

Text Structure		Sentence Construction			Word Structure / Language	Punctuation	Terminology
Fiction	Non Fiction	Sentence Types	Conjunctions	Fronted words, phrases or clauses			
<p>Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure. Include suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks/forwards, time slips Start story at any point of the 5 part structure Maintain plot consistently working from plan</p> <p>Paragraphs - Secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs</p> <p>Secure development of characterisation</p>	<p>Secure planning across non-fiction genres and application</p> <p>Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose Use range of techniques to involve the reader –comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions</p> <p>Express balanced coverage of a topic</p> <p>Use different techniques to conclude texts</p> <p>Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing</p> <p>Choose or create publishing format</p>	<p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Secure use of complex sentences: (Subordination)</p> <p>or The use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech e.g. <i>If I were you. the report recommends that he face the tribunal it is important that they be aware of the provisions of the act .</i></p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. <i>the boy that jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day</i>)</p> <p>Active and passive verbs to create effect and to affect presentation of information e.g.</p>	<p>Secure use of all coordinating conjunctions to construct compound sentences: <i>for nor yet and or but so</i></p> <p>Controlled use of subordinating conjunctions including mastery of: <i>despite unless</i></p>	<p>Cohesion through adverbs for change of direction: <i>On the other hand In contrast</i></p> <p>Cohesion through (why) adverbs for cause and effect: <i>As a consequence</i></p>	<p>Assonance</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors, assonance</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing e.g. <i>said vs. reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing</i>)</p> <p>indefinite (e.g. <i>a, an</i>) and definite (e.g. <i>the</i>) articles an</p>	<p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma. Use of colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists.</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information.</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. <i>man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover</i>)</p>	<p>Active and passive voice</p> <p>Subject and object</p> <p>Hyphen</p> <p>Synonym, antonym</p> <p>Colon/ semi-colon</p> <p>Ellipsis</p> <p>Figurative Language</p> <p>Assonance</p> <p>Definite/ Indefinite Articles</p>

	<p>to enhance text type and engage the reader</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and elision</p> <p>Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text</p>	<p>Active: <i>Tom accidentally dropped the glass.</i></p> <p>Passive: <i>The glass was accidentally dropped by Tom.</i></p> <p>Active: <i>The class heated the water.</i></p> <p>Passive: <i>The water was heated.</i></p>					
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