

Flashback



Year 6
Instructions

Year 6 Instructions

- Recall the features of instructional text
- Use of brackets to give additional information
- Imperative verbs 1
- Imperative verbs 2
- Imperative verbs 3
- Use of brackets 1
- Use of brackets/parenthesis 2

Recall the features of instructional text

Recall the features of an information text. Can you create a checklist of features?

What books or texts can you recall that show information text?

Imperative verbs 1

What is an imperative verb?

Identify the imperative verbs in the sentences

Write down five imperative verbs.

Now choose three and write sentences to show their correct use.

Complete your work and then put it on my desk.

Gently put your models on the side to dry.

Imperative verbs 2

What is an imperative verb?

Complete the activity.

Can you think of
additional imperative
verbs to use?

shut	filthy	chair	turn	gold
lovely	mix	unhappy	close	stairs

Look at the sentences below. Can you think of some imperative verbs that could go at the beginning to make an instruction?

1. _____ the door, there's a draught.
2. _____ off the light please.
3. _____ the milk into the glass.
4. _____ on a coat before you go out.
5. _____ left at the traffic lights.

Imperative verbs 3

This is a command sentence with the imperative verb missing.

How many imperative verbs can you think of which would fit in this command?

_____ up
and walk
away.

Use of brackets 1

What do brackets do?

Write the sentence and add brackets:

Mount Everest 8,828m is the highest mountain in the world.

First, boil the spaghetti slowly in a large saucepan or pasta pan if you have one for 8-10 minutes.

Use of brackets/parenthesis 2

Why do we use brackets and parenthesis? Explain.

Rearrange the sentence below and add the brackets so that the sentence makes sense.

never

my

brushes

brother

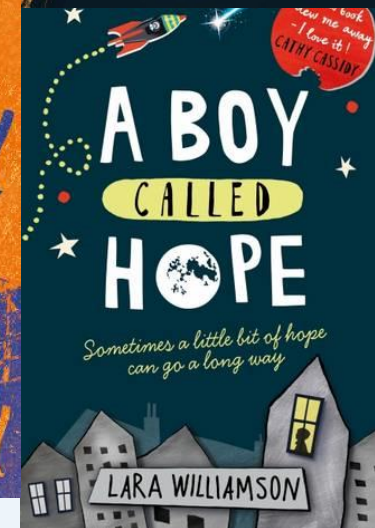
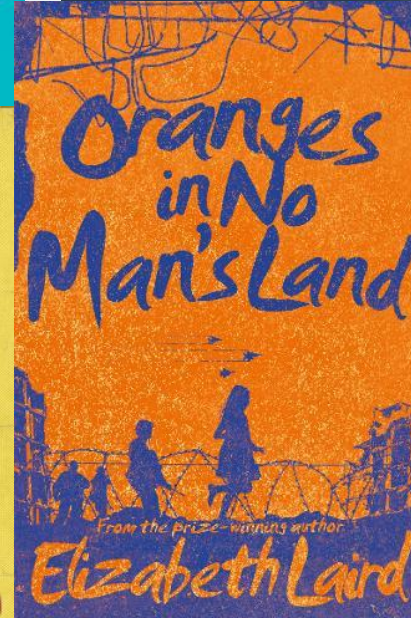
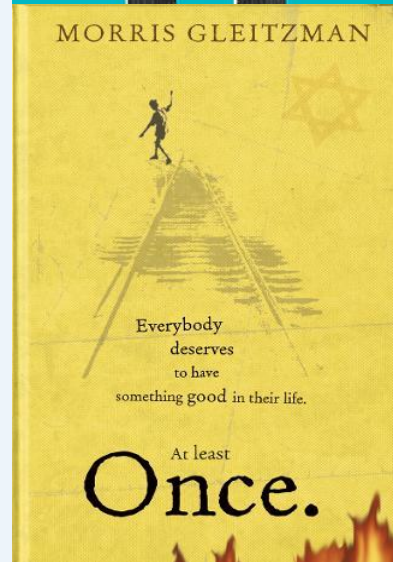
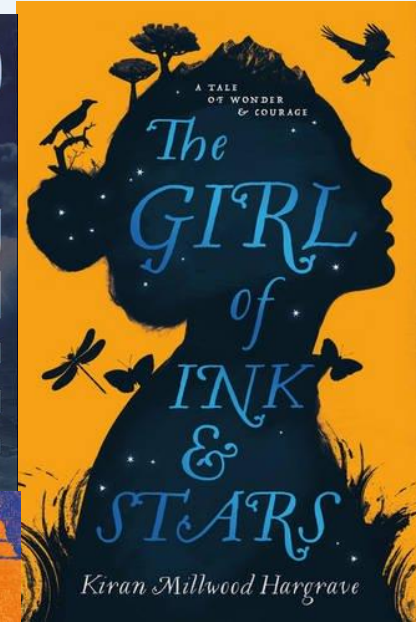
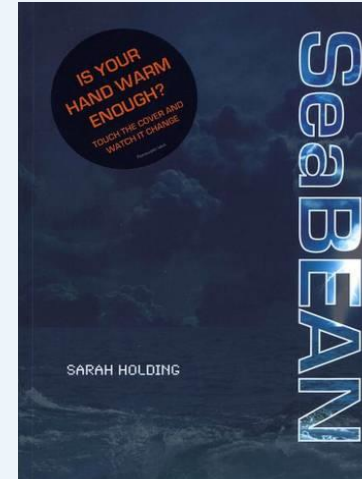
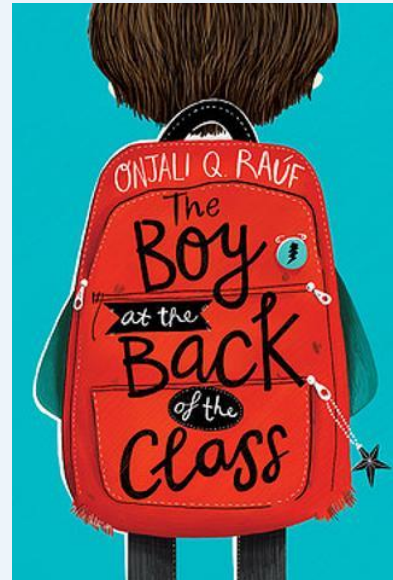
hair

