

Autumn				Spring					Summer				
Narrative 	NCR 	Narrative 	Persuasive Speeches 	NCR 	Dialogue 	Balanced argument 	Narrative 	Biography 	Advocacy Campaign 	Narrative 	Poetry 	Blogs 	Narrative / Narrative Poetry 
Night of the Gargoyles The Mysteries of Harris Burdick / Uncle Montague's Tales of Terror* Short Too!	Planetarium Professor Astro Cat's Frontiers of Space / Dr Maggie's Grand Tour of the Solar System	Wisp	Talking History	Arthur Spiderwick's Field Guide to the Fantastic World Around You	HFL-provided models The Book of Hopes*		Blackberry Blue and other fairy tales / The Selfish Giant*	Survivors	I Have the Right Every Child a Song	Skellig	Be the Change: Poems to Help You Save the World Colossal Words for Kids*	HFL-provided models	Macbeth (Shakespeare Stories) The Final Year*
10- 15 steps	15 steps	10 steps	15 steps	15 steps	10 steps	5 steps	15 steps	10 steps	15 steps	10 steps	5 steps	10 steps	15 steps
50-55 steps (approx. 10 – 11 weeks)				55 steps (approx. 11 weeks)					60 steps (approx. 12 weeks)				

All objectives covered within each Year 6 unit are listed within this document. Please see the key below to understand how the objectives are presented:

Writing purpose No. of steps Genre Title(s) of core text(s)	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Genre: Specific features and structure of genre to be revised or taught within the unit	- Revision of objectives from previous year (with year group this was first introduced) [NB: <i>These objectives are designed to accumulate and should not need explicit teaching time, but instead reminders for pupils to connect to prior knowledge of writing purpose and related language choices</i>] Statutory objectives (within the National Curriculum) are listed in this way – bold, teal and underlined - New objectives (introduced within current year group) are listed in black	Revision of objectives from previous year (with year group this was first introduced) Statutory objectives (within the National Curriculum) are listed in this way – bold, teal and underlined New objectives (introduced within current year group) are listed in black		Statutory terminology from Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum are listed in this way – bold, teal and underlined

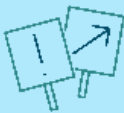
*Denotes alternative unit plan available (see core & alternative texts overview 2026-27)

AUTUMN

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
Entertain 10-15 steps Narrative <i>Night of the Gargoyles/</i> <i>The Mysteries of Harris Burdick</i> OR <i>Uncle Montague's Tales of Terror</i> <i>Short Too!</i>	Narrative: Story openings: usually open with either: action, dialogue or description of setting or character	• Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) • Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) • Use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to create mood and atmosphere (Y5) • Create atmosphere through description of the senses, setting, character actions in order to shape the mood felt by the reader (Y5) • Create suspense and tension by varying sentence length (long and without pause to create sense of rushing, then short and sharp, even fragments, at height of tension) to guide reader to feel tension with their breath during reading (Y5) • Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device)	Review use of single and multi-clause sentences, joining with range of conjunctions (Y3/4) to create varied and pleasing rhythm for the reader	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along	clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph, direct speech (Y3)

 Inform 14 steps Non-chronological report <i>Planetarium</i> <i>Professor Astro Cat's Frontiers of Space/ Dr Maggie's Grand Tour of the Solar System</i>	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Non-Chronological Report: Captions and labels to add information to illustrations Index to guide reader to know how to find something specific they might be looking for Glossary to provide definitions in a quick and easy guide for the reader A-Z guide to provide more detail in an accessible way for the reader to look for more information about the contents	- When we provide information to our reader, this information is usually in the <u>simple present tense or simple past tense</u> (Y2) <u>Paragraphs are used to organise ideas around a theme</u>, to write about a different topic or sub-topic (Y3/4) <u>Underline</u> important words or phrases that you want to draw reader's attention to (Y5) - Use <u>full range of layout devices</u> to support and guide reader to follow and understand e.g. bullet points, columns, tables, headings, subheadings, diagrams) Formality in writing exists on a scale from very informal – very formal, depending on the audience and purpose of the writing - More formal writing usually avoids contracting words so that it does not mimic everyday speech (e.g. 'do not' instead of 'don't') - More formal writing usually avoids phrasal verbs (e.g. turn up; look into; call off, etc) for more precise verb choices	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (<u>using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas</u>) to keep the reader wanting to read on <u>Bullet points</u> help to break up information into manageable chunks for the reader. If each bullet point has a complete sentence, it needs a full stop, but if bullet points are being used for single words or short phrases there is no need for a full stop at the end of each entry	Use of <u>comma to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</u> – commas can be placed to group words together based on their meaning & they break up the sentence for the reader to manage more easily (Y5) Commas are also useful to group extra information (<u>parenthesis</u>) between a pair of commas and place into a sentence – this allows the reader to see how this information is separate to the main clause but provides extra detail (Y5)	<u>comma</u> (Y2) <u>clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, preposition, paragraph</u> (Y3) <u>adverbial</u> (Y4) <u>parenthesis, ambiguity, cohesion</u> (Y5) <u>bullet points</u>

