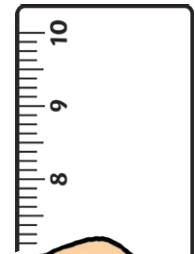
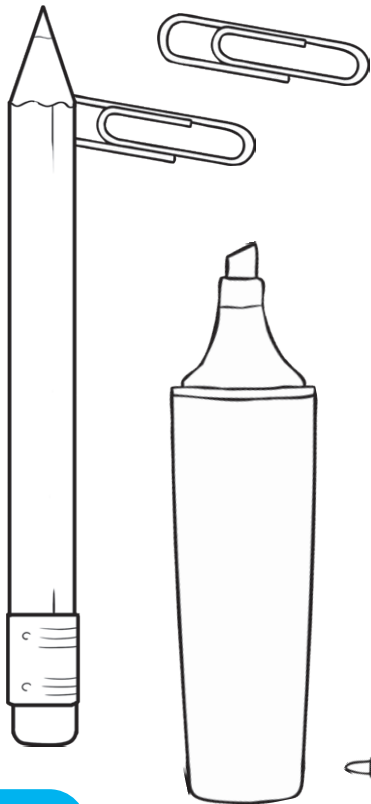
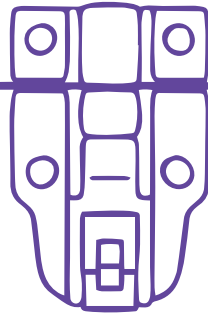
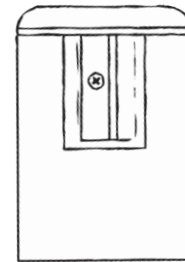
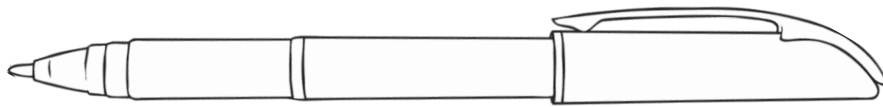
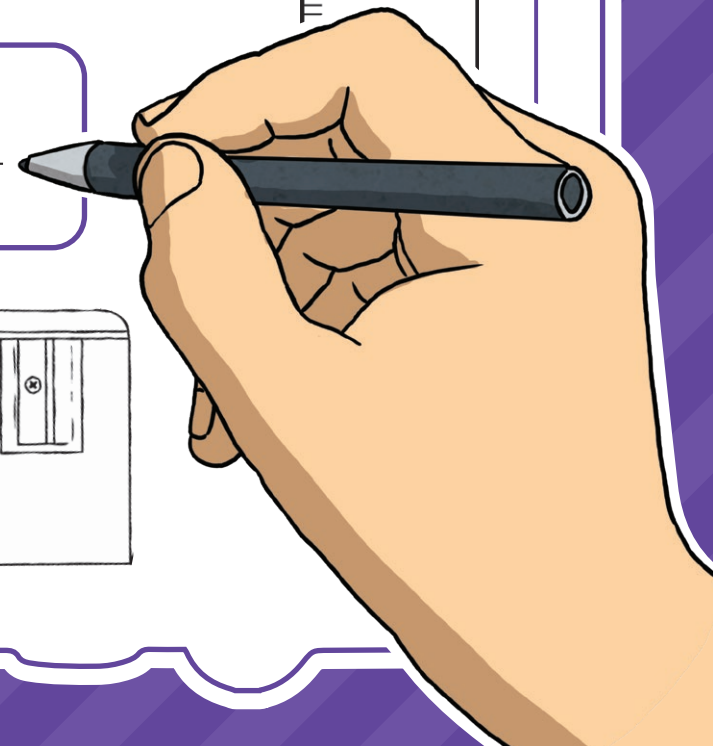


Year 6 Writer's Toolkit



Child's Name: _____



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Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Simple Past	Simple Present	Past Progressive	Future Perfect
could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Lily licked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.
Present Progressive	Past Perfect	Subjunctive	Adverbs (indicating possibility)	Present Perfect	Punctuating Bullet Points	Simple Future
Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul had kicked the ball past the goal-keeper.	If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably	Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Eva is hoping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make lollies • play football with Paul The plan for this lesson is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will learn more about SPaG. • The class will have fun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul will kick the ball. • Lily is going to lick the lolly.
Relative Clause	Expanded Noun Phrase	Commas (to clarify meaning)	Colons	Colons (to introduce a list)		
Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	The dark-haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies.	Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta!' Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch.	Paul likes two things: football and reading.	The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.		
Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity)	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis)	Dashes	Semi-Colons	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause	Future Progressive	
a man eating snake a man-eating snake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. • Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. • Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind. 	Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Eva loves lollies; strawberry-flavoured ones are her favourite.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.	Paul will be kicking the ball.	

Adjectives

People	Objects	Good Feelings	Bad Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meagre	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable	joyful	frightened	petite	
odd		pleasant	hungry	puny	
talented		relieved	lonely	short	

Adverbs

How?	When?	How Often?	Where?	How Much?	More Useful Adverbs
angrily	afterwards	always	above	almost	additionally
anxiously	again	annually	around	completely	insufficiently
cautiously	beforehand	constantly	away	entirely	hence
cheerfully	early	daily	below	little	consequently
courageously	lately	hourly	down	much	fittingly
crossly	never	monthly	downstairs	rather	appropriately
cruelly	now	never	everywhere	totally	suitably
defiantly	often	occasionally	here	very	however
doubtfully	punctually	often	inside		
elegantly	recently	once	outside		
enthusiastically	soon	regularly	there		
foolishly	then	repeatedly	up		
frantically	today	sometimes	upstairs		
gently	tomorrow	usually	wherever		
gladly	yesterday	yearly			
gracefully					
happily					
hungrily					
loudly					

