



Writing to discuss

Year 6

Text Types

- Balanced argument
- Review
- News article

Text Structure

- Introduction: engage the reader
- Middle sections: use paragraphs with topic sentences and share a balanced view
- Ending: round the piece off and create a sense of completion

Link to other style ideas

- Appropriate use of cohesive devices
- Use of subjunctive form where needed
- Use paragraphs to structure arguments
- Maintain formal / impersonal tone

Grammar and Sentences

Use subordinating conjunctions in varied positions

Although it is large, the polar bear can move at great speed.

Penguins, if the sea ice melts, will not have enough food.

Use adverbials to create cohesion across and within sentences.

Despite conservationists best efforts, big cat numbers are still in decline.

As a result of deforestation, Orangutan's natural habitats are being destroyed.

Use modal verbs to convey degrees of probability,

It could be argued...

Some might say...

Use relative clauses to add further detail

Komodo dragons, which can be found in Asia, are fierce predators.

Make effective use of appositives to add detail about nouns

New York City, the largest city in the United States, is a major tourist attraction.

A devoted Christian, Alfred vowed to repel the Viking hoards.

Vary sentence lengths for purpose

Long sentences to enhance information; short sentences for impact.

Passive and active voice

I broke the window in the green house vs The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)

Informal and formal structures

The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing, for example, the use of question tags e.g. He's your friend, isn't he?

Subjunctive Structures

For example the use of the subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech

Adverbials

furthermore however therefore
despite nevertheless
in conclusion consequently
for example



Conjunctions

when before after while because
although whereas in order to whenever
whether even if unless

Punctuation Content

Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses, for example, It's raining; I'm fed up

How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity, for example man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover