Writing to inform (KS1)

Text Types
- Recount
- Letter
- Instructions
- Explanation
- Report
- Poster

Text Features
- Appropriate use of past and present tense

Other Style Ideas
- Could use a writing frame to structure sections
- May include images

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **coordinating conjunctions** to link two main ideas,
  Badgers sleep in the day <u>and</u> look for food at night.

- Use **subordinating conjunctions** in the middle of sentences,
  Badgers can dig well <u>because </u>they have sharp claws

- Use **noun phrases** which inform,
  sharp claws, black fur
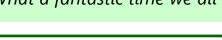
- Use **commas** to separate items in a list,
  You will need flour, eggs, sugar and water.

- Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate,
  What a fantastic time we all had!

Adverbials

First Firstly Next After Later
Then After that Finally

Conjunctions

and but so or when
if because

Punctuation Content

- Use **finger spaces** between words

- Use **capital letters** & **full stops** to mark sentences

- Use **question mark**,
  Did you know…?

- Use **apostrophes** to mark possession,
  A badger's home is underground

- Use **apostrophes** to mark contraction
  "Don't do that!"

Writing
to inform

Writing to inform (LKS2)

Text Types
- Explanation
- Recount
- Letter
- Biography/ Autobigoraphy
- Newspaper article
- Instructions

Text Features
- Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- Subheadings to label content
- Technical Vocabulary
- Formal Language
- Fronted Adverbials
- Structure: introduction/ conclusion

Other Style Ideas
- May be built around a key image
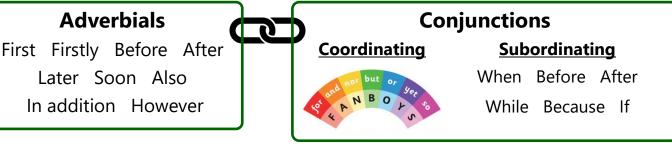- Use techniques to highlight key words (bold, underline, etc.)
- Fact box

Grammar and Sentences
- Use **subordinating conjunctions** to join clauses, including as openers,
    Although they have a fierce reputation, the Vikings weren't all bad.
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to inform,
    A tall dark-haired man was seen leaving the scene.
- Use **commas** to separate adjectives in a list,
    You will need flour, eggs, sugar and water.
- Use **relative clauses** to add further detail
    We went to Downing Street, where the Prime Minster lives, before visiting the Houses of Parliament.
- Begin to use **present perfect** tense to place events in time,
    This week we have visited the Science Museum.

Adverbials
First   Firstly   Before   After

Later   Soon   Also

In addition   However

Conjunctions
Coordinating

F A N B O Y S

Subordinating

When   Before   After

While   Because   If

Punctuation Content
- Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ! ?)
- Use **capital letters** for proper nouns
- Use **commas** to mark fronted adverbials
    After lunch, we went into the museum
- Use **commas** to mark subordinate clauses
    When he was a boy, Dahl did not like reading.
- Use **inverted commas** for direct speech
- Use **bullet points** to list items

Writing to inform

Writing to inform (UKS2)

Text Types
- Report
- Recount
- Biography
- Newspaper article

Text Features
- Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- Heading/subheadings
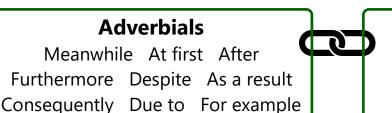- Use of technical and formal vocabulary

Other Style Ideas
- May include a glossary
- Sections may contain more than one paragraph

Grammar and Sentences
- Use **subordinating conjunctions** in varied positions,
  The Polar Bear, although it is large, can move at great speed.
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to inform,
  ...a tall dark-haired man with a bright-red cap...
- Use **relative clauses** to add further detail
  We went to Downing Street, where the Prime Minster lives, before visiting the Houses of Parliament.
- Begin to use **passive voice** to remain formal or detached,
  The money was stolen from the main branch.
- Begin to use **colons** to link related clauses,
  England was a good country to invade: it had plenty of useful land.
- Shift **tense** appropriately.

Adverbials
Meanwhile   At first   After
Furthermore   Despite   As a result
Consequently   Due to   For example

Conjunctions
when   before   after   while
because   if   although   as

Punctuation Content
- Use **brackets** or **dashes** to explain technical vocabulary
- Use **semi-colons** to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points
- Use **colons** to introduce lists or sections
- Use **brackets o**r **dashes** to mark relative clauses
- Secure use of **commas** to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses, clarify meaning and avoiding ambiguity
- Begin to use **colons** & **semi-colons** to mark clauses
- Use **bullet points**

Writing to inform