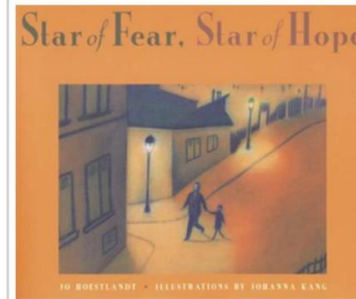


English Writing Year 6 Autumn 1



Additional texts:
Erika's story by Ruth Vander Zee

When we were warriors by Emma Carroll (class novel to link)

NC Word List – Years 5 and 6		Developing Vocabulary	
aggressive	recognise	friction	Jew
cemetery	restaurant	benevolence	Jewish
convenience	sacrifice	compassion	holocaust
desperate	soldier	angst	Nazi occupation
immediately	symbol	authority	apartment
necessary		conflict	thread
neighbour		dispute	keyhole
occupy		timidly	Madame
prejudice		pounding	Monsieur
queue		invaded	community

Outcome: Fiction – Flashback story

Writing outcome:

To write a story with a flashback from another character's point of view

Greater depth writing outcome:

To write a story with a flashback from another character's point of view including a section in recount genre e.g. *diary, letter, eye-witness account*

Additional writing opportunity:

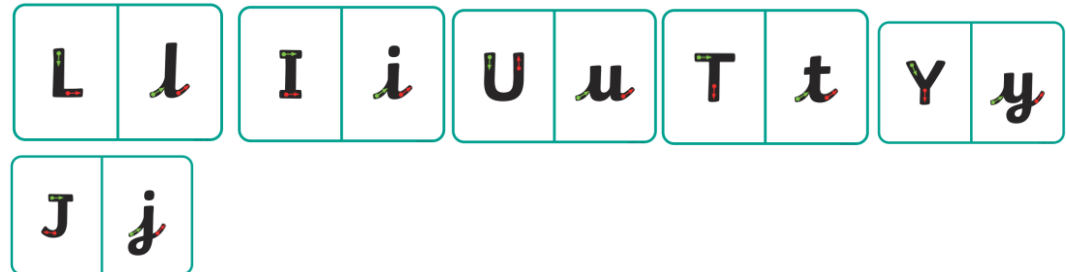
Write a non-chronological report to link with topic work on World Wars, conflict, refugees

Diary Entries:

- Use small details for characters to amuse, entertain or create drama
- Engage reader through selecting effective grammar and vocabulary e.g. manipulating sentence length, figurative language
- Manipulate tense and verb forms
- Manipulate structure using a flashback
- Use paragraphs to vary pace and emphasis

Letter Formation

The ladder family: l, ll, Uu, Tt, Yy and Jj



Non Negotiables in Year 6 Writing

- Capital letters for **the start of every** sentence and **proper nouns**
- The **correct punctuation** mark at the end of a sentence . ? !
- Accurate use of **apostrophes** for contracted forms and apostrophes for possession with singular/plural nouns
- **Commas** after fronted adverbials, **commas** in a list, **commas** to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.
- Use of **inverted commas** and other speech punctuation
- Use a wider range of punctuation; brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

To be concise means to give information clearly in a few words. Using expanded noun phrases concisely means to choose the most appropriate vocabulary to create the expanded noun phrases, removing unnecessary words.

A **huge scary giant** headed towards us.

In the expanded noun phrase in bold, we do not need the word 'huge' as we can assume that people know that giants are huge or tall. The word huge could be removed, or, the adjectives 'huge' and 'scary' could be changed to 'monstrous'.

A **scary** giant headed towards us.

A **monstrous** giant headed towards us.

We can also use more precise nouns to make expanded noun phrases more concise.

The red sports car won the race.

This could be changed to ...

The red Ferrari won the race.

We can assume that people know a Ferrari is a sports car

Use passive verbs

When the verb is passive, the subject is having the action done to it. It is used to focus on what is happening rather than who is completing the action.

'**The Fish Monster roared.**' is an **active sentence**, because we know who did the roaring – the Fish Monster.

But if the sentence is '**Roaring was heard,**' it's not clear who roared, so this is a **passive sentence**.

Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices

What is cohesion?

Cohesion refers to how a writer links different parts of a text together. It helps the reader understand main points and how they are linked and helps the writing flow. A range of cohesive devices can be used to create writing that is cohesive.

What are cohesive devices?

Cohesive devices are the structures, words or phrases that are used to connect ideas across a text.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs create cohesion by grouping sentences that are linked. This makes the writing easier to read and helps it to flow.

Pronouns

Pronouns are used to link back to nouns or noun phrases that have already been mentioned. They also help to avoid repetition when writing.

There are many people who have tried camping and hated it!

Adverbials

These can be used to link paragraphs, showing contrasting views, where or when events take place or sequencing ideas and events.

Fronted adverbials are often used.

On camping holidays, children have freedom to explore the landscape.

In contrast, some people do not enjoy having nature quite so close.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions can create cohesion by linking related sentences to create compound sentences. Subordinate conjunctions can be used to link ideas by showing cause and effect.

The kit is expensive to purchase initially but is also often uncomfortable.

Prepositions

A preposition shows the link between a noun or noun phrase and another part of the sentence, creating cohesion.

Synonyms

Words with the same or similar meaning can be used to refer to the same thing, creating cohesion and also avoiding repetition.

equipment/kit

nature/landscape/outdoors

Related words and repetition

Words within the same word family can help to create cohesion when writing. Repeating words and phrases can also create cohesion, reminding the reader of key events or information.

camp, campers, campsite

Determiners

Determiners indicate which noun is being referred to, linking to an earlier sentence.

... they are bringing their own accommodation.

Colons and semi-colons

These punctuation marks are used to show when two sentences are closely linked.

The inside of the tent can become very dirty: especially in wet weather...

There are only so many board games you can play as a family while under canvas as the rain hammers down; this is the time when social media is most missed.

Use a colon to introduce a list

A colon can be used to introduce a list after an independent clause. An independent clause (also known as a main clause) is a clause that makes sense on its own as a sentence.

Tigers can be found in four countries: Russia, North Korea, China and India. A variety of equipment is needed to create the circuit: wires, bulb, battery and a switch.

Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action



Using Dialogue to Advance the Action

Use your characters' dialogue to tell the story. Remember to have your characters talk about the events otherwise the plot will not advance.



Using Dialogue to Create Tension

Use the dialogue between your characters to create tension. Try making them shout or stutter to give the impression of urgency or fear.



Using Dialogue to Develop Characters

Use the way that your character speaks and their choice of words to show your reader more about their personality, attitude and viewpoint.

Punctuate bullet points consistently

Colons are usually used to introduce bullet points. If the information after the bullet point is not a complete sentence, the bullet points do not need to be punctuated.

Tigers are found in the following countries:

- North Korea
- Russia
- China

If the information after the bullet point is a complete sentence, it should be punctuated with a capital letter and full stop.

In the wild, tigers face many threats:

- Their habitats are being destroyed.
- Poachers hunt and kill tigers so that parts of their body can be used for medicines.