to entertain (KS1)

Text Types

- ♦ Stories (including re-tellings)
- ♦ Descriptions
- ♦ Poetry
- ♦ In-character/role

Text Features

- ♦ Time sequenced
- ♦ Begin to differentiate between past and present tense to suit purpose

Other Style Ideas

- ♦ Focus on oral work first
- ♦ Use opportunities to reading own work aloud

Grammar and Sentences

- ♦ Use **coordinating conjunctions** to link two main ideas, *They pulled and pulled at the turnip to get it out.*
- ♦ Use **noun phrases** which add detail to description, *very old grandma, brave woodchopper*
- ♦ Use the **progressive form** for verbs, *Goldilocks was walking through the woods.*
- ♦ Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate, *What big eyes you have, Grandma!*

Adverbials

First Then Next After Later
The next day...



Conjunctions

and but so or when

Punctuation Content

- ♦ Use **finger spaces** between words
- ♦ Use **capital letters** & **full stops** to mark sentences
- ♦ Use **capital letter** for first person 'I'
- ♦ Use **apostrophes** to mark contractions, e.g. *didn't*
- ♦ Use **exclamation marks**, particularly in relation to speech
- ♦ Begin to use **inverted commas** to mark direct speech where appropriate.



Writing to inform (KS1)

Text Types

- ◆ Recount
- ◆ Letter
- ◆ Instructions

Text Features

- ◆ Appropriate use of past and present tense

Other Style Ideas

- ◆ Could use a writing frame to structure sections
- ◆ May include images

Grammar and Sentences

- ◆ Use **coordinating conjunctions** to link two main ideas,
Badgers sleep in the day and look for food at night.
- ◆ Use **subordinating conjunctions** in the middle of sentences,
Badgers can dig well because they have sharp claws
- ◆ Use **noun phrases** which inform,
sharp claws, black fur
- ◆ Use **commas** to separate items in a list,
You will need flour, eggs, sugar and water.
- ◆ Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate,
What a fantastic time we all had!

Adverbials

First Firstly Next After Later

Conjunctions

and but so or when
if because

Punctuation Content

- ◆ Use **finger spaces** between words
- ◆ Use **capital letters** & **full stops** to mark sentences
- ◆ Use **question mark**,
Did you know...?
- ◆ Use **apostrophes** to mark possession,
A badger's home is underground



Writing to entertain (LKS2)

Text Types

- Stories
- Descriptions
- Poetry
- Characters/settings

Text Features

- Detailed description
- Use paragraphs to organize in time sequence

Other Style Ideas

- Opportunities for comparing different forms of past tense (progressive and simple)

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **fronted adverbials** to show how/when an event occurs,
Without a sound... After a moment...
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to add detail & description
...the dark gloomy cupboard under the stairs...
- Use **subordinate clauses** to add detail or context
Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze.
- Use **nouns & pronouns** for clarity and cohesion
They crept into Minos's great labyrinth. Inside the maze...

Adverbials

Soon Meanwhile As...
The next day... Later...
Carefully Without a thought...

Conjunctions

if when because while
as until whenever once

Punctuation Content

- Use full punctuation for direct speech, including punctuation within and before **inverted commas**,
Mum asked, "Will you be home for tea?"
- Secure use of **apostrophes** for possession, including for plural nouns.
- Use **commas** after fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses
- May begin to use **dashes** for emphasis



Writing to inform (LKS2)

Text Types

- ◆ Explanation
- ◆ Recount
- ◆ Letter
- ◆ Biography
- ◆ Newspaper article

Text Features

- ◆ Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- ◆ Subheadings to label content

Other Style Ideas

- ◆ May be built around a key image
- ◆ Use techniques to highlight key words (bold, underline, etc.)

Grammar and Sentences

- ◆ Use **subordinating conjunctions** to join clauses, including as openers,
Although they have a fierce reputation, the Vikings weren't all bad.
- ◆ Use **expanded noun phrases** to inform,
A tall dark-haired man was seen leaving the scene.
- ◆ Use **commas** to separate adjectives in a list,
You will need flour, eggs, sugar and water.
- ◆ Use **relative clauses** to add further detail
We went to Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives, before visiting the Houses of Parliament.
- ◆ Begin to use **present perfect** tense to place events in time,
This week we have visited the Science Museum.

Adverbials

First Firstly Before After Later
Soon Also In addition However

Conjunctions

when before after while
because if

Punctuation Content

- ◆ Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ! ?)
- ◆ Use **capital letters** for proper nouns
- ◆ Use **commas** to mark fronted adverbials
After lunch, we went into the museum
- ◆ Use **commas** to mark subordinate clauses
When he was a boy, Dahl did not like reading.
- ◆ Use **inverted commas** for direct speech
- ◆ Use **bullet points** to list items



Writing to persuade (LKS2)

Text Types

- ♦ Advertising
- ♦ Letter
- ♦ Speech
- ♦ Poster

Text Features

- ♦ Use of 2nd person
- ♦ Planned repetition
- ♦ Facts & Statistics
- ♦ Adjectives for positive description

Other Style Ideas

- ♦ Link to oracy, esp. for speeches
- ♦ Use of colour and images, esp. for advertising

Grammar and Sentences

- ♦ Use **imperative** verbs to convey urgency,
Buy it today! Listen very carefully...
- ♦ Use **rhetorical questions** to engage the reader,
Do you want to have an amazing day out?
- ♦ Use **noun phrases** to add detail and description,
Our fantastic resort has amazing facilities for everyone
- ♦ Use **relative clauses** to provide additional enticement
Our hotel, which has 3 swimming pools, overlooks a beautiful beach

Adverbials

Firstly Also In addition
However On the other hand
Therefore In conclusion



Conjunctions

if because unless so
and but even if when

Punctuation Content

- ♦ Ensure use of **capital letters** for proper nouns
- ♦ Use **? !** for rhetorical / exclamatory sentences
- ♦ Use **commas** to mark relative clauses
- ♦ Use **commas** to make fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses
After your visit, you won't want to leave.
Once you've tasted our delicious sandwiches, you'll be coming back for more!



