



Cherish Everyone ~ Flourish Together ~ Serve Others

Instructions

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence.	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 First	<u>Noun</u> What a noun is.	Use spaces to separate words.
Written in the imperative	and, but, then, so.	Next	Regular plural nouns with 'er'	Begin to use full stops.
e.g. sift the flour. Use of numbers or bullet	Imperative verbs start sentences e.g. spread, slice, cut.	After	<u>Verbs</u> Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed'	Begin to use exclamation marks.
points to signal order.	Sentences do not include pronouns and	Cut	Adjectives	Begin to use exclamation marks.
	are written impersonally	Move	Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Capital letters for start of
		Fold	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and	sentence, names, personal pronouns.
		Stir	sentences using and/then.	Read words with contractions.
		Colour	<u>Tense</u> Simple past tense 'ed'.	
		Paint		





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Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Imperative verbs are used to	First of all	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters.
	To start with	Expanded noun phrases for description.	
Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly.	Firstly		Use full stops correctly.
Use simple noun phrases e.g.	, ·	Progressive form of verbs in the past and present	Use question marks correctly.
long stick.	Lastly	Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs.	Use exclamation marks correctly.
	Finally	<u>Adjectives</u>	Use capital letters correctly.
	Carefully	Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Apostrophes for contractions.
	Gently	Connectives/conjunctions	
	Slowly	Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but.	Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns.
	Softly	<u>Tense</u> Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.	Commas to separate items in lists.
		Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	
	Imperative verbs are used to begin sentences. Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly. Use simple noun phrases e.g.	Imperative verbs are used to begin sentences. To start with Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly. Firstly Use simple noun phrases e.g. long stick. Finally Carefully Gently Slowly	Imperative verbs are used to begin sentences. Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly. Firstly Use simple noun phrases e.g. long stick. Finally Carefully Gently Gently Softly First of all Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Finally Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences	Afterwards After that	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.
Organised into clear points denoted by time.	using when, if, as etc.	To begin with	<u>Verbs</u> Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'	miroduce inverted commus.
	Adverbials e.g. When the glue dries, attach the paperclip.	Begin by	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	
		Secondly	Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)	
		The next step is to	<u>Tense</u>	
		With a slow movement	Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.	
		With a quick pull	Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	
		Try to		





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly. Sentences include precautionary advice e.g. Be careful not to over whisk as it will turn into butter. Friendly tips/suggestions are included to heighten the engagement. e.g. This dish is served best with a dash of nutmeg.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the pastry cooks As the sauce thickens Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	Continue by Carry on Do this until Stop when When you have done this Try not to Avoid	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech
			Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials	





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<u>Year 5</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Consolidate work from previous learning.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	Don't forget to	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	Consolidate all previous learning.
	well to be a	Be careful of	Marka	Brackets
Can write accurate instructions for complicated processes.	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Don't worry about	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise,	Dashes
Can write imaginative instructions using flair and		Concentrate on	ify.	Colons
humour.		At this point	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	Semi colons
			<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.	
			<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.	
			Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Consolidate work from previous learning.	Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.	Whilst that is Focus on	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
	Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. If the temperature gets too high Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The golden pastry can be decorated with smaller pastry petals. Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of overcooking	Try to make sure that When you do, don't I would suggest Many people at this stage	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	





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Recount – experiences, diary, police reports, sports reports

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Ideas grouped together in time	Simple connectives are used to	First	Noun What a noun is
sequence.	construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	Next	What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er'
Written in first person.			
Written in the past tense.		After	<u>Verbs</u> Third person, first person singular.
written in the past tense.		Finally	Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed'
Focused on individual or group		,	
participants e.g. I, we		The best part was	Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root
		The worst part was	word.
		I liked	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.
			som words and sentences asing and, them
		I didn't like	<u>Tense</u>
			Simple past tense 'ed'.