Nouns

Abstract	Collective	Concrete	Compound	Pronoun	Proper
confusion	bunch	banana	armchair	he	Australia
despair	collection	book	childhood	her	December
excitement	family	chimney	haircut	him	Friday
fear	group	cloud	headphones	his	Jane
hate	herd	door	hockey stick	I	London
imagination	pack	friend	iceberg	it	Mount Kilimanjaro
leadership	pile	plane	output	ours	Mr Smith
longing	swarm	snow	suntan	she	Romeo and Juliet
love	team	table	toothpaste	them	Taj Mahal
peace		teacher	underground	they	Titanic

Verbs

Movement		Voice	Objects	Emotion	Sense	Thought	More Useful Verbs
bounce	run	giggle	bend	admire	caress	comprehend	change
carry	shake	hum	break	bawl	eat	conceive	collect
collapse	skip	laugh	burn	blubber	feel	contemplate	design
crawl	sneak	rap	control	cry	hear	daydream	focus
dance	spin	scream	fold	despair	lick	dream	identify
dash	split	shout	melt	frown	listen	evaluate	locate
drive	stroll	sigh	mend	grin	observe	lament	plan
hit	stumble	sing	mould	laugh	smell	meditate	search
hop	tap	sob	open	love	sniff	ponder	select
hurry	throw	talk	repair	sigh	taste	reflect	suggest
jump	trudge	whisper	smash	smile	touch	speculate	
leap	turn	yawn	stretch	smirk		think	
live	walk		throw	tremble		visualise	
pull	wander		twist	weep		wonder	
push	wave			wince			
roll	wind						
rotate	zoom						

shouted		called		whispered		mentioned		announced
	mumbled		uttered		whined		argued	
chanted		moaned		yelled		grumbled		exclaimed
	retorted		murmured		screached		responded	
cried		chattered		chuckled		giggled		wailed
	explained		demanded		complained		babbled	
bellowed		asked		replied		answered		roared
	replied		lied		pleaded		stated	
cackled		yawned		boasted		gasped		stammered
	stormed		voiced		sobbed		screamed	
observed		howled		pestered		queried		recited
	sighed		groaned		grunted		shrieked	
ranted		thundered		reported		uttered		remarked

A noun is a thing, person or idea. An expanded noun phrase provides extra information about the noun. You can use a determiner, adjectives and a prepositional phrase within your expanded noun phrase to describe and specify details about the noun.

Use the boxes below to plan out and construct an expanded noun phrase, such as: *the fierce, ugly troll beneath the bridge.*

Determiner		Adjectives		Noun		Prepositional Phrases	
A determiner is a word which comes before a noun or any modifiers, such as adjectives. They introduce the noun and give the reader important information about it.		Adjectives are words which describe a noun. You can use two adjectives to describe a noun but they must be separated by a comma, e.g. the huge, hairy spider.		The noun is the thing, person or idea that the expanded noun phrase is about.		A preposition is a word which indicates place or direction. A prepositional phrase usually includes a preposition and a noun or a pronoun.	
the	our	colourful	obnoxious	socks	paper	beside the river	
a	your	gigantic	mischievous	bus	lettuce	near the town	
an	five	miniature	crumpled	engine	caravan	in the water	
my	some	pristine	exstatic	bottle	tongue	during the night	
these	many	dilapidated	muscular	television	Linda	through the winter	
her	those	ancient	rectangular	pond	imagination	this evening	
				custard		on the table	
						between the houses	
						underneath the waterfall	
						before morning	
						towards home	

Fronted adverbials are words, phrases or clauses at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Possibility
Afterwards,	Often,	Above the clouds,	Sadly,	Almost unbelievably,
Already,	Again,	Below the sea,	Slowly,	Much admired,
Always,	Daily,	Here,	Happily,	Nearly asleep,
Immediately,	Weekly,	Outside,	Awkwardly,	Quite understandably,
Last month,	Fortnightly,	Over there,	Bravely,	Really happily,
Now,	Yearly,	There,	Like a ...,	Perhaps,
Soon,	Sometimes,	Under the ground,	As quick as a flash,	Maybe,
Yesterday,	Rarely,	Upstairs,	As fast as he could,	Just arrived,
Today,	Every second,	In the distance,	Without a sound,	Certainly amused,
Tomorrow,	Twice a year,	Between the sea and the sky,	Without warning,	Obviously angry,
Next year,	Once a minute,	Everywhere she looked,	Unexpectedly,	Definitely confused,
In January,	Once,	Around the tent,	Unfortunately,	Completely exhausted,
On Tuesday,	Once or twice,	Back at the house,	Suddenly,	Barely alive,
In the morning,	Three times,	Nearby,	Mysteriously,	Out of breath,
After a while,	Constantly,	Down by the cliffs,	Frantically,	Decidedly unimpressed,
As soon as she could,	Regularly,	Behind the shed,	Anxiously,	Perfectly confident,
Before long,	Frequently,	In the wooden box,	Courageously,	Positively trembling with excitement,
All of a sudden,	Infrequently,	Over my bed,	Silently,	Purely practically,
In the blink of an eye,	Occasionally,	Somewhere near here,	Curiously,	Somewhat flustered,
Just then,	Rarely,	Far away,	Nervously,	Utterly joyous,
Eventually,	Never in my life,	Wherever they went,	Rapidly,	Totally overwhelmed,
Later,	Never before,	North of here,	Carefully,	