Writing to entertain (UKS2)

Text Types

- ◆ Narrative
- ◆ Descriptions
- ◆ Poetry
- ◆ Characters/settings

Text Features

- ◆ Detailed description
- ◆ Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence

Other Style Ideas

- ◆ Use a range of tenses to indicate changes in timing, sequence, etc.

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **subordinate clauses** to add detail or context, including in varied positions.
Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze.
Theseus, although he was scared, prepared to enter the maze.
- Use **relative clauses** to add detail or context,
Amy grabbed the torch, which she'd strapped to her belt, quickly.
- Use a wide range of sentence structures to add interest

Adverbials

Meanwhile Later that day Silently
Within moments All night Nearby
Under the treetops Never before
-ing openers -ed openers

Conjunctions

if when because while
as until whenever once
since although unless rather

Punctuation Content

- ◆ Use **brackets** for incidentals,
Amy saw Katie (her best friend) standing outside.
- ◆ Use **dashes** to emphasise additional information,
The girl was distraught - she cried for hours.
- ◆ Use **colons** to add further detail in a new clause,
The girl was distraught: she cried for hours.
- ◆ Use **semi-colons** to join related clauses,
Some think this is awful; others disagree.



Writing to inform (UKS2)

Text Types

- ♦ Report
- ♦ Recount
- ♦ Biography
- ♦ Newspaper article
- ♦ Essay

Text Features

- ♦ Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- ♦ Heading/subheadings
- ♦ Use of technical vocabulary

Other Style Ideas

- ♦ May include a glossary
- ♦ Sections may contain more than one paragraph

Punctuation Content

- ♦ Use **brackets** or **dashes** to explain technical vocabulary
- ♦ Use **semi-colons** to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points
- ♦ Use **colons** to introduce lists or sections
- ♦ Use **brackets** or **dashes** to mark relative clauses
- ♦ Secure use of **commas** to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses
- ♦ Begin to use **colons** & **semi-colons** to mark clauses



Writing to persuade (UKS2)

Text Types

- ♦ Advertising
- ♦ Letter
- ♦ Speech
- ♦ Campaign

Text Features

- ♦ Use of 2nd person
- ♦ Personal pronouns
- ♦ Planned repetition
- ♦ Facts & Statistics
- ♦ Hyperbole

Other Style Ideas

- ♦ Link to oracy, esp. for speeches
- ♦ Use of colour and images, esp. for advertising

Grammar and Sentences

- ♦ Use **imperative** and **modal** verbs to convey urgency,
Buy it today! This product will transform your life..
- ♦ Use **adverbials** to convey sense of certainty,,
Surely we can all agree...?
- ♦ Use **short sentences** for emphasis
This has to stop! Vote for change!
- ♦ Use of the **subjunctive form** for formal structure
If I were you, I would...

Adverbials

Firstly Furthermore In addition
However Nevertheless Therefore
Consequently In conclusion



Conjunctions

if because although unless
since even if rather whereas
in order to whenever whether

Punctuation Content

- ♦ Use ? ! for rhetorical / exclamatory sentences
- ♦ Use **colons** and **semi-colons** to list features, attractions or arguments
- ♦ Use **brackets** or **dashes** for parenthesis, including for emphasis
This is our chance—our only chance—to make a difference.
- ♦ Use **semi-colons** for structure repetition,
Bring your friends; bring your children; bring the whole family!



Writing to discuss (UKS2)

Text Types

- ♦ Balanced argument
- ♦ Newspaper article
- ♦ Review

Text Features

- ♦ Appropriate use of cohesive devices
- ♦ Use of subjunctive form where needed

Other Style Ideas

- ♦ Use paragraphs to structure arguments
- ♦ Maintain formal / impersonal tone

Grammar and Sentences

- ♦ Use **modal** verbs to convey degrees of probability,
It could be argued... Some might say...
- ♦ Use **relative clauses** to provide supporting detail
The rainforest, which covers almost a third of South America...
- ♦ Use **adverbials** to provide cohesion across the text,
Despite its flaws... On the other hand...
- ♦ Use **expanded noun phrases** to describe in detail
The dramatic performance by the amateur group was...
- ♦ Begin to use **passive voice** to maintain impersonal tone,
The film was made using CGI graphics

Adverbials

Firstly Furthermore In addition
However Nevertheless Therefore
Consequently In conclusion



Conjunctions

if because although unless
since even if rather whereas
in order to whenever whether

Punctuation Content

- ♦ Use **brackets** or **dashes** for parenthesis, including for emphasis
This performance—the first by such a young gymnast—was a masterpiece!
- ♦ Use **semi-colons** for to mark related clauses,
Some argue ... ; others say...
- ♦ Use **commas** to mark relative clauses
- ♦ Use **colons** and **semi-colons** to punctuate complex lists