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Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was	Afterwards	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding.
They were	After that	Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns.
It happened	When	<u>Verbs</u> Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense.
Some modal verbs introduced	Suddenly	Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs.
e.g. would, could, should.	Just then	Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root
Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly.	Next	word.
Use simple noun phrases e.g. large tiger.	Much later	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but.
	I found it interesting when	<u>Tense</u> Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
	I found it boring when	
	I didn't expect	Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.
	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large tiger. I found it interesting when I found it boring when





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with extra	Last week	<u>Noun</u>
	description.		Form nouns using prefixes.
Organised into paragraphs shaped		During our school trip	Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.
around key events.	Some complex sentences using	·	
	when, if, as etc.	Soon	<u>Verbs</u>
A closing statement to summarise		30011	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'
the overall impact.	Tense consistent e.g. modal		
	verbs can/will	Meanwhile	<u>Adjectives</u>
	ŕ		Choose appropriate adjectives.
	Adverbials	To begin with	
	e.g. When we arrived, the		Connectives/conjunctions
	tour guide gave us a	I was pleased that	Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)
	chocolate bar.	Twas preased that	
		Lalida/A ayaaat taat	Tense
		I didn't expect that	Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			correct and consistent use or past and present tenser
		It was difficult to	
			Adverbs
			Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.
			Express time and cause, then, next, soon.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction and conclusion.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we	Later on	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases
Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea	watched the sealion show	Before long	expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.
to the next.	Use embedded/relative clauses	At that very moment	<u>Verbs</u>
Paragraphs organized correctly around key events.	e.g. Penguins, which are very agile,	At precisely	Standard English forms for verbs.
Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.	Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	When this was complete	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
	Sentences build from a general	I was gripped by	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
	idea to more specific.	I felt overwhelmed when	<u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.
	Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to	I was personally affected by	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is.
		This has changed how I feel about	Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.





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<u>Year 5</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	As it happened	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.
personal response.		As a result of	
Description of events are detailed and engaging.	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement.	Consequently	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.
detailed and engaging.	e.g. Giraffes left the		Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
The information is organized	enclosure.	Subsequently	
chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place	Wide range of subordinate	Unlike the rest of the group, I	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
and personal response.	connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	felt	
Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's	e.g. willist, uittil, despite.	In a flash	<u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.
perspective.		Presently	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.
		Meanwhile	Adverbs
		In conclusion	Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials
		The experience overall	Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well constructed and answers the readers questions.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be	They are unusually	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.	regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount,	They are rarely They are never They are very	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.
Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response	exceptionally	Generally	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
set up for the reply.	Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.	Be careful if you	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
	Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence	Frequently they I will attempt to	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives
	of their actions	This article will frame	Use a wide range of connectives.
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large	It can be difficult to	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.
	mother hen.	Each paragraph More than half	Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire	Less then half	





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Non-Chronological Reports

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Ideas grouped together for	Simple connectives are used to	are	<u>Noun</u>
similarity.	construct simple sentences		What a noun is.
	e.g. and, but, then, so.	is	Regular plural nouns with 'er'
Attempts at third person writing.			
e.g. The man was run over.			<u>Verbs</u>
1		They are	Third person, first person singular.
Maith and in the common sint a trans-			Ending added to verbs where there is change to root.
Written in the appropriate tense.		The different	Simple past tense 'ed'
e.g. Sparrow's nest Dinosaurs were			
were		This is a	Adjectives
		11113 13 d	Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root
			word.
		There are	
			Connectives (conjugations
		These can be grouped	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.
		6 ap - a-	שנים שנים שנים שנים שנים שנים שנים שנים
			<u>Tense</u>
			Simple past tense 'ed'.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Brief introduction and conclusion.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were	They like to	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding.
Written in the appropriate tense. e.g. Sparrow's nest Dinosaurs	It happened	They can	Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns.
were	Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should.	It can	<u>Verbs</u>
Main ideas organized in groups.	Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly.	Like many	Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs.
	Use simple noun phrases e.g.	I am going to	Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.
	large tiger.	There are two sorts of	Connectives/conjunctions
		They live in	Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but.
		The have but the have	Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with extra description.	The following report	Noun Form nouns using prefixes.
Organised into paragraphs shaped	·	They don't	Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.
around a key topic sentence.	Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc.	14-1/4	<u>Verbs</u>
Use of sub-headings.		It doesn't	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'
	Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will	Sometimes	<u>Adjectives</u>
	Adverbials	Often	Choose appropriate adjectives.
	e.g. When the caterpillar makes a		Connectives/conjunctions
	cocoon	Most	Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)
			<u>Tense</u> Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs.
			Express time and cause; then, next, soon.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction and conclusion.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the eggs hatch	This report will	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases
Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea	female penguins	The following Information	expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.
to the next. Paragraphs organized correctly into	Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile,	Usually	<u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.
key ideas.	Include adverbs to show how	Normally	Adjectives
Sub-headings are used to organize information. E.g. Qualities, body	often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	Even though	Choose appropriate adjectives
parts, behaviour.	Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.	Despite the fact	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
	Use technical vocabulary to show the reader the writer's	As a rule	<u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.
	expertise.		Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials
			Comma after fronted adverbials.





