



Writing to Entertain Y1/2

Possible genres:

- Stories (including retelling) Poetry
- Description Setting description
- Character description
- Writing in role e.g. diary, letter

Language (vital ingredient)

Descriptive language (painting a picture with words)

Emotive language (making the reader feel something)

Grammar and Sentences

Vital Ingredients

- Writing full sentences and rehearsing them verbally before writing
- Adjectives to describe, used for effect and not overused: *The huge trees waved their crinkled branches.*
- Use tenses consistently throughout a text

Extras

- Noun phrases (chosen well) to add detailed description: *The huge trees towered above him.*
- Adverbs to start sentences and add description: *Slowly, she moved through the woods. Gently, she tapped him on the shoulder.*
- Exclamation sentences as appropriate: *What big eyes you have Grandma!*
- Questions as appropriate, e.g. within speech *"What are you doing here?" she asked.*
- Explore effects of different tense forms to show events still in progress e.g. *She ran as fast as she could. v She was running away as fast as she could*
- Similes to create a picture in the readers' mind (carefully chosen and carefully positioned): *The ground felt like sandpaper.*
- Commas in a list: *She picked up her bag, books and water bottle and headed out of the door.*

Punctuation

Vital Ingredients

- Capital letters for proper nouns
- Full stops, capital letters
- Finger spaces

Extras

- Question marks
- Exclamation marks to show excitement or to add to speech
- Apostrophes for contraction: *didn't, couldn't, don't*
- Begin to use inverted commas for direct speech, with ! and ? as appropriate.

Text Structure

Vital Ingredients

- Linked sentences—each sentence should follow the previous one to create sections of writing.
- Time order - events should be sequenced chronologically
- Basic structure of beginning, middle and end

Extras

- Beginning to use pronouns to avoid repeating characters' names: *Sophie was scared so she started to run.*

Cohesion

Vital Ingredients

- Subordinating and coordinating conjunctions to keep flow and link ideas: *when, because, if, and, so, but, or*



Writing to Entertain Y3/4



Language (vital ingredient)

Descriptive language (painting a picture with words)

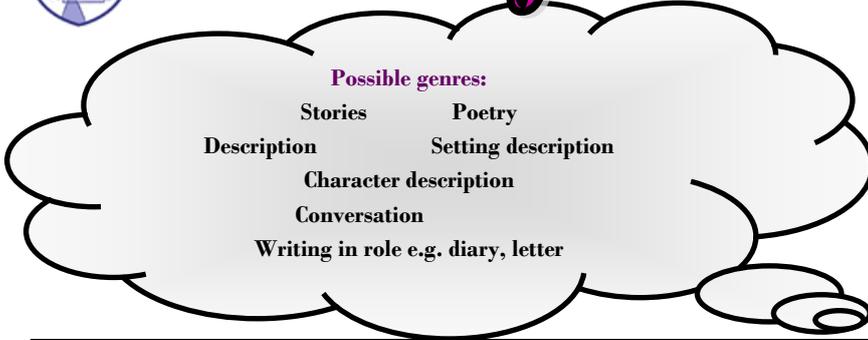
Emotive language (making the reader feel something)

Standard English: *We were, not 'We was...'*

Grammar and Sentences		Punctuation	
<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives to describe, used for effect and not overused: <i>The <u>huge</u> trees waved their <u>crinkled</u> branches.</i> Adverbs: <i>Carefully, she turned the key in the lock.</i> Varied words for said to show effect: <i>"That's not ok," whispered Sophie.</i> 		<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital letters for proper nouns Full stops, capital letters Question marks and exclamation marks 	
<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noun phrases (chosen well) to add detailed description: <i>The trees waved their gnarled branches that looked like an old man's fingers.</i> Varying sentence openers to achieve different descriptive effects: <i>Creeping slowly across the room..... Terrified, she.....</i> Use of subordinating conjunctions to extend sentences and move the action on: <i>although, even though, when, if, as, while, once</i> Fronted adverbials to add detail and build atmosphere: <i>After what felt like hours, As quickly as she could, Taking her time,</i> Prepositions to add to description and shift time: <i>Before going in..... During lunch....</i> Varied stage directions in speech: <i>"Run!" Sophie yelled, grabbing her bag.</i> Explore effects of different tense forms e.g. <i>She ran away. v She had run away.</i> 		<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inverted commas for direct speech Other speech punctuation including new speaker new line, commas inside speech, full stop end of speech sentence. Commas for subordinate clauses and fronted adverbials Apostrophes for possession: <i>Suzie's hair tangled in her face as she walked.</i> 	
Text Structure		Cohesion	
<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraphs for each event—children need to know when to change paragraphs and will plan clearly in time order Create characters, setting and plot —e.g. <i>children should show the atmosphere of a setting, the personality of different characters, the mood of a diary entry and move into exploring how these can change.</i> 		<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverbials to show shifts in time: <i>next, soon after, later in the day, a few minutes later</i> Conjunctions to keep flow and link ideas: <i>before, after, while, when, as, so, because</i> 	
<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate choice of noun/pronoun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition: <i>Sophie wandered across to Suzie and Ella. She knew they were waiting for her to say something. "So girls, what's happening?" she muttered casually.</i> 			



Writing to Entertain Y5/6



Language (vital ingredient)

Descriptive language (painting a picture with words)

Emotive language (making the reader feel something)

Grammar and Sentences		Punctuation	
<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied words for said to show effect: <i>“That’s not ok,” whispered Sophie.</i> Where speech is used, a balance of dialogue and narrative. Varying sentence openers to achieve different descriptive effects: <i>Creeping slowly across the room..... Terrified, she.....</i> Accurate and consistent tenses. Secure use of subordinate clauses to add description: <i>Even though she was terrified, she pushed the door open and went in.</i> Adverbials to aid description and move events on: <i>meanwhile..., moments later..., nearby..., crying uncontrollably...,</i> 		<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital letters for proper nouns Basic punctuation . Cap ? ! ’ Inverted commas for direct speech and other speech punctuation, including new speaker new line, commas inside speech, full stop end of speech sentence. Apostrophes for possession and contraction 	
<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded noun phrases: <i>The oak door, which stood like a huge wooden bodyguard, blocked her entry to the house.</i> Changing sentence structure to achieve different effects. Experimenting with tenses for different effects, including progressive, perfect forms and passive voice. Relative clauses to add relevant description: <i>She frantically reached for the handle, which was just out of her reach, tipping herself off balance in the process.</i> Complex sentences with a range of different clauses to add description: <i>Creeping into the room, she tried not to make a sound, but she failed - she failed disastrously.</i> 		<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colons to add further detail and description: <i>she couldn’t see anything out of the windows: they were filthy with dust and grime.</i> Semi-colons to join related clauses: <i>She couldn’t wait to get there; Simon couldn’t either.</i> Dashes to add extra detail and add emphasis: <i>She couldn’t stop crying –she was devastated.</i> Commas for complex sentences 	
Text Structure		Cohesion	
<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronological order In letters/diaries, a clear introduction that shows the mood and purpose for writing, clear points and a conclusion that sums up the key points Create characters, setting and atmosphere—e.g. <i>children should show the atmosphere of a setting, the personality of different characters, the mood of a diary entry and move into exploring how these can change.</i> 		<p>Vital Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunctions to keep flow and link ideas: <i>if, when, because, even though, unless, while, since, once, although</i> Linking sentences to start paragraphs: <i>A few hours later.... It was then that she noticed....</i> Maintaining character and atmosphere throughout a piece of writing 	
<p>Extras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devices to build cohesion across paragraphs: repetition of a word or phrase, adverbials, pronouns or ellipsis 			