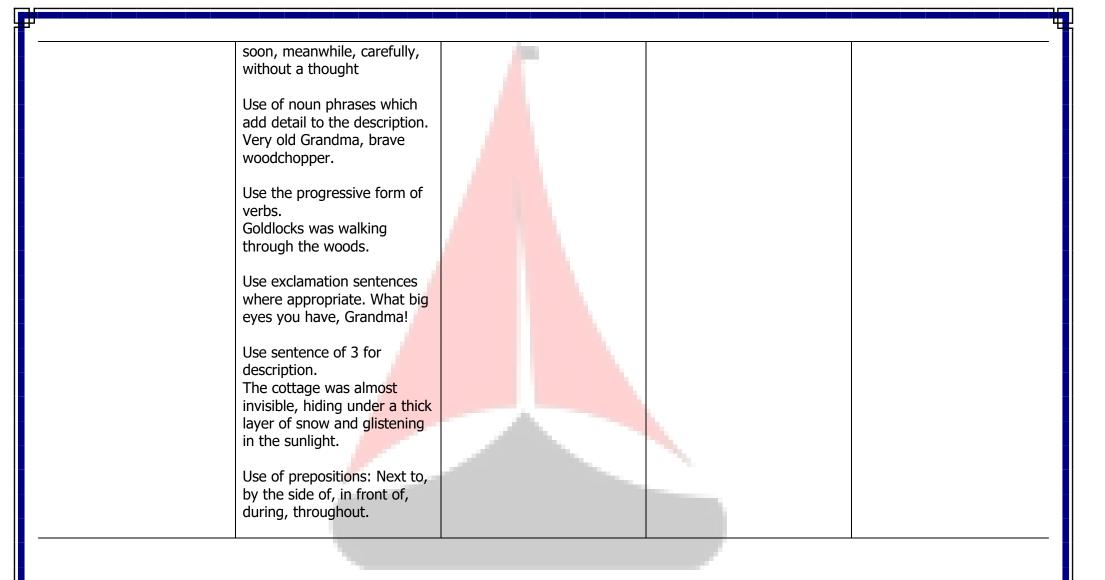
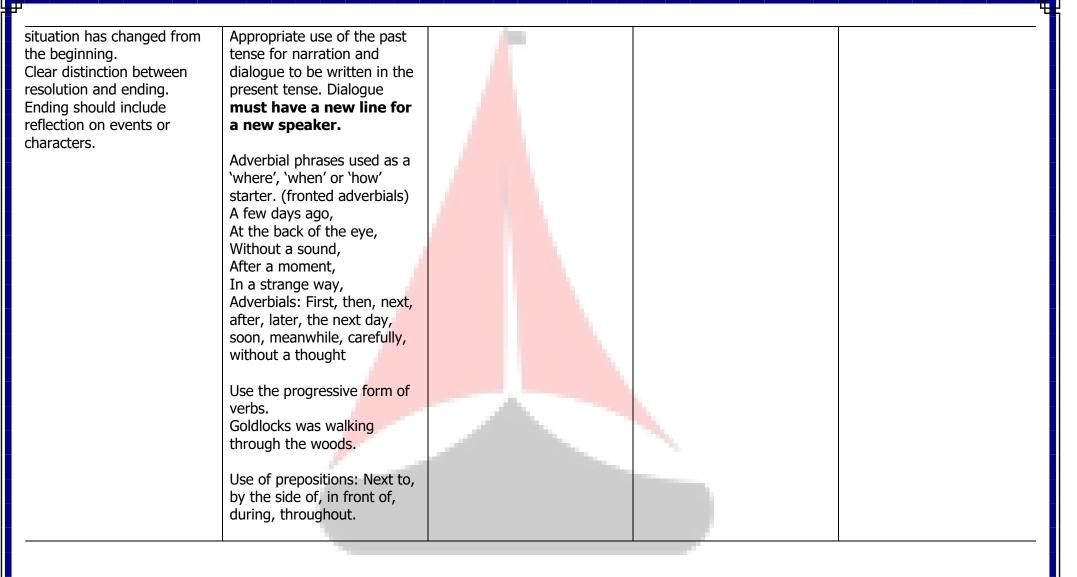
Taut Church wa	Caratan and Cuananan		Mand Classes	Duratuation
Text Structure	Sentences and Grammar	Useful vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Fiction writing:	Simple and compound	Soon	Noun	Use finger spaces between
Secure use of planning tools:	sentences used.		To form nouns using prefixes	words.