 Entertain 10 steps Narrative Wisp	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Narrative: Story openings usually open with either: action, dialogue or description of setting or character Story endings can end with a moral message, happy ending, surprise or cliff-hanger, or they can end with a reference to the beginning of the story (feels cyclical)	- Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) - Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) - Use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to create mood and atmosphere (Y5) - Create atmosphere through description of the senses, setting, character actions in order to shape the mood felt by the reader (Y5) Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device)	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas) to keep the reader wanting to read on	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along Speech tags can be placed before, in between speech or after speech to vary how dialogue is presented to the reader Use of comma to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity – commas can be placed to group words together based on their meaning & they break up the sentence for the reader to manage more easily	comma (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph (Y3) ambiguity, cohesion (Y5)

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
Persuade 15 steps Persuasive Speeches <i>Talking History</i>	Speech: Will use first-, second- and third-person narrative, to address the audience directly and also refer to yourself (the speaker) May switch between the past, present and future tense An opening statement that gives the viewpoint being presented and a closing statement that repeats and reinforces the overall point.	• Often use 'you' (second-person narrative) to put the reader on the spot and make them think (Y3) • Use facts to support opinions to make the reader take the writing more seriously (Y3) • Sometimes use rhetorical questions to make the reader think more deeply about the subject (Y3) • Use of alliteration helps to make a phrase more memorable and stick in their mind (Y3) • Include anecdotes to support and provide evidence for the point you are trying to make (Y4) • Use of power of three to make something more memorable for the reader and make them think about it for longer (Y4) • Use of hyperbole/ exaggeration to support the point being made and make the reader pay attention (Y5) • Use of adverbs & modal verbs to indicate degree of possibility and urge the reader to act (Y5) • More formal writing usually avoids contracting words so that it does not mimic everyday speech (e.g. 'do not' instead of 'don't') • More formal writing usually avoids phrasal verbs (e.g. turn up; look into; call off, etc) for more precise verb choices (e.g. arrive, investigate, cancel) • Informal speech structures might use a question tag after a statement (for example: He's your friend, <i>isn't he?</i> These are your shoes, <i>aren't they?</i>)	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas) to keep the reader wanting to read on	Use of comma to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity – commas can be placed to group words together based on their meaning & they break up the sentence for the reader to manage more easily	comma, adverb (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction (Y3) modal verb ambiguity (Y5)

SPRING

 Inform 15 steps Non-chronological report <i>Arthur Spiderwick's Field Guide to the Fantastic World Around You</i>	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Non-Chronological Report: Captions and labels to add information to illustrations Index to guide reader to know how to find something specific they might be looking for Glossary to provide definitions in a quick and easy guide for the reader A-Z guide to provide more detail in an accessible way for the reader to look for more information about the contents	- When we provide information to our reader, this information is usually in the simple present tense or simple past tense (Y2) Paragraphs are used to organise ideas around a theme, to write about a different topic or sub-topic (Y3/4) Underline important words or phrases that you want to draw reader's attention to (Y5) - Use full range of layout devices to support and guide reader to follow and understand e.g. bullet points, columns, tables, headings, subheadings, diagrams) - Use of passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence – guides the reader's focus to the object rather than the subject	Bullet points help to break up information into manageable chunks for the reader. If each bullet point has a complete sentence, it needs a full stop, but if bullet points are being used for single words or short phrases there is no need for a full stop at the end of each entry Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices , such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing [e.g. use of adverbials such as 'on the other hand' or 'in contrast'] Use of passive voice [see <i>compositional choices</i>]	Colons can direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, set up longer list of items Semi-colons can be used to separate longer or more complicated items in a list in order to provide clarity for the reader Hyphens are used to avoid ambiguity (they are not dashes) and can be used to make up a new word by putting two words together	past tense, present tense (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion (Y5) object, subject, passive, active bullet point, semi-colon, colon, hyphen