his

(who thinks he's really cool)

Flashback

Year 6 Narrative



Year 6 Narrative

- [The different types of narrative text](#)
- [Paragraphs](#)
- [Structuring a story](#)
- [Different types of adverbials](#)
- [Use of fronted adverbials - Time](#)
- [Use of fronted adverbials – Frequency](#)
- [Use of fronted adverbials - Place](#)
- [Use of fronted adverbials – Manner](#)
- [Use of fronted adverbials - Degree](#)
- [Use of brackets and parenthesis](#)
- [Inverted commas](#)
- [Reported speech](#)
- [Semi-colons](#)

The types of narrative text

How many different types of narrative can you think of?

Fantasy

Adventure

Science-fiction

Historical story

Letters

Diaries

Biographies

Narratives tell stories. They can be written in many genres, such as novels, short stories, poems, diaries and even biographies.

Can you give examples of stories that you have read (or written) for the above categories?

Paragraphs

Explain what a paragraph is and how to use it.

Explain how and when to change paragraphs.

Which features of writing can help you to change paragraphs and link ideas across paragraphs?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zv4j7nb>

A paragraph is a collection of sentences.

Paragraphs are used in writing to **introduce new sections** of a story, characters or pieces of information.

Paragraphs help readers to enjoy what has been written because they **break text up** into easy-to-read sections

Paragraphs are used in writing to **introduce new sections** of a story, characters or pieces of information.

Structuring a story

A story could be split into five sections.

Name each paragraph:

1. The Beginning
2. The B _____
3. The D _____
4. The R _____
5. The E _____

Write a sentence to explain the purpose of each section.

1. The Beginning
Introduce the main characters and describe the setting. What will your opening sentence be?

2. The Build-Up
What things happen? What clues are there? What is said? How do you build up the excitement?

3. The Problem or Dilemma
Things might go wrong! Is there a mystery, or do terrible things happen? Are there any disagreements?

4. The Resolution
How are things going to be sorted out? Problems have to be solved, and people made happy again.

5. The Ending
Does the story end happily ever after? What have people learned? Have characters changed?

THE STORY MOUNTAIN PLANNER Name Date

What is an adverbial?

An adverbial is a word, phrase or clause that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or a clause. Adverbs can be used as adverbials, but many other types of words, phrases and clauses can be used in this way, including prepositional phrases and subordinate clauses.