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<u>Year 5</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the layout features.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	The purpose of this report/article is to	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.
Description of the phenomenon is technical and accurate.	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement.	The information presented will	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.
Generalized sentences are used to	e.g. The eggs were removed from the beach.	Some experts believe	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
categorise and sort information for the reader	Wide range of subordinate connectives	This article is designed to	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
Purpose of the report is to inform the reader and to describe the way things	e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Many specialists consider	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
are.		Firstly I will	
Formal and technical language used throughout to engage the reader.		It can be difficult	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.
		will enable you to understand.	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials
		Unlike	Comma after fronted adverbials.
		Despite Although	Adverbials of time, place and number.
		Like many	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds	They are unusually They are rarely	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.	come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or	They are never	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.
	qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally	They are very	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response	Sentence length and type varied	Generally	
set up for the reply.	according to purpose.	Be careful if you	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
	Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position	Frequently they	Connectives/conjunctions
	e.g. As a consequence of their actions	I will attempt to	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
	Complex noun phrases used to	This article will frame	Tense
	add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are	It can be difficult to	Change tense according to features of the genre.
	slowly removed from the large mother hen.	Each paragraph	<u>Adverbs</u>
	Prepositional phrases used	More than half	Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.
	cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire	Less then half	





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<u>Letters</u>

<u>Year 1</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence.	Sentences using simple pronouns and connectives.	Dear From I like I went I saw It was My favourite They were There was Next Then First After And, but, so, when	Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then. Tense Simple past tense 'ed'.	Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense. Main ideas organized in groups. Using sequencing techniques – time related words.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. I think We want Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should.	And, then, but, so, when. Dear Mr/Mrs Dear Sir/Madam Yours Sincerely Yours faithfully Later Afterwards After that	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters. Use full stops correctly. Use question marks correctly. Use exclamation marks correctly. Use capital letters correctly. Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns. Commas to separate items in lists.
		Eventually I would like to We felt	Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about the visit/issue Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place. Topic sentences. Some letter layout features included.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel.	While, if, as, when. I would like to inform you that It has come to my attention that Thank you for I hope that	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas. All letter layout features included.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger, that was pacing Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	As I stated earlier Referring to This is an unfortunate It is with regret I would be grateful if It is with regret that I look forward to hearing from you in due course. Use modal verbs to hint future action or possibilities e.g. should, would, could.	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	l appreciate	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.	Consolidate all previous learning.
letter layout features.		Whilst we were		
Paragraphs developed with	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten	waiting	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.	Brackets Dashes
prioritized information.	engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken.	Your concern	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	Colons Semi colons
Purpose of letter clear and transparent for reader.	STORE!!	Until this is resolved	1837	
Formal language used throughout to engage the	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Despite speaking to the duty manager	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	
reader.	Complex sentences that use well known economic	This is a disgrace	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
	expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved,	Unfortunately	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.	
	which was nothing short of a miracle.	Many other people also	Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is.	
		I am delighted to inform you that	Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Letter well constructed that answers the reader's questions.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action.	Please do not hesitate to contact me An early response would be greatly	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritized	Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally	appreciated Please accept my	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.	Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.	I wish to express The impact of	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	
	Fronted adverbials used to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of your actions	Despite continued efforts	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the dilapidated fencing around	Subsequently	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.	
	the enclosure was extremely dangerous. Prepositional phrases used cleverly.		Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	
	e.g. In the event of a fire			