-ly Openers to Build Tension

Cautiously creeping down the pathway,

Swiftly running for cover,

Calmly working out their escape route,

Horrifically wounded and barely breathing,

Desperately looking for a way out,

Frustratingly coming to another dead end,

Exhaustedly hammering on the front door,

Bewilderedly searching for daylight,

Ridiculously lost and running out of time,

Ferociously growling at the helpless sisters,

Aggressively brandishing her weapon,

-ly Openers to Convey Characters' Feelings

Embarrassingly late again,

Shockingly moved by the harrowing story,

Excitedly tearing open her Christmas presents,

Disappointedly finishing last in the race,

Gleefully skipping into school,

Proudly watching the children playing,

Regrettably informing the passengers,

Critically glaring around the room,

Furiously scolding the workers,

Nervously walking up to the front,

Miserably packing up her things,

-ly Openers to Describe Settings

Strikingly beautiful,

Gradually appearing through the trees,

Unimpressively early,

Lusciously moist and teeming with wildlife,

Vividly bright and colourful,

Perfectly warm and comfortable,

Terribly later than planned,

Stunningly impressive,

Shockingly cold and windy,

Magnificently imposing and bathed in sunlight,

Extravagantly decorated and luxurious,

-ly Openers to Add Action

Silently moving through the dead of the night,

Athletically sprinting for the bus,

Noisily slurping his milkshake,

Painfully limping on her twisted ankle,

Boisterously play-fighting,

Restlessly fidgeting in her seat,

Pathetically shuffling along the road,

Hurriedly getting dressed,

Carefully avoiding the giant spider webs,

Comically rolling out of bed,

Abruptly coming to a standstill,

-ed Openers to Build Tension

Stunned by the deafening sound,

Petrified that he was alone,

Locked up deep inside the castle,

Buried under all the rubble,

Excited at what was about to unfold,

Unprovoked, dangerous and ready to pounce,

Tormented by the horrifying monster,

Dazed and confused as he regained consciousness,

Abandoned and frightened,

Filled with anxiety and dread,

Blinded by the dazzling lights,

-ed Openers to Convey Characters' Feelings

Disappointed with their efforts,

Relieved to hear good news,

Terrified at the sight of the beast,

Aggrieved that they had been tricked again,

Thrilled with her birthday presents,

Exasperated and ready to give up,

Shocked to the core,

Energised after a good meal,

Hypnotised by her beauty,

Frustrated to discover yet another dead end,

Saddened at the news,

-ed Openers to Describe Settings

Streaked with yellow and orange,

Stained and crumpled,

Encrusted in gold,

Crammed full of people,

Scattered with sunlight,

Littered and polluted,

Dirtied and cracked,

Covered in grime,

Infused with a wonderful aroma,

Multicoloured and magnificent,

Adorned with beautifully decorated walls,

-ed Openers to Add Action

Wounded and fatigued,

Soaked to the skin,

Depleted of energy,

Weakened and moving very sluggishly,

Revitalised and with a new lease of life,

Staggered and stunned as he ran through the jungle,

Lined up carefully in order,

Marched along the corridor like soldiers,

Dragged by their collars to the headmistress,

Crushed in a heap on the floor,

Huddled together,

-ing Openers to Build Tension

Advancing towards them,
 Stopping dead in his tracks,
 Doubting they would be able to escape,
 Suspecting the worst,
 Hearing a curious sound,
 Looking behind her,
 Anticipating his next move,
 Hoping to get out alive,
 Fearing their answer,
 Holding his breath,
 Seizing their opportunity,
 Searching for the way out,
 Clutching it tightly,

-ing Openers to Convey Characters' Feelings

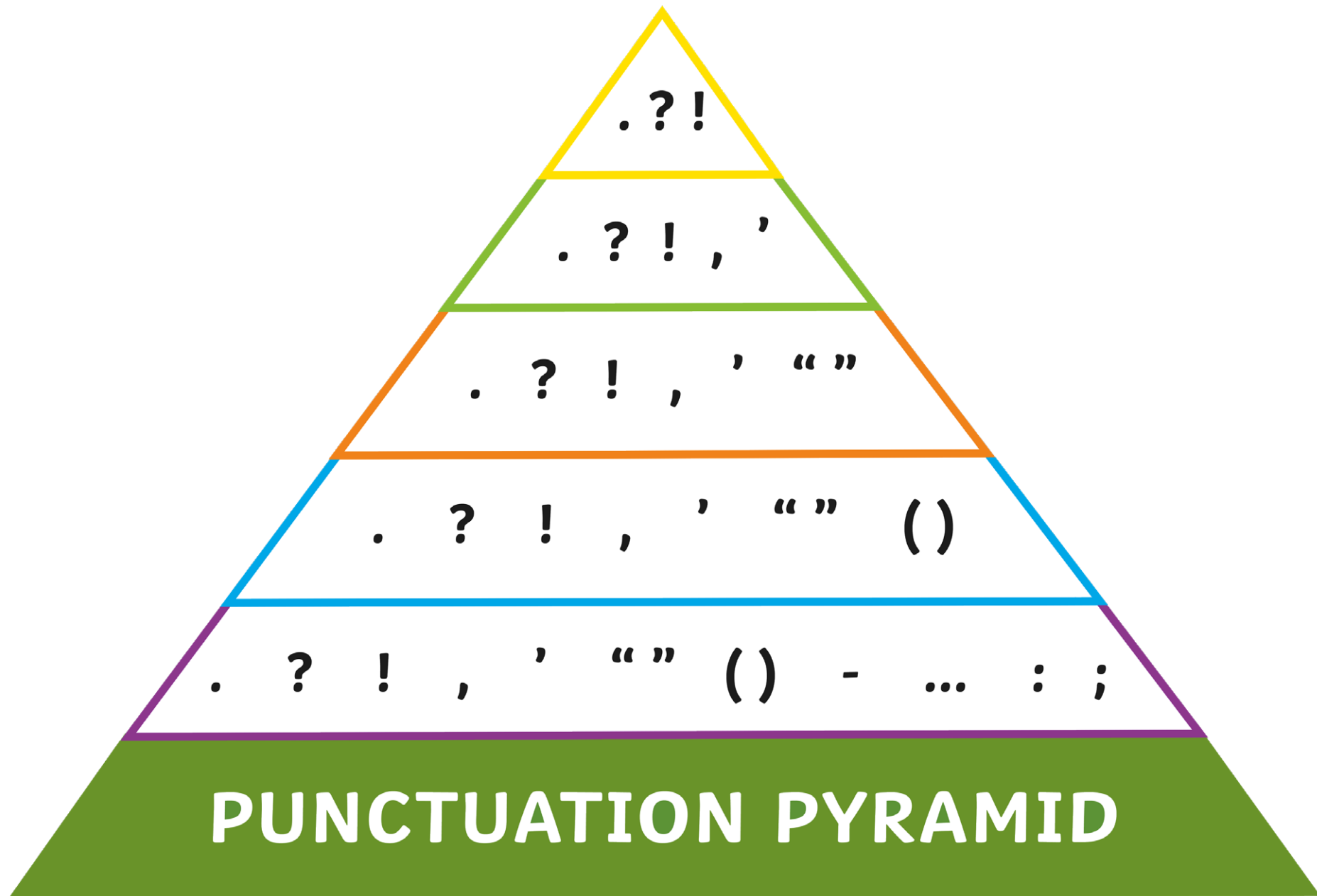
Screaming in pain,
 Crying with laughter,
 Smiling through gritted teeth,
 Feeling exhausted,
 Gaspng for air,
 Trembling with fear,
 Fighting back her tears,
 Yelling loudly,
 Breathing heavily,
 Singing light-heartedly,
 Yawning in boredom,
 Regretting her outburst,
 Hiding his true feelings,