What is a fronted adverbial?

When an adverbial is used at the beginning of a sentence, they are often called 'fronted adverbials'.

Adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphs

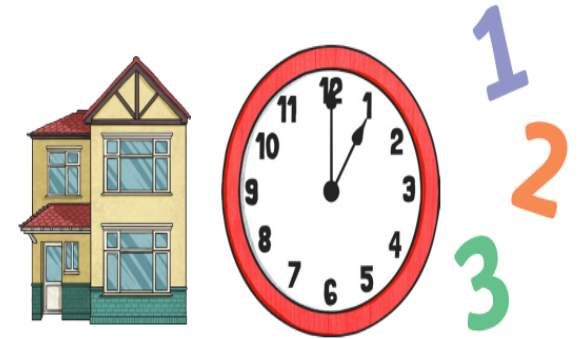
How many words can you think of to express time?

How many words can you think of to express place?

How many words can you think of to express number?

Sort the adverbial phrases into time, place and number

Adverbial phrases can be used to tell the reader when something happens (**time**), where something happens (**place**) and the order that things are happening (**number**). Sort the following adverbs and adverbials into the table below based on their function. The first few have been done for you.



once	as the sun set	in the park	at three o'clock	under the waves
nearby	secondly	behind the tree	under the table	tomorrow
outside	finally	in the cave	later that day	yesterday
lastly	next			

Fronted adverbials of time

Recall – what is a fronted adverbial using time? Write down three examples.

Using the themes below, write one sentence using an example of a fronted adverbial:



Time



- Afterwards
- Already
- Always
- Immediately
- Last month
 - Now
 - Soon
- Yesterday
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Next year

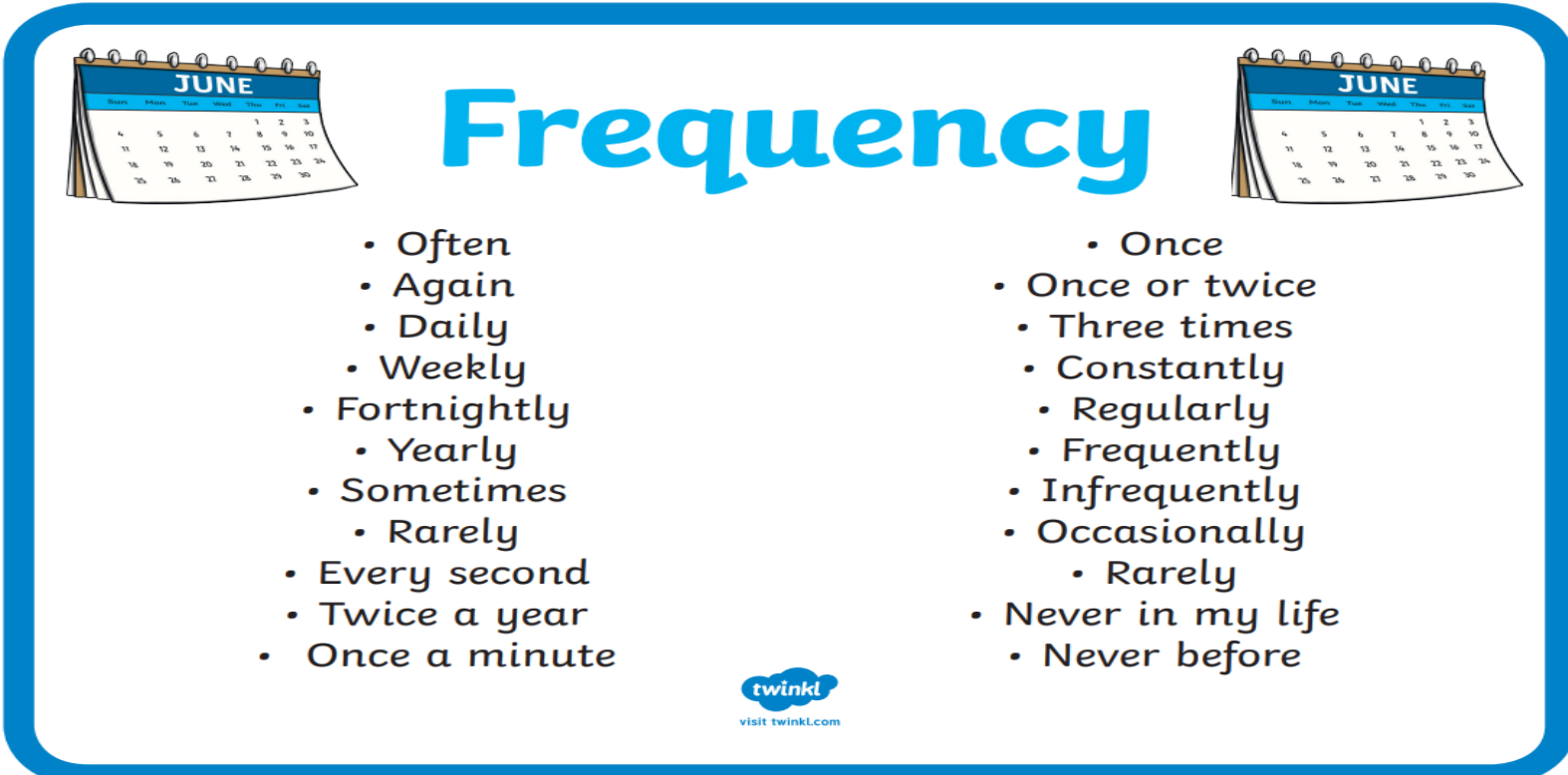
- In January
- On Tuesday
- In the morning
- After a while
- As soon as she could
 - Before long
 - All of a sudden
- In the blink of an eye
 - Just then
 - Eventually
 - Later


visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Fronted adverbials of frequency

Recall – what is a fronted adverbial using frequency? Write down three examples.


Using the themes below, write one sentence using an example of a fronted adverbial:



Frequency

- Often
- Again
- Daily
- Weekly
- Fortnightly
- Yearly
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Every second
- Twice a year
- Once a minute

- Once
- Once or twice
- Three times
- Constantly
- Regularly
- Frequently
- Infrequently
- Occasionally
- Rarely
- Never in my life
- Never before



visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Fronted adverbials of place

Recall – what is a fronted adverbial using place? Write down three examples.

Using the themes below, write one sentence using an example of a fronted adverbial:



Place



- Above the clouds
- Below the sea
 - Here
 - Outside
- Over there
 - There
- Under the ground
 - Upstairs
- In the distance
- Between the sea and the sky
 - Everywhere she looked
- Around the tent
- Back at the house
 - Nearby
- Down by the cliffs
 - Behind the shed
- In the wooden box
 - Over my bed
- Somewhere near here
 - Far away
- Wherever they went
 - North of here

Fronted adverbials of manner

Recall – what is a fronted adverbial using manner? Write down three examples.

Using the themes below, write one sentence using an example of a fronted adverbial:



Manner

- Sadly
- Slowly
- Happily
- Awkwardly
- Bravely
- Like a ...
- As quick as a flash
- As fast as he could
- Without a sound
- Without warning
- Unexpectedly



- Unfortunately
- Suddenly
- Mysteriously
- Frantically
- Anxiously
- Courageously
- Silently
- Curiously
- Nervously
- Rapidly
- Carefully

twinkl
visit twinkl.com

Fronted adverbials of degree

Recall – what is a fronted adverbial using degree? Write down three examples.


Using the themes below, write one sentence using an example of a fronted adverbial:



Degree

- Almost unbelievably
 - Much admired
 - Nearly asleep
- Quite understandably
 - Really happily
 - Perhaps
 - Maybe
 - Just arrived
- Certainly amused
- Obviously angry
- Definitely confused

- Completely exhausted
 - Barely alive
- Hardly out of breath
- Decidedly unimpressed
 - Perfectly confident
- Positively trembling with excitement
 - Purely practically
 - Somewhat flustered
 - Utterly joyous
 - Totally overwhelmed



visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Use of brackets and parenthesis

What do brackets do?

Explain parenthesis.

Write the sentence and add accurate punctuation:

Gabriel the oldest child in the smith family was caught fighting with his classmates peter and paul at the local skate park behind st john bosco school.

Inverted commas

What are inverted commas?

What else are they known as?

Insert inverted commas and accurate punctuation into the following sentence:

Come on fido! shouted his owner. Lets go home before it gets dark

Reported speech

How does reported speech differ to using inverted commas?

it was claimed that the owner had said come on fido!