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Persuasion - Purpose: advert, leaflet, argument

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Ideas are grouped together for similarity.	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences	It was	<u>Noun</u> What a noun is.	Use spaces to separate words.
·	e.g. and, but, then, so.	Brilliant	Regular plural nouns with 'er'	Begin to use full stops.
Writes in first person.		Best	Verbs	
		Exciting	Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root.	Begin to use exclamation marks.
		The most	Simple past tense 'ed'	
		Super	<u>Adjectives</u>	Begin to use exclamation marks.
		Fantastic	Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.	Capital letters for start of
		Great	0.00000	sentence, names, personal
		It will	Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.	pronouns.
		Now you can		Read words with contractions.
		Try	<u>Tense</u> Simple past tense 'ed'	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Brief introduction and conclusion.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were	The biggest	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding.	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters.
Written In the present	It happened	The greatest	Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns.	Use full stops correctly.
tense.	Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should.	The longest	<u>Verbs</u> Progressive form of verbs in the past and	Use question marks correctly.
Main ideas organised in groups.	Use simple adverbs e.g. yesterday, today.	The tallest	present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs.	Use exclamation marks
	Use simple noun phrases e.g.	I think that	Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change	correctly.
	red shoes	I believe that	is needed to root word. <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Subordination –	Use capital letters correctly.
	Uses rhetorical questions.	Extraordinary	when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but.	Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns.
	Uses ambitious adjectives to grab the reader's attention.	Remarkable	Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.	Commas to separate items in lists.
			Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	





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<u>Year 3</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organize texts.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel. Start sentences with verbs e.g. imagine, consider, enjoy.	Surely Obviously Clearly Don't you think Firstly Secondly Thirdly My own view is My last point is Imagine Consider Enjoy	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger, that was pacing Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. haven't you always longed for a?	I believe that It seems to me that It is clear that Is it any wonder that Furthermore As I see it Tremendous Implore you to consider Extremely significant Inevitably Finally In conclusion In summary The evidence presented Have you ever thought about? Do you think that? Fed up with?	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or leaflet layout features. Paragraphs developed with	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken.	It strikes me that There is no doubt that I am convinced that It appears In my opinion	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons
prioritised information.	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Surely only a fool would consider In addition Furthermore	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	Semi colons
View point is transparent for reader.	Complex sentences that use well known economic expression.	Moreover My evidence to support this is On balance	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	
Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader.	e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle.	Just think how Now you can For the rest of your life	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense	
	Persuasive statement are used to change the readers opinion. E.g. you will never need to	Unbelievable Outrageous Incredible	Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs	
			Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Arguments are well constructed that answer the reader's questions.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It will be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against	It appears that There can be no doubt that It is critical Fundamentally How can	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response.	Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to	anyone believe this to be true? Does anyone really believe that?	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
Information is prioritised according to the writer's point of view.	purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's	As everyone knows I cite, for example I would draw your attention to I would refer to	<u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives	
	position e.g. As a consequence of your actions	On the basis of the evidence presented Phenomenal	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths	Unique Unmissable You will be Don't Take a moment to Isn't it time	<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.	
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a blackout	to? Worried about	Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	