-ing Openers to Describe Settings

Scanning the horizon,
 Gazing out of the window,
 Swaying in the breeze,
 Falling from the sky,
 Plodding through the thick mud,
 Soaking up the sunshine,
 Sweltering in the heat,
 Shivering in the icy air,
 Glistening in the distance,
 Trudging through the bustling crowd,
 Lurking within the narrow passageways,

-ing Openers to Add Action

Running like the wind,
 Scrambling over the wall,
 Tiptoeing through the...,
 Crashing to the ground,
 Diving for cover,
 Moving quickly,
 Jumping out of bed,
 Heading out of the door,
 Bursting into the room,
 Escaping its clutches,
 Treading carefully,
 Saying goodbye,



Try to remember these important subordinating conjunctions.

If**Since****As****When****Although****While****After****Before****Until****Because**

Use subordinating conjunctions in different positions within your sentences.

Although he made me jump, I was thrilled to see a wabub behind the tree.

I am going on a wabub hunt **after** I have eaten my dinner.



I SAW A WABUB!



Adverbials are words or phrases that are used to modify a verb or clause. Adverbials may be adverbs, preposition phrases or subordinate clauses. Adverbials can be used to create cohesion within and across paragraphs.

time, place, number, exception, cause and effect, contrast or comparison, clarification and emphasis or addition

Time		Place		Number/Frequency		Exception	
in the beginning	meanwhile	near this location	inside the cave	firstly	occasionally	despite this	other than
only yesterday	simultaneously	around here	out in the countryside	secondly	rarely	aside from	with the exception of
until then	after that	in the city	along the lane	lastly	every so often	despite	apart from
to begin with	straight away	behind the clouds	here in this room	once	often	excluding	however
at first	presently	beyond the wall	over the street	twice	sometimes	even though	besides

Cause and Effect		Contrast/Comparison		Clarification		Emphasis/Addition	
as a result	due to	on the other hand	rather than	in fact	for instance	to clarify	above all else
for this reason	therefore	alternatively	compared with	in other words	in essence	most importantly	as well as
subsequently	so as to	similarly	on the contrary	to clarify	to summarise	especially	in addition to this
hence	because of this	nevertheless	in comparison	above all	to illustrate this	primarily	also
as a consequence	consequently	in contrast	however	the main reason for this	in conclusion	furthermore	moreover

Cheeks
blushing
dimpled
glowing
hollow
pale
pallid
plump
rosy
ruddy
sunken
tear-stained

Chin/Jaw
angular
chiselled
defined
hairy
protruding
round
smooth
soft
square
strong
unshaven



Ears
hairy
jug-like
large
pierced
protruding
small

Hair
bald
braided
curly
dishevelled
greasy
knotted
messy
neat
ragged
receding
untidy
tidy
wavy
wiry
wispy
ruffled
shoulder-length
spiky
straight
tangled

Eyes
beady
bloodshot
blue
bright
brown
bulging
clear
dark
dead
frightened
gentle
green
grey
little
luminous
shining
stony
sunken
thin
wide

Nose
bent
crooked
elegant
freckled
frostbitten
hooked
impish
neat
oversized
piggy
pointed
prominent
regal
runny
sharp
squashed
twisted
upturned
wrinkled



Mouth
cavernous
delicate
downturned
frothing
gaping
puckered
slobbering
smiling
sulking
thin
toothless
wide
wrinkled
yawning

Teeth
black
buck
chattering
clenched
crooked
dagger-like
dazzling
ferocious
gleaming
gnashing
goofy
grinding
jagged
large
perfect
protruding
razor-like
sharp
shining
ugly

Face
blood-stained
contorted
dimpled
downcast
expressionless
familiar
fierce
flushed
freckled
fresh
friendly
frightened
honest
menacing
pale
pretty
ruddy
sallow
smiling
square
swollen
weather-beaten

