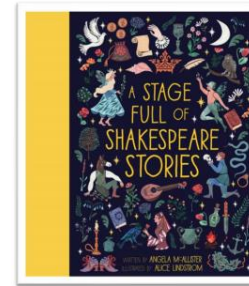




English Writing Year 4 Summer 2



Additional texts:
Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
accidentally	length	ambition	mob
address	naughty	citizen	oath
breath	perhaps	conspiracy	omen
breathe	possess	conspirator	overthrow
consider	purpose	dictator	premonition
forward(s)	pressure	fate	rebel
guard	promise	govern	senator
imagine	strength	integrity	shrewd
knowledge	therefore	invincible	soothsayer
learn		judgement	superstitious
			tyrant

Genre: Fiction – Play Scripts

I am learning to write play script for part of the story.

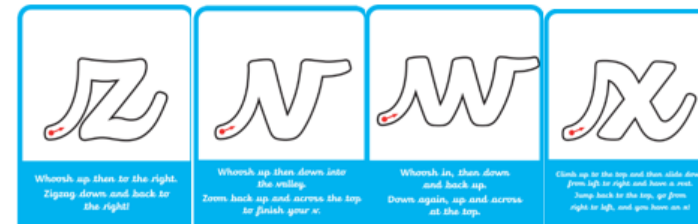
Greater Depth: To rewrite part of the story as a playscript including omens and use weather descriptions to reflect the mood.

Play Scripts include:

- Write brief descriptions of role/personality to introduce characters in a glossary
- Use sub-headings to show where the action is taking place
- Open each scene with a short paragraph describing the setting
- Write the name of each character on the left-hand side of their dialogue using a colon
- Use brackets for stage directions before dialogue
- Include fronted adverbials in stage directions where possible

Letter Formation

The zigzag monster family



Non Negotiables in Year 4 Writing Summer 2

- Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas and apostrophes
- Group related ideas into paragraphs
- Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Build a varied and rich vocabulary

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			tyrant

Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around a theme

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organised and coherent, and all related to a single topic.

Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently, including the progressive form and the present perfect form

What is tense?

The tense shows when the action in a piece of writing is taking place.

The **past tense** is about things that have already happened.

The **present tense** is about things that are happening now.

What is past tense?

The simple past tense is about things that were finished before now. Examples include she worked, he wrote, the sun rose. Many simple past tense verbs add the suffix -ed to the basic verb (eg worked), but some don't follow the -ed rule (eg wrote, rose).

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

The past progressive tense is about things that were happening in the past. Examples include: she was working, he was writing, the sun was rising.

What is present tense?

The simple present tense can also show things that usually happen or are generally true. Examples of the simple present tense include she works, he writes, the sun rises.

The present progressive tense is about things that are still going on now. Examples of the present progressive tense include she is working, he is writing, the sun is rising.

What is the present perfect tense?

The present perfect tense is used to describe:

1. Something which has just completed (I have finished my dinner)
2. Something which has happened, but still has an effect on what is happening now (Jim has broken his arm)
3. Something which has happened over a long period, but isn't finished yet (Tom has raced every Saturday for a year)

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Build an increasing range of sentence structures

What is a subordinating conjunction?

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause to add information to a main clause.

after	although	as	because	before
even	though	if	once	since
that	though	unless	until	when
whenever	whereas	wherever	while	

We took an umbrella because it looked like it might rain.

Can I have a lift if it is raining?

I loved horse riding when I was young.

Greta walked home although it was dark.

I have not seen my brother since he got his new games console!

Sam had to feed the puppy before she left.

They waited until everyone had arrived.

Hassan is very loud whereas his brother is much quieter

What is a main clause?

A main clause (also known as an independent clause) is a clause that makes sense on its own as a simple sentence.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What is a subordinate clause?

A subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction. It is not as important as the main clause and cannot be a sentence on its own. They can be placed before, after or within the main clause to create a complex sentence, also known as a multi-clause sentence. The subordinate clause is bold in the example below. Note where commas are used when the subordinate clause is placed before, or within, the main clause.

The main clause below is 'the children had a treat'.

*The children had a treat **if they completed their homework.***

***If they completed their homework,** the children had a treat.*

*The children, **if they completed their homework,** had a treat*

Conjunctions to use

When?	Why?	Opinion	But...	And...
afterwards as at that moment finally first just then last later meanwhile soon subsequently then until when while	as a result because consequently for this reason so therefore	fortunately happily luckily sadly unfortunately	alternatively although anyway aside from besides but despite however in spite of nevertheless on the other hand since whereas yet	also and as well as in addition moreover with