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Biography

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Ideas grouped together in time sequence.	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	First Next After	Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er'
Written in first person.		Finally When he/she was born	<u>Verbs</u>
Written in the past tense.		When he/she was five years old An interesting thing about	Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed'
Focused on individual or group participants e.g. I, we		A fact about He/she will be remembered for	Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word.
			Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then.
			<u>Tense</u> Simple past tense 'ed'.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense e.g. He went She travelled Main ideas organised in groups. Ideas organised in chronological order using connectives that signal time.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large crowd	As a child As a teenager At a young age Many years later One of the interesting things aboutwas In my view His/Her life was I believe He/She was He/She became	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with extra	During his/her early life	<u>Noun</u>
	description.	Soon afterwards	Form nouns using prefixes.
Organised into paragraphs shaped		Sometimes he	Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.
around key events.	Some complex sentences using	Strangely	
	when, if, as etc.	One of the most remarkable facts	Verbs
A clasing state was at the common arise the		about	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'
A closing statement to summarise the overall impact.	Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs	His/her greatest achievement was	
overali ilipact.	can/will		<u>Adjectives</u>
	can, m		Choose appropriate adjectives.
	Adverbials		Connectives/conjunctions
	e.g. When she arrived at the scene, the doctors told her		Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)
	exactly what happened.		Express time and sause (when, so, before, arter, while, because,
	chasti, imachappenear		
			Tense
			Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.
			<u>Adverbs</u>
			Introduce/revise adverbs.
			Express time and cause; then, next, soon.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sealion show	In his /her early years By the time he/she had In his/ her final years What is clear is that	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.
to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events.	Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile,	Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community,	<u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.
Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.	Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	In many ways it wasn't until He/She might have been His/Her one regret was that	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
	Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.		Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
	Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to		Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs
			Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long.	In (insert year) at the age ofhe/she The time came for In his/her later years	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.
Description of events are detailed and engaging.	Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure.	Once he/she had Nobody is sure why In spite of His/Her lasting legacy is that	Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response.	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.		Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's			Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
perspective.			<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.
			Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds	They are unusually They are rarely	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.	come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify	They are never They are very Generally	<u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs.
Information is prioritised according to	or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally	Be careful if you Frequently they	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.
importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.	Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.	I will attempt to This article will frame It can be difficult to	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives
	Fronted adverbials use to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions	Each paragraph More than Half	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.	Less than half	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire		Link ideas across a text using conesive devices such as adverbials.





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Balanced Argument – Purpose: Speech, Essay, Letter

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Ideas are grouped together for similarity. Writes in first person.	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	but because some people like some people feel some people believe other people like other people feel other people feel other people believe	Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then. Tense Simple past tense 'ed'.	Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Brief introduction and conclusion. Written with an impersonal style Main ideas organised in groups.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. yesterday, last week Use simple noun phrases e.g. angry mum Uses rhetorical questions. Uses ambitious adjectives to grab the reader's attention.	I am going to In fact It seems To sum this up The opposite view of this is Not everyone agrees with this	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination — when, if, that, because coordination — or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters. Use full stops correctly. Use question marks correctly. Use exclamation marks correctly. Use capital letters correctly. Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns. Commas to separate items in lists.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organise texts.	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs could/might Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel. Start sentences with verbs e.g. imagine, consider, enjoy.	I will begin by Maybe Firstly Many people are concerned that I wonder Sometimes It could be argued that Therefore My overall feeling/opinion is An example of this is It is clear that	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park As we arrived Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The angry mob, who had broken the barricade Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. Have you ever considered the impact of?	This piece of writing willfeel convinced I intend to On the other hand In addition It is surprising that On balance Finally I would like to add My next point concerns Furthermore Having looked at both sides, I thinkbecause Having considered the arguments for and against Whilst	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or leaflet layout features. Paragraphs developed with	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken.	It strikes me that My intention is to To do this I will As I see it It appears to me	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons
prioritised information. Both view points are transparent for reader.	Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which	Naturally It is precisely because Subsequently Doubtless Nevertheless In stark contrast	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	Semi colons
Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader.	was nothing short of a miracle. Persuasive statements are used to change the reader's opinion. E.g. you will never need to	Contrary to this position It would seem logical Let us consider the impact In conclusion The evidence presented leads me to conclude	Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Arguments are well constructed that answer the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to the writer's point of view.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It will be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a blackout	I will present Following that I will One argument for this is thatfundamentally flawedan easy answer that avoids I would counter this view It seems plausible to Moreover In point of fact The evidence I would use to support this is It surprises me that It is my conviction Finally I would like to add Even though there has been a long history of activists	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.