Chest
battle-scarred
bony
broad
feeble
hairy
heaving
puny
tattooed
well-defined

Stomach
bulging
distended
firm
flabby
flat
lean
protruding



Arms
awkward
bulging
frail
gangly
hairy
lifeless
long
motionless
muscular
outstretched
powerful
restless
rigid
strong
weary

Fingers
bony
long
short
stubby
withered

Fingernails
bitten
broken
claw-like
dirty
painted

Overall Appearance	
athletic	pallid
beautiful	pasty
blotchy	plump
brawny	puny
bronzed	rangy
burly	scarred
frail	scrawny
fragile	skeletal
gangly	slender
gaunt	slight
gawky	statuesque
haggard	stocky
herculean	strapping
hideous	trim
lanky	voluptuous
lifeless	weak
lithe	willowy
muscular	wiry
overweight	wrinkled
pasty	

Build/Figure
athletic
burly
chubby
compact
gangly
gaunt
heavysset
lanky
lithe
muscular
petite
scrawny
skinny
slender
slight
solid
statuesque
stocky
strapping
thin
willowy



Feet
bare
big
cold
dainty
flat
grubby
sandalled
slipperd
small
sore
stinky
stubby
swollen
unsightly
weary

Legs
bandy
bowed
graceful
hairy
long
muscular
rickety
shivering
short
slender
spindly
thread-like

Character Traits Word List

adventurous	cheerful	demanding	fearless	hard-working	irresponsible	persistent	spoiled
aggressive	clever	dependable	fiery	honest	jealous	pessimistic	strict
ambitious	clumsy	devious	flexible	hopeless	kind	polite	stubborn
annoying	conceited	dishonest	focused	humble	lazy	proud	talented
anxious	confident	disloyal	foolish	humorous	leader	respectful	thoughtful
arrogant	considerate	disrespectful	forgetful	hyper	loving	rude	thoughtless
athletic	cooperative	dramatic	friendly	imaginative	loyal	selfish	tricky
bossy	courageous	eager	funny	immature	mean	sensitive	trustworthy
brave	coward	empathetic	giving	impatient	moody	serious	unfriendly
calm	creative	encouraging	gloomy	impolite	obnoxious	shy	unintelligent
caring	cruel	energetic	greedy	inspirational	optimistic	sneaky	weak
charming	daring	fair	grouchy	intelligent	patient	social	

Gender	Emotions and Character Traits	Actions	Body Parts
The high walls around the city protected her citizens,	The disobedient fire raged on,	The leaves waved in the wind,	The river's belly swelled,
The storm screamed as he raced through the town,	The brambles spitefully lashed out at me,	The dandelions stood tall and proud,	The forest of trees stretched their arms to reach the sun,
The book murmured his story from the shelf,	The angry clouds hung dark overhead,	The toast jumped out of the toaster,	Her head screamed in agony,
The wind sang her mournful song through the falling leaves,	My computer hates me,	The flames licked the side of the walls,	The vines wove their fingers together around the old oak tree,
The sand stretched out her long limbs beside the water's edge,	The lightning lashed out in fury,	The sunlight scattered it's rays,	The daffodils nodded their yellow heads at the walkers,
The blanket wrapped her comforting arms around the sleeping child,	The tomatoes peeked out, shy and red-cheeked,	The autumn leaves danced across the lawn,	The house grumbled and sighed, settling down its old bones,
The avalanche devoured anything standing in his way,	The cake was tormenting her,	The ocean tickled my feet,	At the heart of the city,
The ocean bellowed as she crashed on the shore,	The storm howled its objection,	The thirsty crops begged for water,	Even the walls had ears,
The tornado was enjoying herself as she tore through the town,	The branches moaned under the weight of the ripe apples,	The wonderful aroma crept into the room,	The door stretched its arms wide to welcome us home,
Crouching low, the old cottage looked bent to her knees,	The kettle whistled impatiently,	The light drizzle gently kissed my cheeks,	My stomach growled noisily,

200 High Frequency Words

across	better	dragon	found	head	lived	new	right	take	under
after	birds	duck	fox	home	long	next	river	tea	us
again	boat	each	friends	horse	looking	night	room	tell	use
air	book	eat	fun	hot	looks	one	round	than	want
along	box	eggs	garden	how	lots	only	run	that's	wanted
am	boy	end	gave	I'll	magic	or	sat	there's	water
animals	can't	even	giant	I've	man	other	say	these	way
another	car	ever	girl	inside	many	our	school	thing	well
any	cat	every	going	its	may	over	sea	things	we're
around	clothes	everyone	gone	jumped	miss	park	shouted	think	where
away	cold	eyes	good	keep	more	place	sleep	thought	which
baby	coming	fast	gran	key	morning	plants	small	three	white
bad	couldn't	feet	grandad	king	most	play	snow	through	who
bear	cried	fell	great	know	mother	please	something	told	why
because	dark	find	green	last	mouse	pulled	soon	took	wind
bed	did	first	grow	laughed	much	queen	still	top	window
been	didn't	fish	hard	let	must	rabbit	stop	town	wish
before	different	floppy	has	let's	narrator	ran	stopped	tree	work
began	dog	fly	hat	liked	need	really	suddenly	trees	would
best	door	food	he's	live	never	red	sun	two	yes

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

Working Towards

Punctuation Reminders:

A	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters.
,	Commas in lists and to mark parenthesis, fronted adverbials and clauses.
“ ”	Inverted commas for speech

Use a mixture of simple, compound and multi-clause sentences.

Use a thesaurus to up-level your vocabulary choices.

Keep It Neat!

Write in a neat, legible style.