Story map/story mountain/		Meanwhile	including anti-, auto-, super-	
story grids/ `boxing up' grid.	Use co-ordinating			Use capital letters and full
	conjunctions to link two	As	<u>Verbs</u>	stops to demarcate
Plan opening around	main ideas in a sentence:			sentences.
character(s), setting, time of	and, but, so, for, nor, or,	Later	Present perfect forms of	
the day and type of weather.	yet.		verbs instead of 'the'	Use capital letter for the first
		Carefully	Powerful verbs: stare,	person 'I'
Paragraphs to organise ideas	Some examples of complex		tremble, slither.	
into each story part.	(subordinate clauses used to			Use apostrophes to mark
	add detail – Although	Without a thought	<u>Adjectives</u>	contractions. (didn't)
Introduction: should include	Theseus was scared, he			
detailed description of	prepared to enter the maze.)	Tremble	Use of well-chosen	Use a question mark.
setting or characters.			adjectives.	
	Using subordinating			Use commas to separate
Build up: build in some	conjunctions in the middle	Slither	Conjunctions	items in a list.
suspense towards the	of sentences: when, if, as.		Express time and cause:	
problem or dilemma.			(when, so, before, after,	Begin to use inverted
	Appropriate use of the past	Stare	while, because)	commas to mark direct
Problem/dilemma: include	tense for narration.			speech where appropriate.
details of actions/dialogue.			Tense	
	Adverbial phrases used as a		Correct and consistent use of	
Resolution: should link the	'where', 'when' or 'how'		past and present tense.	
problem.	starter. (fronted adverbials)			
	A few days ago,		Adverbs	
Ending: clear ending that	At the back of the eye,		Introduce/revise adverbs.	
should link back to the start,	Without a sound,		Express time and cause;	
show how the character is	After a moment,		then, next soon.	
feeling, how the character or	In a strange way,			
situation has changed from	Adverbials: First, then, next,	atta atta la como com		
the beginning.	after, later, the next day,	second the second se		
-5 5	, ,			
	L	1	1	I



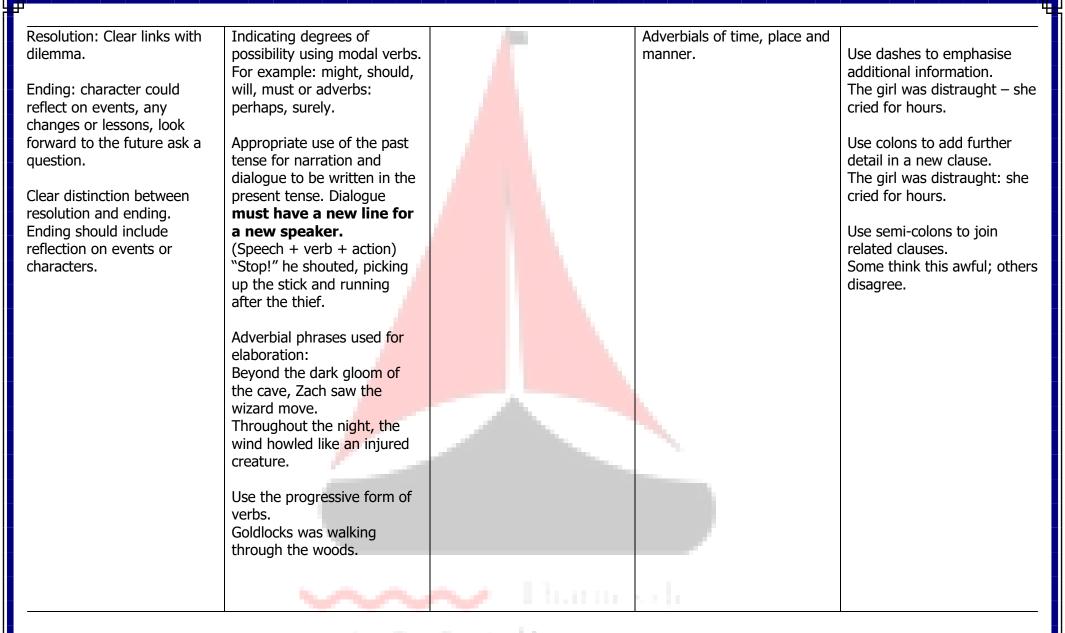


Text Structure	Sentences and Grammar	Useful v <mark>ocab</mark> ulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Fiction writing:	Variation in sentence	Immediately	Noun	Use capital letters and full
Secure use of planning tools:	structures.		Nouns and pronouns used	stops to demarcate
Story map/story mountain/		Just <mark>at that m</mark> oment	for clarity and cohesion.	sentences. (Non-negotiable)
story grids/ `boxing up' grid.	Compound sentences used		Noun phrases expanded by	
	with additional description.	Within seconds	the addition of modifying	Capital letters for proper
Plan opening around	Use co-ordinating		adjectives, nouns and	nouns.