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<u>Newspaper</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence. Attempts at third person writing. e.g. The man was run over. Beginning describes what happened	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	On Monday The accident People felt Happened Angry Upset First Next After When Then So But It was	Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then. Tense Simple past tense 'ed'.	Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense. Main ideas organised in groups. Using sequencing techniques – time related words. A photo with a caption.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. yesterday, today. Use simple noun phrases e.g. red shoes	It was a terrible The scene was Many passers by Some children were Shocking Awful Amazing Incredible Afterwards	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters. Use full stops correctly. Use question marks correctly. Use exclamation marks correctly. Use capital letters correctly. Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns. Commas to separate items in lists.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction.	Simple sentences with extra description.	While, if, as, when. Witnesses felt	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns.
Points about the visit/issue	Some complex sentences using when,	He reported that He also claimed that	Verbs	piarar riouris.
Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place.	if, as etc.	She went on to state that He continued	Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the'	Introduce inverted commas.
Topic sentences.	Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will	by Hours later Unfortunately	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives.	
Some newspaper layout features included.	Adverbials e.g. As the police arrived, the crowd scattered.	Fortunately	Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because)	
A bold eye-catching headline.			Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.	
			Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Clear introduction and conclusion.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the witness was distracted As the police arrived	John Smith (64), a retired community officer said	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.
Links between key ideas in the newspaper. Who, what, where, when and why	Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry The tiger, that was pacing	Within minutes The school	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. <u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.	Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted
information is clear to orientate the reader.	Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.	confirmed that She claimed that	Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.
Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. All newspaper layout		He continued by informing us that	Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
features included.		Police were	<u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.	
Bold eye-catching headline which includes alliteration.			Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Developed introduction and conclusion using all the newspaper's layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information into columns. Subheadings are used as an organisational device. Formal language used throughout to engage the reader. Quotations are succinct/emotive.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle.	Until this is resolved Unfortunately Chaos ensued Many panicked when He disputed She refused to accept that The parents agreed that Witnesses Pupils emphasized They spoke to In addition to this	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Newspapers well constructed	Verb forms are controlled and precise	The impact of	Noun	Use a wide range of
that answers the reader's	e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me		Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated	punctuation
questions.	know as this will enable us to take further action.	Despite continued efforts	information concisely.	throughout the writing.
	33.3	Subsequently	Verbs	
The writer understands the	Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify	·	Use modal verbs.	
impact and thinks about the	e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally	The appointed	Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	
response.		spokesman	Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise,	
	Sentence length and type varied	La calabrea d	ify.	
Information is prioritised	according to purpose.	In addition		
according to importance and	Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's	Mrs Hedges	Adjectives Chases appropriate adjectives	
a frame of response set up	position	emphasized	Choose appropriate adjectives	
for the reply.	e.g. As a consequence of the accident	-	Connectives/conjunctions	
		Tragic	Use a wide range of connectives.	
Headlines include puns.	Complex noun phrases used to add detail			
Treadinies include pulis.	e.g. the dilapidated fencing around the	Crisis situation	<u>Tense</u>	
	enclosure was extremely dangerous.	Epic proportions	Change tense according to features of the genre.	
		Many parants		
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly.	Many parents refused to accept	Adverbs	
	e.g. In the event of a fire	refused to accept	Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	
			as auverbiais.	
		The horror		
		Politicians also spoke		
		of how		





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Story

<u>Year 1</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Beginning or end of narrative signalled e.g. one day Ideas grouped together for	Simple sentences, starting with a pronoun and a verb e.g. He went home Simple connectives are used to construct	Year 1 ambitious vocabulary used Range of size adjectives used e.g. big, small	Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs	Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops.
similarity. Attempts at third person writing. e.g. The wolf was hiding.	simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	Range of colour adjectives used e.g. red, blue Range of emotion words used e.g. sad, angry, cross	Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is	Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use exclamation marks.
Written in the appropriate tense. (mainly consistent) e.g. Goldilocks was Jack is		Pronouns: I, she, he, they. Conjunctions: and, but, then, or, this Prepositions: up, down, in, into,	needed to root word. <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Join words and sentences using and/then.	Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns.
		out, to, onto Time connectives: first, then, next Once upon a time, one day,	<u>Tense</u> Simple past tense 'ed'.	Read words with contractions.
		happily ever after		





