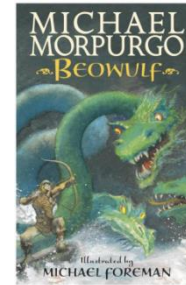


English Writing Year 5 Autumn 2



NC Word List – Years 5 and 6		Developing Vocabulary	
aggressive	foreign	avenger	grief
ancient	harass	banquet	lair
appreciate	privilege	barricaded	merciless
community	soldier	callous	perilous
conscience	suggest	chainmail	prosperity
equip (-ped, -ment)	symbol	companions	savage
especially		courage	seized
		descendants	stalked
		despair	vengeful
		enraged	vile
		enthralled	wrenched



Outcome: Fiction – Legend

Writing outcome:

To write a further adventure for Beowulf.

Greater depth writing outcome:

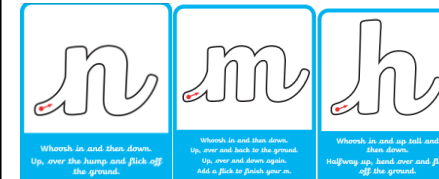
To write a further adventure for Beowulf, inventing their own monster and incorporating the motives and viewpoint of the monster.

Legends:

- Develop and keep characters consistent through description
- Develop settings through description and link this with the characters or plot
- A struggle between good and evil
- Engage reader through selecting effective grammar and vocabulary e.g. manipulating sentence length, figurative language
 - Traditional story opening and ending
- Use paragraphs to vary pace and emphasis
- Use dialogue to move action forward

Letter Formation

The one armed robot family n m h and recap the ladder family i l u t y j.



Non Negotiables in Year 5 Writing Autumn 2

- Use punctuation at Y4 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, commas after fronted adverbials, apostrophes for contraction and possession)
- Use a variety of verb forms consistently and correctly
- Organise paragraphs around a theme
- Use a range of sentences with more than one clause (when, if, because, although)
- Year 1/2/3/4 HFW spelt correctly
- Letters formed correctly
- Handwriting must be joined

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

What are noun phrases?

A noun phrase is a noun with a word added before the noun.

These words are called determiners.

noun: **man**

noun phrase: **the man/a man/this man** etc

We can expand noun phrases by adding more information before or after the noun.

These could be adjectives, modifying nouns or a prepositional phrase.

How do we create expanded noun phrases?

In the examples below, the noun phrase the man has been expanded.

the old man (an adjective has been added)

the giant man (a modifying noun has been added)

the man with the walking stick (a prepositional phrase has been added)

These are called expanded noun phrases.

What does the word 'concise' mean?

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 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

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action

1. What they say
2. How they say it – verbs instead of said eg bellowed, whispered, sang, sneered
3. How they say it – adverbs – angrily, timidly, defiantly, laughingly
4. Voice description - adjectives eg cold, bitter, warm, gentle, musical, rough, hostile
5. Actions as they talk – pushed, wagged a finger, wept, thumped the table, picked up a child, washed the dishes, raised a sword

Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech

What is direct speech?

Direct speech is when the exact words that someone says are written.

"We are going on an adventure," said Travis.

How do we punctuate direct speech?

Inverted commas, or speech marks, are used when writing direct speech. The inverted commas go around what is said within a sentence. Other speech punctuation is also needed. Punctuation is needed at the end of the direct speech before the inverted comma, and a comma is used after the reporting clause if this comes before the direct speech.

"We are going on an adventure," said Travis.

Travis said, "We are going on an adventure."

What is the reporting clause?

The reporting clause is the short clause that can come before or after the direct speech that states who was talking. It can also show how the speech was said.

"We are going on an adventure," announced Travis.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Describe settings, characters and atmosphere

Setting

Engage all your senses when writing the setting. The temptation is often just to describe what can be seen, yet sounds and smells can often connect more powerfully with people than what merely meets their eyes

Character

When it comes to teaching children how to create their very own characters, here are a few different things you could encourage them to consider including in their character descriptions. Describe their character's appearance. Describe their background/past. Describe how they speak.

How do you change the atmosphere in writing?

Vary your word, sentence and paragraph length
Vary the length of words, sentences and paragraphs to increase the pace and tension – this is a great way of building suspense in writing in KS2. Use short words, for example, 'at once', rather than, 'immediately'.

Use dialogue to move action forward

Speech gives life to stories. It breaks up long pages of action and description, it gives us an insight into a character, and it moves the action along

George and the Dragon

Gather round and listen well to a tale that has been told for centuries about a brave young man who rescued a city from an ancient terror. Let me take you to the lands of Northern Africa and back to the time of the Roman Empire when valiant knights roamed the lands.

On the outskirts of King Montu's prosperous city, stood a stagnant lake surrounded by boulders the size of houses and caves as deep and dark as the night sky. Lurking within one of these bleak caverns on the water's edge was a ferocious, fire-breathing tyrant, an evil dragon called Kosdur who gripped the city with fear.

At first, this monster had been content with roasting sheep with his fiery breath until the day came when the sheep ran out. He then began to attack the citizens of the city. Day after day, a dark shadow would fall across the city as this merciless beast would select his victims. Without warning, before there was time to run for cover, a rain of hellish fire would consume them. He threatened to wipe out the whole city.

Eventually, Montu reached a deal with Kosdur. He stood in front of his people to share the solution. "My loyal subjects, for many years we have been terrorised from the skies by this callous dragon but now we have a solution to our problem," he began. The crowd began to murmur in anticipation. At last, they would be free from the daily fear of this ferocious beast. Montu took a deep breath before he continued. While the solution was fair and would restore peace to his kingdom, he knew it would not be popular with the people. "Each month, I have agreed to sacrifice one citizen to Kosdur and in return, he will leave the rest of us unharmed. I propose that every citizen over the age of eighteen will have their name entered into a draw and one name will be selected at random on the first day of the month."

After much disquiet, reluctantly the people agreed and submitted their names. They knew their king was an honest and fair man who had always done his best for the city. Hence, each month, a name would be drawn and that person sacrificed to the dragon to keep the rest of the city safe. Over many years, both men and women, rich and poor, were fed to the evil fire-breather.

One day, the king's own daughter had her name drawn to be sacrificed to the dragon. The king broke down in tears when he heard the news. A terrible grief overcame him and he sank into a deep sorrow. In desperation, his queen tried to bribe the judges of the land with gold and jewels.

"You must overturn the law and spare my daughter. Can you not see the pain it will cause the king to lose princess Heba? I fear it will break his heart into a thousand pieces," she cried. She wiped her tear-stained face and her eyes pleaded with the men in front of her. Most of the judges looked down to avoid her gaze. The high judge took a deep breath before he spoke with kindness in his eyes.

"I'm sorry, my lady, but the people would not accept it. How many of their sons and daughters have been lost to this tyrant? Is it fair for you to buy her freedom when others could not?" he replied firmly. He knew there would be riots in the streets if he accepted her bribe.

After a week of misery, the day arrived when the princess would meet her fate. Dark clouds gathered overhead, blocking out the sun which had shined so brightly on the day of