character(s), setting, time of	conjunctions to link two	Towards nightfall	prepositional phrases.	
the day and type of weather.	main ideas in a sentence:			Use question marks,
	and, but, so, for, nor, or,	In the far distance	<u>Verbs</u>	exclamation marks and full
Paragraphs to organise each	yet.		Standard English for verb	stops accurately.
part of the story to indicate a		Meanwhile	inflections and pronouns.	
change in place or jump in	Subordinate clauses used to			Use commas to separate
time.	add detail or context.	Unknown to	Adjectives	items/ adjectives in a list.
	Using subordinating		Use of well-chosen	
Introduction: should include	conjunctions to join	Magnificent	adjectives.	Use commas after fronted
detailed description of	clauses and used as openers:			adverbials.
setting or characters.	when, if, as, because, while.	Respectful	<u>Conjunctions</u>	
			Express time and cause: time	Use commas to mark
Build up: build in some	Long sentences for	Mysterious	conjunctions (when, so,	subordinate clauses.
suspense towards the	description and short		before, after, while, because)	
problem or dilemma.	sentences for impact (to	Modern		Apostrophe for possession to
	move events on quickly)		Tense	mark plural nouns.
Problem/dilemma: include		Occasionally	Correct and consistent use of	
details of actions/dialogue.	Use nouns and pronouns for		past tense including the use	Use full punctuation for
	clarity and cohesion.	Often	of the present perfect tense.	direct speech, including
Resolution: should link the				punctuation within and
problem.	Sentence of 3 for action:	Although	Adverbs	before inverted commas.
	Sam rushed down the road,	Perhans	Know what an adverbial	Mum asked, "Will you be
Ending: clear ending that	jumped on the bus and sank	Perhaps	phrase is.	home for tea?"
should link back to the start,	into his seat.	~	Fronted adverbials.	
show how the character is	The Romans enjoyed food,	Peculiar	Comma after fronted	May begin to use dashes for
feeling, how the character or	loved marching however		adverbials.	emphasis.
	they disliked the weather.			