 Entertain 10 steps Scene with dialogue <i>HFL-provided models OR The Book of Hopes</i>	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	n/a in this unit (<i>focus on descriptive writing</i>)	- Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) - Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device)	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas) to keep the reader wanting to read on	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along Speech tags can be placed before, in between speech or after speech to vary how dialogue is presented to the reader	clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph (Y3)

 Discuss 5 steps Balanced Argument	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Balanced argument: Provides different points of view on an issue, paying attention to the arguments for and against the issue being discussed. The differing points of view are balanced without aiming to lead the reader to sway their opinion Usually written in present tense Opening sentence or introduction/ question sets up the issue to be discussed	• Very clear points of view presented to show either side of a debate, discussion or argument (Y5) • Obvious signposts to the reader to signal when they will be encountering a different viewpoint (Y5) • Avoids confusing facts and opinions and makes this difference very clear for the reader (e.g. Some people might believe that...) (Y5) • More formal writing may use the subjunctive to make a suggestion to the reader in conclusion (e.g. In conclusion, I suggest that people recycle daily in order to make a difference) • Careful use of adverbials to maintain cohesion for the reader (e.g. On the other hand.... In contrast....) • Use of modal verbs to indicate possibility in measured and unbiased way (e.g. Some people <i>might</i> argue that.... Others <i>may</i> believe that...)	Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing [e.g. use of adverbials such as 'on the other hand' or 'in contrast'] Use of the subjunctive [see <i>compositional choices</i>]	Colons can direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, set up longer list of items Semi-colons can be used to separate longer or more complicated items in a list in order to provide clarity for the reader Brackets, commas or dashes for parenthesis are useful to place extra information for the reader into them and allow the reader to see how this information is separate to the main clause (brackets particularly used in non-fiction texts) (Y5)	present tense, comma (Y2) paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion, modal verb, bracket, dash, parenthesis (Y5) semi-colon, colon

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
Entertain 15 steps Narrative (Fairy Tale) <i>Blackberry Blue</i> OR <i>The Selfish Giant</i>	Narrative: Narrative plots tend to rely upon one of the following six story shapes: - fall-rise - slow rise - slow fall - rise, then fall - rise-fall-rise - fall-rise-fall	• Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) • Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) • Use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to create mood and atmosphere (Y5) • Create atmosphere through description of the senses, setting, character actions in order to shape the mood felt by the reader (Y5) • Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device) • Use of the past perfect tense in narrative can be useful – if already writing in the simple past tense – to show that something occurred before the time being narrated	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas) to keep the reader wanting to read on Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing or moments within a narrative [e.g. use of adverbials such as 'several weeks later'] and ellipsis, to ensure that the reader is engaged, follows and wants to read on	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along Speech tags can be placed before, in between speech or after speech to vary how dialogue is presented to the reader Semi-colons, colons and dashes to join two independent clauses – this can be instead of using a coordinating conjunction, for example, to vary the sentence structure for the reader Ellipsis to show a feeling of suspense, force the reader to pause, draw out an idea or time or show speechlessness in dialogue Colons can set up a surprise or dramatic pause	verb, tense, comma (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion (Y5) semi-colon, colon, dash, ellipsis

 Inform 10 steps Biography Survivors	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Biography: Details of key events in a person's life, written in chronological order Includes several facts to provide the reader with real information about the person Written in third person narrative	- Some information (such as instructions) needs to be in the correct time (chronological) order if the reader needs to follow clear steps or learn about something that happened in the past (Y2) - When we provide information to our reader, this information is usually in the simple present tense or simple past tense (Y2) Paragraphs are used to organise ideas around a theme, to write about a different topic or sub-topic (Y3/4) Underline important words or phrases that you want to draw reader's attention to (Y5) - Use full range of layout devices to support and guide reader to follow and understand e.g. bullet points, columns, tables, headings, subheadings, diagrams) - Use of passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence – guides the reader's focus to the object rather than the subject	Bullet points help to break up information into manageable chunks for the reader. If each bullet point has a complete sentence, it needs a full stop, but if bullet points are being used for single words or short phrases there is no need for a full stop at the end of each entry Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing [e.g. use of adverbials such as 'on the other hand' or 'in contrast'] Relative clauses provide additional information to the reader, using the relative pronouns <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> (Y5) Use of passive voice [see <i>compositional choices</i>]	Colons can direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, set up longer list of items Semi-colons can be used to separate longer or more complicated items in a list in order to provide clarity for the reader Hyphens are used to avoid ambiguity (they are not dashes) and can be used to make up a new word by putting two words together Brackets, commas or dashes for parenthesis are useful to place extra information for the reader into them and allow the reader to see how this information is separate to the main clause (brackets particularly used in non-fiction texts) (Y5)	past tense, present tense (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion, relative pronoun, relative clause, bracket, dash, parenthesis (Y5) object, subject passive, active bullet point semi-colon, colon, hyphen

