

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 and pulled at the turnip to get it out.
- ◆ Use **noun phrases** which add detail to description,
very old grandma, brave woodchopper
- ◆ Use the **progressive form** for verbs,
Goldilocks was walking 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 'I'
- ◆ 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)

Text Types

- ◆ Stories
- ◆ Descriptions
- ◆ Poetry
- ◆ Characters/settings
- ◆ Diary Entry

Text Features

- ◆ Detailed description (*simile, metaphor, alliteration, varied vocabulary, onomatopoeia, 1st or 3rd person*)
- ◆ Organise paragraphs around a theme.

Other Style Ideas

- ◆ Building tension
- ◆ Include the 5W's (*who, what, where, when, why*)

Grammar and Sentences

- Use a range of **fronted adverbials** an event occurs,
Without a sound... After a moment...
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to add detail & description
...the dark gloomy cupboard under the stairs...
- Use **subordinate clauses** to add detail or context
Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze.
- 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.

-ed openers

-ing, -ed

Adverbials

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



Conjunctions

Coordinating



Subordinating

if because unless
so and but even if

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.