Text Structure Sentences and Grammar Useful vocabulary Word Classes Punctuation Fiction writing: Variation in sentence Simultaneously, Naun Locate and identify expanded stops to demarcate Story majs/tory mountain/ story grids/ 'boxing up' grid, Secure use of compound Secure use of subordinate Pronouns.used for clarity and Capital letters and full Addictores Adjectives Surgrispingly. Surgrispingly. Surgrispingly. Use commas to separate Use commas to separate Use commas to separate Use commas to separate Items/ adjectives. Use commas to separate Use commas to separate Items/ adjectives. Use commas tos separate Use commas to sepa					
Secure independent use of planning tools:structures.Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.stops to demarcate sentences. (Non-negotiable)Story map/story mountain/ 				Word Classes	
planning tools: Story map/story mountain/ Plan opening using: description, action or dialogue.Scure use of compound sentences used with additional description. Use co-ordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas in a sentence: and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet.Surprisingly, Some distance away, Some distance away, Use modal verbs to indicate possibility.noun phrases. Pronum used for clarity and Cohesion.sentences. (Non-negotiable)Vary conjunctions within paragraph. Use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail or context.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail or context.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail or context.Secure use of subordinate clauses across paragraph.MajesticConjunctions terquently,Use commas to separate items/ adjectives.Use commas to marks subordinate clauses used to add person adjectives.Use commas to mark subordinate clauses and used as openers; when, if, as, because, while.MajesticConjunctions terquently,Use commas to mark subordinate conjunctions (when, so, before, after, while, because)Use commas to mark subordinate clauses.Build up: Develop suspense and techniques.Relative clauses used beginning with who, which, that, where, when, whose.SincereAdverbs Know what an adverbial Know what an adverbial Know what an adverbials.Adverbs Know what an adverbial Know what an adverbial Know what an adverbial Know what an adverbials.Se to incidentals.Problem/dilemma: May be more than one problem to be resolved.Sentenc	Fiction writing:	Variation in sentence	Simulta <mark>neou</mark> sly,	<u>Noun</u>	Use capital letters and full
Story map/story mountain/ story grids/ 'boxing up' grid.Secure use of compound sentences used with additional description, Use co-ordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas in a sentence: and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet.Pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.Capital letters for proper nouns.Vary conjunctions within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph.Use co-ordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas in a sentence: and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet.Some distance away, Hesitantly,Pronouns used for clarity and cohesion.Capital letters for proper nouns.Vary conjunctions within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail conjunctions to join clauses and used as openers: when, if, as, because, while.Presimistically,Verbs Use of well-chosen adjectives.Use commas to separate items/ adjectives.Writing could start at any of the five points. This may include flabbacks.Relative clauses used use and used as openers: when, if, as, because, while.MajesticConjunctions tenently,Use commas to marks, ectives.Build up: Develop suspense and techniques.Clae nons and pronous for clarity and cohesion.SincereAdverbs progressive tense.Use full punctuation for direct speech, including punctions to join clauses and pronous for adity and cohesion.SincereAdverbs progressive tense.Use full punctuation for direct speech, including punctuation with an adverbials.Problem/dilemma: May be more than one problem to be resolved.tenne enshaping techniques.Sentence reshaping te	Secure independent use of	structures.		Locate and identify expanded	stops to demarcate
story grids/ 'boxing up' grid.sentences used with additional description.Some distance away, additional description.cohesion.Capital letters for proper nouns.Plan opening using: description, action or dialogue.Use co-ordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas in a sentence: and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet.Some distance away, Hesitantly,cohesion.Capital letters for proper nouns.Vary conjunctions within paragraphs to build cohesion tinto a paragraph. Use charge of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail or conjunctions to join duses and used as openers: when, if, as, because, while.Pessimistically,Adjectives Use of well-chosen adjectives.Use commas to separate items/ adjectives in a list.Writing could start at any of the five points. This may include flashbacks.Relative clauses used beginning with who, which, that, where, when, whose, uble cohesion.Pessimistically, MajesticConjunctions Conjunctions to joinUse commas to mark subordinate conjunctions to join duses and used as openers: when, if, as, because, while.MajesticConjunctions conjunctions to join for dusty and cohesion.Use for possession to mark plural nouns.Build up: Develop suspense and techniques.Use nouns and pronouns for clarity and cohesion.SincereAdverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials.Use for incidentals. AdverbsProblem/dilemma: May be more than one problem to be resolved.Sentence reshaping eentence for meaning and or eeffect.Sincere <td< td=""><td>planning tools:</td><td></td><td>Surp<mark>risingly,</mark></td><td>noun phrases.</td><td>sentences. (Non-negotiable)</td></td<>	planning tools:		Surp <mark>risingly,</mark>	noun phrases.	sentences. (Non-negotiable)
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description, action or dialogue.conjunctions to link two main ideas in a sentence: and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet.use modal verbs to indicate possibility.Use question marks, eclamation marks and full stops accurately.Vary conjunctions within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph. Use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.Secure use of subordinate clauses used to add detail or context.Pessimistically,Adjectives use of well-chosen adjectives.Use commas to separate items/ adjectives in a list.Writing could start at any of the five points. This may include flashbacks.Use for ease of points. This may include flashbacks.NajesticConjunctions Express time and cause: time to paragraph.Use commas to mark subordinating conjunctions to join clauses and used as openers: when, if, as, because, while.MajesticConjunctions Express time and cause: time to past tense and past progressive tense.Use full punctuation for direct speech, including punctuation within and before inverted commas. Mum asked, "Will you be home for tea?"Build up: Develop suspense and techniques.Use nouns and pronous for clarity and cohesion.SincereAdverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials.Use biolicate postection of time adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials.Use brackets for incidentals. AdverbsProblem/dilemma: May be more than one problem to be resolved.Sontening and or effect.SincereAdverbs adverbials.Use brackets for incidentals. Adverbs		additional description.			nouns.