Spellings...I need to know some of these:

accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
achieve	definite	interrupt	restaurant
aggressive	desperate	language	rhyme
amateur	determined	leisure	rhythm
ancient	develop	lightning	sacrifice
apparent	dictionary	marvellous	secretary
appreciate	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
attached	environment	muscle	sincere
available	equip(-ped)	necessary	sincerely
average	equipment	neighbour	soldier
awkward	especially	nuisance	stomach
bargain	exaggerate	occupy	sufficient
bruise	excellent	occur	suggest
category	existence	opportunity	symbol
committee	explanation	parliament	system
communicate	familiar	physical	temperature
community	foreign	prejudice	thorough
competition	forty	privilege	twelfth
conscience	frequently	profession	variety
conscious	government	programme	vegetable
controversy	guarantee	pronunciation	vehicle
convenience	harass	queue	yacht

Splendid Subordination!

Use these conjunctions in varied places in your multi-clause sentences:

if	because	as
before	after	until
unless	since	when

Can you use a subordinate clause in different places in your sentences?

Modal Verbs

Use modal verbs to describe how likely something is to happen.

It **might** rain today

You **will not (won't)** get any dinner!

Important Links!

Link your sentences and paragraphs using adverbials:

Time

Subsequently, Later that day, Finally,

Place

Deep inside the forest, Below the sea,

Frequency

Occasionally, Often,

Contrast/ Cause

On the other hand, In contrast, As a result, Consequently,

Manner/ Behaviour

Breathing heavily, Waiting anxiously, Without warning, Suspecting the worst,

It's All Relative!

Use a relative pronoun to add a relative clause.

who, which, where, when, whose, that

Queen Elizabeth II, who reigned for over 70 years, had four children.

Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.

They had ventured deep into the forest where they began to feel uneasy.

Expected

Important Links!

Link your sentences and paragraphs using adverbials:

Time

Subsequently, Later that day,
Finally,

Place

Deep inside the forest,
Below the sea,

Frequency

Occasionally, Often,

Contrast/ Cause

On the other hand, In contrast,
As a result, Consequently,

Manner/ Behaviour

Breathing heavily, Waiting anxiously,
Without warning, Suspecting the worst,

Creating Cohesion Top Tip:

Not only can you use pronouns like he, she, it or they instead of repeating a name or names but how about other names or titles too? Here's some examples: the teacher, she, Mrs Smith, the lovely woman or the lady with the long hair.

Be a Punctuation Professional:

A	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters.
,	Commas in lists and sentences.
" "	Inverted commas for speech

Active and Passive

Use active and passive sentences appropriately:

Active: In front of millions of screaming fans, the star striker missed a vital penalty.

Passive: In front of millions of screaming fans, a vital penalty was missed by the star striker.

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs describe how likely it is that something will happen.

You **should not (shouldn't)** go to school today.

I **could** have a coffee with you.

Perfect Parenthesis!

Use brackets, commas or dashes to punctuate extra information and asides:

The tomb of Tutankhamun (the ancient Egyptian pharaoh) was discovered by Howard Carter.

The advancing alien, who was speaking a Martian language, looked dangerous.

The daffodils – my favourite sign of spring – swayed gently in the woodland breeze.

Use a thesaurus to look for more ambitious synonyms. Why use 'frightened' when you could use...

startled alarmed
apprehensive

Or 'show' a character's feelings:

his breathing quickened
her heart raced
sweat trickled gasping for air

Check for:

- consistent tense and person
- subject/verb agreement
- paragraphs with cohesive links
- genre features
- layout devices

Spellings... I need to know many of these:

accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
achieve	definite	interrupt	restaurant
aggressive	desperate	language	rhyme
amateur	determined	leisure	rhythm
ancient	develop	lightning	sacrifice
apparent	dictionary	marvellous	secretary
appreciate	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
attached	environment	muscle	sincere
available	equip(-ped)	necessary	sincerely
average	equipment	neighbour	soldier
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bargain	exaggerate	occupy	sufficient
bruise	excellent	occur	suggest
category	existence	opportunity	symbol
committee	explanation	parliament	system
communicate	familiar	physical	temperature
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competition	forty	privilege	twelfth
conscience	frequently	profession	variety
conscious	government	programme	vegetable
controversy	guarantee	pronunciation	vehicle
convenience	harass	queue	yacht

Splendid Subordination!

Use these conjunctions in varied places in your multi-clause sentences:

if	because	as
before	after	until
unless	since	when

Greater Depth

Check for:

- consistent tense and person
- subject/verb agreement
- paragraphs with cohesive links
- genre features
- layout devices
- pronouns/ nouns for cohesion

Active and Passive

Use active and passive sentences appropriately:

Active: In front of millions of screaming fans, the star striker missed a vital penalty.

Passive: In front of millions of screaming fans, a vital penalty was missed by the star striker.

Create a Mood!

Where appropriate, in formal writing, use the subjunctive mood:

If I were The Queen, ...

Were there to be a change in my circumstances...

Punctuation Reminders:

A . ! ? ' , " " () ... : ; -

Use a full range of punctuation.

Spellings... I need to know all of these:

accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
achieve	definite	interrupt	restaurant
aggressive	desperate	language	rhyme
amateur	determined	leisure	rhythm
ancient	develop	lightning	sacrifice
apparent	dictionary	marvellous	secretary
appreciate	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
attached	environment	muscle	sincere
available	equip(-ped)	necessary	sincerely
average	equipment	neighbour	soldier
awkward	especially	nuisance	stomach
bargain	exaggerate	occupy	sufficient
bruise	excellent	occur	suggest
category	existence	opportunity	symbol
committee	explanation	parliament	system
communicate	familiar	physical	temperature
community	foreign	prejudice	thorough
competition	forty	privilege	twelfth
conscience	frequently	profession	variety
conscious	government	programme	vegetable
controversy	guarantee	pronunciation	vehicle
convenience	harass	queue	yacht

Splendid Subordination!

