

Writing Overview - Narrative

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Narrative Toolkit Description Toolkit	Characterisation Toolkit	Settings Toolkit	Suspense Toolkit	Action Toolkit	Dialogue Toolkit	Openings and Endings Toolkit
Year 1	Purpose: Describe a character. Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i>	Purpose: Describe a setting. Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i>	Purpose: Introduce a problem in a story. Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i>	Purpose: Write an exciting part of a story about a character. Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i>	Purpose: Tell the reader what a character is saying. Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i>	Purpose: To start and end our stories in an entertaining way. Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i>
Grammar focus	Join words and clauses using 'and'.					
ALWAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spaces between words. ● Capital Letters at start of a sentence. ● Full Stops ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Capital letters for names. ● Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.' 					
Year 2	Purpose: Describe a character. Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i>	Purpose: Describe a setting. Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i>	Purpose: Introduce a problem in a story. Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i>	Purpose: Write an exciting part of a story about a character. Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i>	Purpose: Use dialogue to tell the reader about a character. Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i>	Purpose: To start and end our stories in an entertaining way. Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i>
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of sentences (statement, command, question and exclamation) 					

<p>focus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Question and exclamation marks ● Joining sentences using 'and' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but) ● Subordinating conjunctions (if, because, when) ● Tenses (present, past and progressive) ● Noun phrase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjectives ○ Expanded noun phrases (sophisticated vocabulary and synonyms) ○ Figurative language ● Fronted adverbials 					
<p>ALWAYS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spaces between words. ● Capital Letters at start of a sentence. ● Full Stops ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Capital letters for names. ● Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.' ● Commas to separate items in a list. ● Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions) ● Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name). 					
<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Purpose: Introduce a character in an engaging way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Describe a setting in an entertaining way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Introduce a problem in a story.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Write an exciting part of a story about a character.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Use dialogue to tell the reader about a character.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: To start and end our stories in an entertaining way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i></p>
<p>Grammar focus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of sentences (statement, command, question and exclamation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Question and exclamation marks ○ Compound ○ Complex ● Express time, place and cause using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but) ○ Subordinating conjunctions (if, because, when, that) ● Paragraphs to group ideas ● Headings and subheadings 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenses (present, present perfect, past and progressive) ● Nouns and pronouns, within and across sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determiners (a, an, the) ● Verbs ● Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fronted adverbials ● Adjectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded noun phrases (sophisticated vocabulary and synonyms) ○ Figurative language ● Prepositions ● Accurately punctuated dialogue 					
ALWAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spaces between words. ● Capital Letters at start of a sentence. ● Full Stops ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Capital letters for names. ● Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.' ● Commas to separate items in a list. ● Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling. ● Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name). ● Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. 					
Year 4	<p>Purpose: Introduce a character in an engaging way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Describe a setting in an entertaining way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Introduce a problem in a story.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Write an exciting part of a story about a character.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Use dialogue to tell the reader about a character.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: To start and end our stories in an entertaining way.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i></p>
Grammar focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of sentences (statement, command, question and exclamation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Question and exclamation marks ○ Compound ○ Complex ● Express time, place and cause using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but) ○ Subordinating conjunctions (if, because, when, that) 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paragraphs to group ideas ● Headings and subheadings ● Tenses (present, present perfect, past and progressive) ● Nouns and pronouns, within and across sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determiners (a, an, the) ● Verbs ● Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fronted adverbials ● Adjectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded noun phrases (sophisticated vocabulary and synonyms) ○ Figurative language ● Prepositions ● Accurately punctuated dialogue 					
ALWAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spaces between words. ● Capital Letters at start of a sentence. ● Full Stops ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Capital letters for names. ● Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.' ● Commas to separate items in a list. ● Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling. ● Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name). ● Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. ● Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!" ● Apostrophes to mark plural possession e.g. the girls' names. ● Use of commas after fronted adverbials. 					
Year 5	Purpose: Introduce a character and their individual purpose. Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i>	Purpose: Create a mood through the description of a setting. Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i>	Purpose: Create suspense in the reader through our story telling. Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i>	Purpose: Use action in our narratives to progress the story. Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i>	Purpose: Use dialogue to progress the story. Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i>	Purpose: To impact the reader's emotions by how the story starts and finishes. Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i>
Grammar focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compound ○ Complex 					

- Main clauses
- Subordinate clauses
- Relative clauses

- Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but)
- Subordinating conjunctions (if, because, when, that, although)
- Rhetorical questions
- Cohesion between paragraphs and within paragraphs
 - Adverbials of time
 - Tense choices
- Headings and subheadings
- Tenses (simple, progressive and perfect)
- Nouns and pronouns for clarity, cohesion and to avoid repetition
 - Relative pronouns
 - Determiners
- Verbs
 - Modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- Adverbs
 - Fronted adverbials
 - To indicate degrees of possibility
- Adjectives
 - Expanded noun phrases (powerful language, sophisticated vocabulary and synonyms)
 - Figurative language (simile, metaphor)
- Prepositions
- Accurately punctuated dialogue
- Shifts in formality
- Active and passive voice

ALWAYS

- Spaces between words.
- Capital Letters at start of a sentence.
- Full Stops
- Question Marks
- Exclamation Marks
- Capital letters for names.
- Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.'
- Commas to separate items in a list.
- Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling.
- Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name).
- Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!" ● Apostrophes to mark plural possession e.g. the girls' names. ● Use of commas after fronted adverbials. ● Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. ● Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. 					
<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Purpose: Introduce a character and their individual purpose.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Characterisation)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Create a mood through the description of a setting.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Settings)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Create suspense in the reader through our story telling.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Suspense)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Use action in our narratives to progress the story.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Action)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: Use dialogue to progress the story.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Dialogue)</i></p>	<p>Purpose: To impact the reader's emotions by how the story starts and finishes.</p> <p>Form: Narrative <i>(Openings and Endings)</i></p>
<p>Grammar focus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compound ○ Complex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Main clauses ■ Subordinate clauses ■ Relative clauses ● Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but) ● Subordinating conjunctions (if, because, when, that, although) ● Rhetorical questions ● Cohesion between paragraphs and within paragraphs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adverbials of time ○ Tense choices ● Layout devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Headings and subheadings ○ Bullet points to list information ● Tenses (simple, progressive and perfect) ● Nouns and pronouns for clarity, cohesion and to avoid repetition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relative pronouns ○ Determiners ● Verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility ● Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fronted adverbials ○ To indicate degrees of possibility ● Adjectives 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information (powerful language, sophisticated vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms) ○ Figurative language (simile, metaphor) ● Prepositions ● Accurately punctuated dialogue ● Shifts in formality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Subjunctive form ○ Formal and informal speech ● Active and passive voice
<p>ALWAYS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spaces between words. ● Capital Letters at start of a sentence. ● Full Stops ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Capital letters for names. ● Capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I.' ● Commas to separate items in a list. ● Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling. ● Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name). ● Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. ● Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!" ● Apostrophes to mark plural possession e.g. the girls' names. ● Use of commas after fronted adverbials. ● Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. ● Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. ● Use of semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up). ● Use of the colon to introduce a list and use semi-colons within lists. ● Punctuation of bullet points to list information. ● Use of hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man-eating shark, re-cover).