SUMMER

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
 Persuade 15 steps Advocacy Campaign <i>I Have the Right</i> <i>Every Child A Song</i>	Advocacy Campaign: Is intended to raise awareness of a cause or to support a particular message, rather than sell a product or service Includes a range of genres, such as adverts, posters, leaflets, podcasts, as part of the campaign Has a clear message and a call to action, to persuade the target audience to act and know what to do	• Often use 'you' (second-person narrative) to put the reader on the spot and make them think (Y3) • Use facts to support opinions to make the reader take the writing more seriously (Y3) • Sometimes use rhetorical questions to make the reader think more deeply about the subject (Y3) • Use of alliteration helps to make a phrase more memorable and stick in their mind (Y3) • Include anecdotes to support and provide evidence for the point you are trying to make (Y4) • Use of power of three to make something more memorable for the reader and make them think about it for longer (Y4) • Use of hyperbole/ exaggeration to support the point being made and make the reader pay attention (Y5) • Use of adverbs & modal verbs to indicate degree of possibility and urge the reader to act (Y5) • Use of passive voice to direct – or deflect – the reader's attention to what they should focus on to suit the agenda, sometimes leaving out who or what was responsible (did the action) • Use of subjunctive & pronoun 'one' to speak to the reader without using 'you' in more formal situations (If one were to.....)	Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas) to keep the reader wanting to read on Use of passive voice and the subjunctive [see compositional choices]	Semi-colons, colons and dashes to join two independent clauses – this can be instead of using a coordinating conjunction, for example, to vary the sentence structure for the reader	comma, adverb (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction (Y3) modal verb (Y5) object, subject passive, active semi-colon, colon, dash

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
Entertain 10 steps Narrative <i>Skellig</i>	Narrative: Narrative plots tend to rely upon one of the following six story shapes: - fall-rise - slow rise - slow fall - rise, then fall - rise-fall-rise - fall-rise-fall	• Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) • Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) • Use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to create mood and atmosphere (Y5) • Create atmosphere through description of the senses, setting, character actions in order to shape the mood felt by the reader (Y5) • Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device) • Use of the past perfect tense in narrative can be useful – if already writing in the simple past tense – to show that something occurred before the time being narrated	Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing or moments within a narrative [e.g. use of adverbials such as ‘several weeks later’] and ellipsis, to ensure that the reader is engaged, follows and wants to read on Relative clauses provide additional information to the reader, using the relative pronouns <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> (Y5)	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along Speech tags can be placed before, in between speech or after speech to vary how dialogue is presented to the reader Semi-colons, colons and dashes to join two independent clauses – this can be instead of using a coordinating conjunction, for example, to vary the sentence structure for the reader Ellipsis to show a feeling of suspense, force the reader to pause, draw out an idea or time or show speechlessness in dialogue Colons can set up a surprise or dramatic pause	verb, tense, comma (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion, relative pronoun, relative clause (Y5) semi-colon, colon, dash, ellipsis

  Entertain & Persuade 5 steps Advocacy Poetry (Ballads) <i>Be the Change</i>	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
 OR Entertain 5 steps Poetry (free verse) <i>Colossal Words for Kids</i>	Poetry: Specific structures of poems can include ballads which take the form of four-line verses (or stanzas) with a ABCB rhyme scheme. Poetry: Poems can be written as free verse, meaning that they will have lines of any length (from a single word to much longer) and do not have a rhyme scheme or specific rhythm.	- Use figurative language such as simile, metaphor and personification to create mood - Use facts to support opinions to make the reader take the writing more seriously (Y3) (<i>Advocacy Poetry unit plan only</i>) - Sometimes use rhetorical questions to make the reader think more deeply about the subject (Y3) (<i>Advocacy Poetry unit plan only</i>) - Use of alliteration helps to make a phrase more memorable and stick in their mind (Y3) - Use of power of three to make something more memorable for the reader and make them think about it for longer (Y4) (<i>Advocacy Poetry unit plan only</i>) - Use of hyperbole/ exaggeration to support the point being made and make the reader pay attention (Y5) (<i>Advocacy Poetry unit plan only</i>) - Use of adverbs & modal verbs to indicate degree of possibility and urge the reader to act (Y5) (<i>Advocacy Poetry unit plan only</i>)	Add detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases before or after the noun – this allows the reader to visualise based on greater detail in the description (Y4)	Semi-colons, colons and dashes to join two independent clauses – this can be instead of using a coordinating conjunction, for example, to vary the sentence structure for the reader	<u>adjective, noun, noun phrase, comma (Y2)</u> <u>semi-colon, colon, dash</u>