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	resolved.	_	and the second		
friend) standing outside.		effect.		adverbials.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
					friend) standing outside.



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Text Structure	Sentences and Grammar	Useful <mark>vocab</mark> ulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Fiction writing:	Variation in sentence	Surrep <mark>titious</mark> ly,	<u>Noun</u>	Use capital letters and full
Secure independent planning	structures.		Expanded noun phrases to	stops to demarcate
across story types using 5			convey complicated	sentences. (Non-negotiable)
part story structure.	Secure use of compound	Pessimistically,	information concisely.	
Include suspense, cliff	sentences used with		Pronouns used for clarity and	Capital letters for proper
hangers,	additional description.		cohesion.	nouns.
flashbacks/forwards, time	Use co-ordinating	Majestic		
slips.	conjunctions to link two		Verbs	Use question marks,
Start story at any point of	main ideas in a sentence:		Use modal verbs to indicate	exclamation marks and full
the 5 part structure.	and, but, so, for, nor, or,	Frequently,	possibility.	stops accurately.
Maintain plot consistently	yet.		Prefixes for verbs: dis, de,	
working from the plan.			mis, over, ise, ify.	Use commas to separate
	Secure use of subordinate	Mischievous,		items/ adjectives in a list.
Describe settings, characters	clauses used to add detail or		Adjectives	-
and atmosphere.	context.		Use of well-chosen	Use commas after fronted
	Using subordinating		adjectives.	adverbials.
Integrate dialogue in	conjunctions to join	Sincere	-	
narratives to convey	clauses and used as openers:	A	Conjunctions	Use commas to mark
character and advance the	when, if, as, because, while.		Express time and cause:	subordinate clauses.
action.		Curiously	(when, so, before, after,	
	Relative clauses used		while, because)	Apostrophe for possession to
Pupils to be able to draw	beginning with who, which,	Definite		mark plural nouns.
independently on what they	that, where, when, whose.		Tense	-
have read as models for their			Correct and consistent use of	Use full punctuation for
own writing. For example:	Use nouns and pronouns for	Sufficient	present tense and the	direct speech, including
literary techniques.	clarity and cohesion.		present progressive tense.	punctuation within and
	-		To change the tense	before inverted commas.
	Active and passive verbs to	Sympathetically,	according to features of the	Mum asked, "Will you be
	create effect and to affect		genre.	home for tea?"
	presentation of information.			
	Active: Tom accidentally	Impressively,	<u>Adverbs</u>	Use brackets for incidentals.
	dropped the glass.	a series a series of the	Link ideas across a text using	Amy saw Katie (her best
			cohesive devices such as	friend) standing outside.

Passive: The glass was		adverbials of time and place,	
accidentally dropped by		conjunctions, pronouns and	Use dashes to emphasise
Tom.		synonyms.	additional information.
	_	, ,	The girl was distraught – she
Active: The class heated the			cried for hours.
water			
Passive: The water was			Use colons to add further
heated.			detail in a new clause.
licated.			The girl was distraught: she
The difference between			cried for hours.
structures typical of informal			chea for hours.
speech and structures. The			Use semi-colons to join
use of question tags: He's			related clauses.
your friend, isn't he?			Some think this awful; others
your menu, isirt ne:			-
			disagree.
Contoneo rochaning			
Sentence reshaping			
techniques. For example:			
lengthening or shortening			
sentence for meaning and or			
effect.			
Tedianting deserves of			
Indicating degrees of			
possibility using modal verbs.			
For example: might, should,			
will, must or adverbs:			
perhaps, surely.			
Appropriate use of the past			
tense for narration and			
dialogue to be written in the			
present tense. Dialogue	🥒 Ehannes		
must have a new line for			
a new speaker.			
(Speech + verb + action)			

