Writing to entertain (KS1)

Text Types

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

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 <u>and pulled at the turnip to get it out</u>.
- Use **noun phrases** which add detail to description, *very old grandma, brave woodchopper*
- Use the progressive form for verbs, Goldilocks <u>was walking</u> through the woods.
- Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate, *What big eyes you have, Grandma!*
- Add suffixes where the spelling of a root word may change. *ful, ment, ness, less, ly*

Adverbials

First Then Next After Later The next day...



Conjunctions

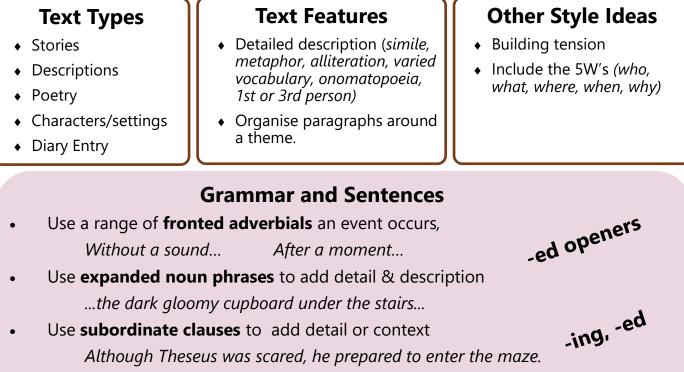
and but so or when that because of

Punctuation Content

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



Writing to entertain (LKS2)



- Use **nouns** & **pronouns** for clarity and cohesion They crept into Minos's great labyrinth. Inside the maze....
- Use **determiners** *a* and *an*
- Use a variety of sentence types (Statements, questions, commands, compound)
- Opportunities for comparing different forms of past tense (progressive and simple)
- Use **prepositions** to express time, place or cause event.

Adverbials

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

Conjunctions Coordinating

Subordinating

if because unless and but even if SO

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
- Use ellipsis to build tension...
- Capital letters for proper nouns



Writing to entertain (UKS2)

Text Types

- Narrative
- Descriptions
- Poetry
- Characters/settings
- Diaries
- Plays

Text Features

- Detailed description (simile, metaphor, up leveled vocabulary, synonyms, language for suspense and tension)
- Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence
- Shift to informal speech

Other Style Ideas

- Use a range of tenses to indicate changes in timing, sequence, etc.
- Show not tell approach to description

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
- Shift in **tense** appropriately.
- Use **adverbials** of time place and manner.
- Use a wide range of **descriptive phrases** including expanded noun phrases.

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.
- Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity.
- Commas for parenthesis.