Use these conjunctions in varied places in your multi-clause sentences:

if	because	as
before	after	until
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Use a thesaurus to look for more ambitious synonyms. Why use 'frightened' when you could use...

startled alarmed
apprehensive

Or 'show' a character's feelings:

his breathing quickened
her heart raced
sweat trickled
gasping for air

Perfect Parenthesis!

Use brackets, commas or dashes to punctuate extra information and asides:

The tomb of Tutankhamun (the ancient Egyptian pharaoh) was discovered by Howard Carter.

The advancing alien, who was speaking a Martian language, looked dangerous.

The daffodils – my favourite sign of spring – swayed gently in the woodland breeze.

Be a Punctuation Professional!

Use semi colons, colons and dashes to mark independent clauses:

It felt like forever- the longest six weeks holiday of all time.

Jack's eyes slowly opened; there was no one to be seen.

They all knew his secret: he was a specialist secret agent.

Important Links!

Link your sentences and paragraphs using time, place, frequency, contrast/cause and manner adverbials, e.g.

Later that day, Deep inside the forest, Occasionally, On the other hand, Consequently, Waiting anxiously,

Managing Formality!

Where appropriate, can you switch between levels of formality from formal to informal?

passive sentence structures

precise, formal word choices

independent clauses marked with semi-colons or colons

A survey **has been published** this week, which says almost 50% of the UK **population** believe that there is other intelligent life out there within the universe; **in fact**, it is a mainstream viewpoint shared across most of the western world. **So, what do you think?** Martians, aliens, **little green men** – or whatever you want to call them – after years of searching, have yet to be found anywhere in the universe. Does that mean they ever will, **who knows?**

question tags

colloquialisms, slang or less formal language

refer directly to the reader

Modal Verbs

Use modal verbs to describe the possibility of something happening.

We **ought** to go and see Granny today.

You **shall not (shan't)** go to the ball.

Am I working at the expected standard? Have you met all the standards from the previous level? If so, can you...

Write for a range of purposes and audiences?

Can you confidently and independently write within most of these fiction and non-fiction text types, selecting language that is suitable for the reader?

Narrative: telling a story within different genres, e.g. adventure stories, science fiction stories, ghost stories, myths or legends.

Recount: a sequential retelling of events, e.g. a diary entry, a biography or a newspaper report.

Procedure or Set of Instructions: a sequenced set of events to explain how something should be done, e.g. a recipe, a guide to looking after a pet or a set of instructions for playing a game.

Report: a description of what something is or was like and provides information about it, e.g. informative leaflet or factsheet, a report on a school project, a letter or a news report.

Explanation: an explanation of how or why something happens or works, e.g. a factsheet explaining the phases of the moon or a presentation on what causes a volcano to erupt?

Persuasion: an argument for a particular point of view or to persuade someone to do something, e.g. a letter to persuade or protest, a book review, a debate speech or an advert.

Discussion/ Balanced Argument: a presentation of a balanced argument comparing different viewpoints, e.g. should children wear school uniform or should zoos be banned?

Poetry: a collection of verses to entertain, to reflect on a subject, to tell a story or convey a message, e.g. an anti-bullying rap or a free verse poem based on a thought or feeling.

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In fiction texts, describe settings, characters and atmosphere?

Using short sentences, rhetorical questions and ellipsis moments to create atmosphere? e.g. Distant voices whispered. She stood motionless and waited... Why would there be a knock on the door at this time?

Using expanded noun phrases? e.g. ... a dark, blustery afternoon... ... the slight, black-coated figure... ... thick layers of cavernous snow...

Using prepositional phrases? e.g. ... against the window... ... under the moonlit sky... ... with a deep sigh...

Using figurative language and personification? e.g. ... screeched like a wailing cat... the sun smiled down on them...

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Use dialogue to convey character and advance the action?

Using direct speech to show a character's feelings, thoughts or opinions? e.g. "This competition is in the bag," bragged Declan. "M..m..maybe it's gone now," stuttered Paulina.

Using direct speech to advance the action? e.g. "Wait don't go in there!" "Strap yourself in. We're preparing for re-entry."

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-

Use a range of cohesive devices within and across sentences?

Using pronouns to refer back to a point? e.g. Everything was still... This is usually because of..

Using fronted adverbials? e.g. Within a few minutes,... As the day went on,... Once the sun had set,...

Using -ed opening clauses? e.g. Puzzled,... Frustrated,...

By referring to the same person, object or event in a variety of ways? e.g. a heavy gust of wind, the disastrous snow storm, a powerful blizzard.

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Am I working at the expected standard? Have you met all the standards from the previous level? If so, can you...

Use vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the style of writing?

Can you use modal verbs to show the likelihood or possibility of events? e.g. The coastline will start to erode... The minotaur could be hiding anywhere...

Can you use the passive voice accurately? (subject + was/were + past participle) e.g. The priceless vase was broken... The traumatised children were rescued...

Use different verb forms mostly accurately?

Do you always have subject/verb agreement throughout your work? e.g. The swooping bird was... My friend and I were...

Can you use the present and past perfect tense correctly? (has/ had + past participle) e.g. Their popularity has increased... The snarling beast had escaped...

Can you use the present continuous tense correctly? (is/am/are + present participle) e.g. He is exploring... I am recording...

Can you use the past continuous tense correctly? (was/were + present participle) e.g. She was weeping... They were watching...

Can you use modal verbs to show how likely an event is to happen in the future? e.g. The coastline will start to erode... The minotaur could be hiding anywhere...

Use inverted commas?

Can you usually punctuate direct speech correctly? e.g. "Draw your sword," proclaimed the knight. "Don't defy me!" The conductor muttered, "Take your seats."