 Discuss 10 steps Blogs	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
	Blogs: Are written to be consumed quickly and easily, so are often designed with clear headings and subheadings with short paragraphs for the reader to manage quickly or 'on-the-go'; Specifically designed to be read on an electronic device, so may include embedded links to other articles that are relevant or connected to the issue being discussed Vary in tone and formality, depending on the intended audience.	• Very clear points of view presented to show either side of a debate, discussion or argument (Y5) • Obvious signposts to the reader to signal when they will be encountering a different viewpoint (Y5) • Avoids confusing facts and opinions and makes this difference very clear for the reader (e.g. <i>Some people might believe that...</i>) (Y5) • More formal writing may use the subjunctive to make a suggestion to the reader in conclusion (e.g. In conclusion, I suggest that people recycle daily in order to make a difference) • Careful use of adverbials to maintain cohesion for the reader (e.g. On the other hand.... In contrast....) • Use of modal verbs to indicate possibility in measured and unbiased way (e.g. Some people <i>might</i> argue that.... Others <i>may</i> believe that...)	Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing [e.g. use of adverbials such as 'on the other hand' or 'in contrast'] Use of the subjunctive [see <i>compositional choices</i>]	Colons can direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, set up longer list of items Semi-colons can be used to separate longer or more complicated items in a list in order to provide clarity for the reader Brackets, commas or dashes for parenthesis are useful to place extra information for the reader into them and allow the reader to see how this information is separate to the main clause (brackets particularly used in non-fiction texts) (Y5)	present tense, comma (Y2) paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion, modal verb, bracket, dash, parenthesis (Y5) semi-colon, colon

	Genre features	Compositional choices according to writing purpose	Sentence level	Word level including punctuation	Grammatical terminology
Entertain 15 steps Narrative <i>Macbeth</i> OR Narrative Poetry <i>The Final Year</i>	<u>Narrative:</u> Narrative plots tend to rely upon one of the following six story shapes: - fall-rise - slow rise - slow fall - rise, then fall - rise-fall-rise - fall-rise-fall <u>Narrative Poetry:</u> Narrative poems are like short stories, following similar story shapes (see above) and they are often written in free verse, meaning that they will have lines of any length (from a single word to much longer) and do not have a rhyme scheme or specific rhythm.	• Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g. dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) (Y3/4) • Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes (Y3/4) or if the time or mood changes (Y5) • Zoom in and out to move quickly or slowly in a story – add more detail according to what is important e.g. introduction to new character or setting (Y3/4) • Use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to create mood and atmosphere (Y5) • Create atmosphere through description of the senses, setting, character actions in order to shape the mood felt by the reader (Y5) • Dialogue can be used to convey character (show not tell) or move on the action (plot device) • Use of the past perfect tense in narrative can be useful – if already writing in the simple past tense – to show that something occurred before the time being narrated	Linking ideas across paragraphs using full range of cohesive devices, such as repetition of a word or phrase, linking back to previous points within the writing or moments within a narrative [e.g. use of adverbials such as ‘several weeks later’] and ellipsis, to ensure that the reader is engaged, follows and wants to read on Relative clauses provide additional information to the reader, using the relative pronouns <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> (Y5)	Accurate punctuation of dialogue (Y4) comma to separate the dialogue and the speech tag; new paragraph for new speaker; inverted commas around what is being said – all makes it totally clear for the reader to follow along Speech tags can be placed before, in between speech or after speech to vary how dialogue is presented to the reader Semi-colons, colons and dashes to join two independent clauses – this can be instead of using a coordinating conjunction, for example, to vary the sentence structure for the reader Ellipsis to show a feeling of suspense, force the reader to pause, draw out an idea or time or show speechlessness in dialogue Colons can set up a surprise or dramatic pause Brackets, commas or dashes for parenthesis are useful to place extra information for the reader into them and allow the reader to see how this information is separate to the main clause (brackets particularly used in non-fiction texts) (Y5)	verb, tense, comma (Y2) clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, inverted commas, paragraph (Y3) adverbial (Y4) cohesion, relative pronoun, relative clause, bracket, dash, parenthesis (Y5) semi-colon, colon, dash, ellipsis