



Meet our brilliant author and illustrator...



Ted Kooser is an American poet. He often writes about how life is changing and nature. We will be reading the book 'House held up by trees'.



Jon Klassen is a Canadian writer and illustrator. He has won many awards and drew the illustrations for 'The Dark'. You may remember reading his book 'I want my hat back' in Year One.

How do brilliant writers use a range of vocabulary?

We will be 'magpie-ing' words from the text, other pieces of work and using thesauruses. We will discuss the meaning of new words and how dictionaries can help us.

Parts of a house	Adjectives to describe an old house
gutter	rotten
ridge	decaying
foundation	decomposing
driveway	broken
lawn	shattered
dormer window	smashed
eaves	dilapidated

How do brilliant writers use adverbs?

An adverb is simply a word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word).

- He ate his breakfast *quickly*.

The word 'quickly' is an adverb as it tells us how he ate (the verb) his breakfast

Where to place adverbs?

Adverbs can come before or after a verb.

- He 'quickly' ate his lunch.
- He ate his lunch 'quickly'.

You can learn more about adverbs here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zgsgxfr>

How do brilliant writers use commas in a list?

When writing a list, you should put a comma between **each item**, except for the **last item** where you use 'and'.

You can learn more about commas in a list here:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8x6cj6/articles/zxvcrdm>



How do brilliant writers use conjunctions to extend their sentences?

Words like 'because', 'if', 'because' 'that' and 'when' are called **subordinating conjunctions**. **Subordinating conjunctions** help to add the extra information that tells us **when**, **why** or **where** something happens. They can also be used at the start of sentences.

because	that	Additional information can be found here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zqk37p3
if	when	

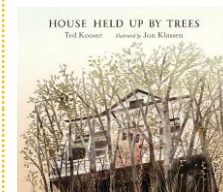
Our estate agent's report

We will be pretending that we are estate agents and writing a persuasive report to sell the house. We will use:

- interesting story language
- expanded noun phrases
- adverbs
- conjunctions to extend our sentences

in our writing.

Finally, we will edit, revise and correct our writing.



Key vocabulary: Glossary

adverb	A word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word). E.g. He ate his breakfast <i>quickly</i> . Adverbs can come before or after a verb. E.g. He 'quickly' ate his lunch or he ate his lunch 'quickly'.
comma	A punctuation mark that helps to make meaning clear by separating words, phrases or clauses in a sentence. E.g. big, red house
expanded noun phrase	Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives . An adjective is a word that describes a noun. For example: a <i>huge</i> tree, some <i>colourful</i> sweets, the <i>large, royal</i> castle
suffix	A suffix is a letter or group of letters that goes on the end of a word and changes the word's meaning .

This half term's common exception words

behind	busy	Mr
only	money	Mrs
sugar	plant	clothes
father	parents	water