Use commas for clarity?

Can you usually use commas to demarcate clauses? e.g. Trying to lend a helping hand, Zara washed the dishes. The spectators, who were crammed into the stadium, cheered in triumph.

Use punctuation for parenthesis?

Can you usually use commas, brackets and dashes to mark parenthesis? e.g. My brother (the scruffiest person in history) never washes his hair. The Empire State Building, which is located in New York, is one of the tallest structures in America. Many wild cats- but not all of them- originate from Africa.

Sometimes use dashes, semi-colons, colons and hyphens?

Can you sometimes correctly include dashes in your work? e.g. It felt like forever- the longest day in history.

Can you sometimes correctly include semi-colons in your work? e.g. Jack's eyes slowly opened; there was no one to be seen.

Can you sometimes correctly include colons in your work? e.g. They all knew her secret: she was obsessed with books.

Can you sometimes correctly include hyphens in your work? e.g. anti-climax, a real eye-opener, twenty-four people.

Am I working at the expected standard? Have you met all the standards from the previous level? If so, can you...

Spell *most* of these Y5/ Y6 words correctly and use a dictionary to check other unusual spellings?

accommodate	conscious	familiar	nuisance	signature
accompany	controversy	foreign	occupy	sincere
according	convenience	forty	occur	sincerely
achieve	correspond	frequently	opportunity	soldier
aggressive	criticise	government	parliament	stomach
amateur	curiosity	guarantee	persuade	sufficient
ancient	definite	harass	physical	suggest
apparent	desperate	hindrance	prejudice	symbol
appreciate	determined	identity	privilege	system
attached	develop	immediate	profession	temperature
available	dictionary	immediately	programme	thorough
average	disastrous	individual	pronunciation	twelfth
awkward	embarrass	interfere	queue	variety
bargain	environment	interrupt	recognise	vegetable
bruise	equip	language	recommend	vehicle
category	equipped	leisure	relevant	yacht
cemetery	equipment	lightning	restaurant	
committee	especially	marvellous	rhyme	
communicate	exaggerate	mischievous	rhythm	
community	excellent	muscle	sacrifice	
competition	existence	necessary	secretary	
conscience	explanation	neighbour	shoulder	

Maintain a legible, fluent and speedy handwriting style?

Can you write with speed using a joined, legible handwriting style?

Am I working at greater depth within the expected standard? Have you met all the standards from the previous level? If so, can you...

Write for a range of purposes and audiences?

Can you confidently and independently write within *all* of these fiction and non-fiction text types using the appropriate structure, features, layout and language?

Narrative: telling a story within different genres, e.g. adventure stories, science fiction stories, ghost stories, myths or legends.

Recount: a sequential retelling of events, e.g. a diary entry, a biography or a newspaper report.

Procedure or Set of Instructions: a sequenced set of events to explain how something should be done, e.g. a recipe, a guide to looking after a pet or a set of instructions for playing a game.

Report: a description of what something is or was like and provides information about it, e.g. informative leaflet or factsheet, a report on a school project, a letter or a news report.

Explanation: an explanation of how or why something happens or works, e.g. a factsheet explaining the phases of the moon or a presentation on what causes a volcano to erupt?

Persuasion: an argument for a particular point of view or to persuade someone to do something, e.g. a letter to persuade or protest, a book review, a debate speech or an advert.

Discussion/ Balanced Argument: a presentation of a balanced argument comparing different viewpoints, e.g. should children wear school uniform or should zoos be banned?

Poetry: a collection of verses to entertain, to reflect on a subject, to tell a story or convey a message, e.g. an anti-bullying rap or a free verse poem based on a thought or feeling.



Manage shifts between levels of formality through selecting vocabulary precisely, by manipulating grammatical structures and distinguishing between the language of speech and writing?

In formal writing, by..

using some passive sentence structures? e.g. The suspects were seen by... They were traditionally worn by...

using technical/ precise vocabulary choices? e.g. Every dancer has unique feet with varying length, shape, arch, flexibility, extension and strength.

using subjunctive verb forms? e.g. If he were to become wealthy,... I recommend that he be jailed...

using modal verbs? e.g. should it become a problem... might I suggest...

In informal writing and speech, by...

using informal/conversational language? e.g. Awesome! Come on, that's a right joke!

using idioms, colloquialisms, clichés, slang or dialect? e.g. feeling under the weather... raining cats and dogs... it was a no-brainer...

using question tags? e.g. That's surely not the case, is it? You agree, don't you?

referring directly to the reader (using 'you')? e.g. Have you ever thought about... I'm certain that you would find...

using contracted apostrophe words? could've... shouldn't... won't... I'll...



Am I working at greater depth within the expected standard? Have you met all the standards from the previous level? If so, can you...

Use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly, including:

All full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and speech marks?

Inverted commas? e.g. "Ewan!" boomed a voice. The professor snarled, "Don't mess with me boy."

Commas, brackets and dashes to mark parenthesis? e.g. Ballet dancers jump en pointe (on the tips of their toes) during performances. Only three major cities- Sheffield, Manchester and London- are involved. The bus, which was late, headed for the town.

Commas to demarcate clauses and separate items in a list? e.g. Dogs require a lot of care, e.g. walking, grooming, feeding and regular check-ups with a vet. Kangaroos, which are native to Australia, are marsupials. Half way up a nearby cliff, the puffins were clearly visible.

Dashes? e.g. I tell myself everything will be okay – nothing could possibly go wrong.

Hyphens? e.g. human-eating fridge, self-confidence, three-quarters

Semi-colons? e.g. He raced on into the darkness; he could hear his mother's voice echoing in his head.

Colons? e.g. I wasn't just physically lost: I had no one.