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Sentences organised chronologically indicated by time related words e.g. finally	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened	Year 2 ambitious vocabulary used Time connectives: after, after that, at that moment, by	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns.	Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters.
Divisions in narrative may be marked by sections/paragraphs Connections between sentences make reference to characters e.g. Peter and Jane/ they	Simple connectives and, but, then, so, when link clauses Speech-like expressions in dialogue e.g. Chill out! Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly.	next morning, in the end, one day, next morning, soon, as soon as, until, when, while, later, soon, never, now, tomorrow, finally, in the end, in conclusion, ultimately, to conclude, to summarise Conjunctions: who, because	Verbs Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions	Use full stops correctly. Use question marks correctly. Use exclamation marks correctly. Use capital letters correctly.
Connections between sentences indicate extra information e.g. but they got bored or indicate concurrent events e.g. as they were waiting	Use simple noun phrases e.g. massive field	Adverbs: suddenly, quickly, slowly, carefully, nervously, excitedly, happily, lazily, angrily, slowly, truthfully	Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.	Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns. Commas to separate items in lists.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Time and place are referenced to guide the reader through the text e.g. in the morning Organised into paragraphs e.g. When she arrived at the bear's house Cohesion is strengthened through relationships between characters e.g. Jack, his, his mother, her	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using because, which, where etc. Tense consistent e.g. typically past tense for narration, present tense in dialogue Dialogue is realistic and conversational in style e.g. Well, I suppose Verbs used are specific for action e.g. rushed, shoved, pushed Adverbials e.g. When she reached home Expanded noun phrases e.g. two horrible hours	Year 3 ambitious vocabulary used Connectives: also, however, therefore, after the, just then, furthermore, nevertheless, on the other hand, consequently, immediately, as soon as Adverbs: very, rather, slightly	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.	Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Link between opening and resolution Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next e.g. contrasts in mood angry mother, disheartened Jack Paragraphs organised correctly to build up to key event Repetition avoided through using different sentence structures and ellipsis	Variation in sentence structures e.g. while, although, until Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly at the teacher, Include adverbs to show how often or add subtlety of meaning e.g. exactly, suspiciously Tense changes appropriate; verbs may refer to continuous action e.g. will be thinking	Year 4 ambitious vocabulary used Connectives: in addition, furthermore, consequently, in the end, much later on, moreover, in due course, eventually	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.





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<u>Year 5</u>

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Sequence of plot may be disrupted for effect e.g. flashback	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement.	Year 5 ambitious vocabulary used	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs	Consolidate all previous learning.
Opening and resolution shape the story	e.g. the ring was removed from the drawer Wide range of subordinate connectives		Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	Dashes Colons Semi colons
Structural features of narrative are included e.g. repetition for effect	e.g. whilst, until, despite. Embedded subordinate clauses are used for economy or emphasis		Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions	
Paragraphs varied in length and structure.	Figurative language used to build description (sometimes clichéd)		Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre.	
Pronouns used to hide the doer of the action e.g. it crept into the woods	e.g. the crowd charged like bulls Repetition is used for effect e.g. the boys ran and ran until they could run no more.		Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.	





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Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
The story is well constructed and raises intrigue.	Viewpoint is well controlled and precise e.g. Maggie stared dejectedly at the floor; her last chance had slipped from her grasp.	Year 6 ambitious vocabulary used.	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
Dialogue is used to move the action on who heighten empathy for central character	Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.		Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.	
Deliberate ambiguity is set up in the mind of the reader until later in the text	Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of his selfish actions		Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives	
	Figurative language used to build up description e.g. everyone charged like a deer pack under threat		Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives.	
	Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The distinctive sapphire ring is slowly removed from her slender hand.		<u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.	
	Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the messy scramble for the bag.		Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.	