

Key Vocabulary – Features		Entertain
Subordinate clauses and conjunctions	To add detail and context, e.g. <i>although Thesus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze</i> . If, when, because, while, as, until, whenever, once.	
Noun phrases	To add detail to description, e.g. <i>the dark, gloomy cupboard under the stairs</i> .	
Fronted adverbials	To show how/when an event occurs, e.g. <i>without a sound, after a moment, soon, meanwhile, as, the next day, later, carefully, without a thought etc</i> . Including commas after fronted adverbials.	
Inverted commas	Use full punctuation for direct speech.	
Apostrophes	Use for possession, including plural nouns.	

Key Vocabulary – Features		Inform
Subordinating conjunctions	To join clauses and as openers, e.g. <i>although they have a fierce reputation, the Vikings weren't all that bad</i> . When, before, after, while, because, if.	
Noun phrases	To inform, e.g. <i>a tall, dark haired man was seen leaving the scene</i> .	
Apostrophes	To mark possession, e.g. <i>a badger's home is underground</i> .	
Inverted commas	For direct speech.	
Adverbials	<i>First, firstly, next, after, later, lastly, in addition, however, also, soon etc</i> .	
5Ws	Content details including <i>who, what, where, when and why</i> .	

Key Knowledge

Text Types

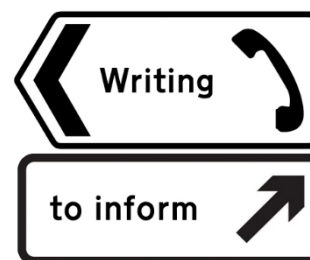
- Story
- Description
- Poetry
- characters/settings

Text Features

Use paragraphs to order by time – introduction of TIPToP.

Other Style Ideas

Opportunities to compare types of past tense, e.g. progressive and simple.



Key Knowledge

Text Types

- Recount Letter Newspaper article
- Explanation Biography

Text Features

Paragraphs - TIPToP
Subheadings to label content.

Other Style Ideas

Techniques to highlight key words, e.g. underline, bullet points etc.

Key Vocabulary – Features		Persuade
Rhetorical questions	To engage the reader, e.g. <i>do you want to have an amazing day out?</i>	
Noun phrases	To add detail to description, e.g. <i>our fantastic resort has amazing facilities for everyone.</i>	
Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions	<i>If, because, unless, so, and, but, even if, when.</i>	
Adverbials	<i>Firstly, also, in addition, however, on the other hand, therefore, in conclusion.</i>	
Commas	To mark subordinate clauses, e.g. <i>Once you have tasted our delicious sandwiches, you will be coming back for more!</i>	

Key Knowledge

Text Types

Advertising Letter
Speech Poster

Text Features

Use of 2nd person Planned repetition
Facts and statistics Alliteration
Adjectives for positive description

Other Style Ideas

Linked to spoken language – oracy.
Use of colour and images in advertising.

