



Writing to entertain

Year 5

Text Types

- Narrative
- Story extracts
- Stories with character/setting emphasis
- Poetry

Text Structure

- Detailed description
- Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence, place, perspective
- Cohesive—clear story structure (build up for suspense, clear ending)

Link to other style ideas

- Use a range of tenses to indicate changes in timing, sequence etc

Grammar and Sentences

- Refine and control an elaborate use of '**show not tell**' to infer how characters are feeling and **develop characterisation through description and speech:**

Heart pounding in her chest, Helen crept warily into the cave 'And who are you?' Sneered the King.

- **Use long sentences to 'take the reader's breath away' and create a sense of drama using repetition and semi-colons where appropriate:**

Over the cobbles, Bethan sprinted, heart pounding in her chest with fear; she raced through Snickelways and leapt over merchants' carts. From alley to alley, street to street she raced as if the devil were on her heels.

- **Develop an elaborate use of adverbial as sentences starters:**

Beyond the dark gloom of the cage, the dragon's eyes burned like fire. As fast as an arrow, Robin leapt towards the balcony.

- **Vary the position of adverbial within sentences:**

Gracefully, the swan flew over the lake, under the summer sun. Under the summer sun, the swan flew gracefully over the lake.

- **Use expanded -ing and ed clauses in various positions, including as starters:**

Grimacing menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his bag. Terrified of being caught, Tom leapt from shadow to shadow, heart racing in his chest.

- **Develop an elaborate and poetic use of simile and metaphors, including personification:**

The rain wept down upon the sleepy village. The wind screamed in the darkness, striking fear into Lara's heart.

Adverbials

meanwhile later that day silently nearby
 within moments all night never before
 under the treetops -ing openers -ed openers



Conjunctions

if because when while as until
 whenever once since although
 unless rather

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; this our chance—our only chance—to make a difference]

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

Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis

Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate **parenthesis**