Rewrite the sentence above using correct punctuation.

Semi-colons:

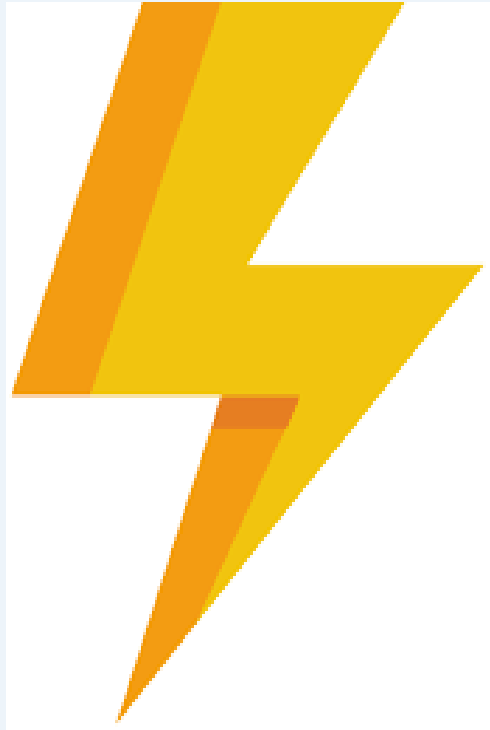
Recall how semi-colons are used.

Insert accurate punctuation into the following sentence:

may was warm it was pleasant

*it was freezing cold he was grateful for his warm
luxurious coat*

Flashback



Year 6 Non-chronological Reports

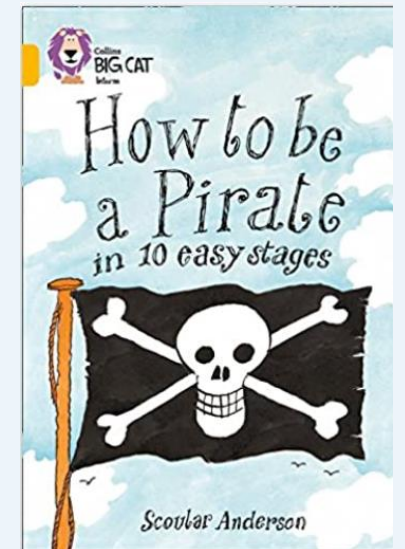
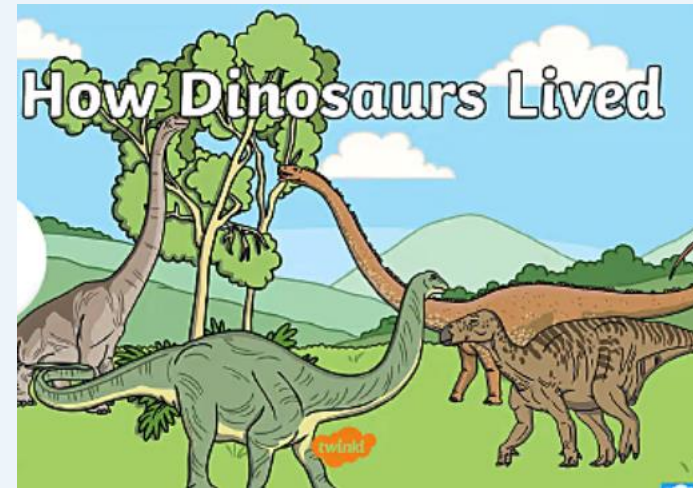


Year 1 Non-chronological Reports

- What texts and books can you see?
- How many fact books do you know?
- Simple sentences 1
- Simple sentences 2
- Sort the tenses
- Correct the sentence 1
- Correct the sentence 2

How many fact or non-chronological books/texts can you recall?

Discuss as a class
how many
different non-
fiction books
they can name



Features of a non-chronological report

Write down five features of a non-chronological report.
Did you remember...?

present tense verbs
(unless it is a historical report)?

a glossary that explains technical language?

impersonal writing in the third person?

a topic title that covers the whole subject?

a brief introduction paragraph?

sub-headings for each category?

information in fact boxes and/
or bullet-marked lists?

extra details to support the main points?

sentences written in a formal tone?

Fronted adverbials are used in non-chronological reports – give three examples

- Amazingly ...
- As a result ...
- In addition ...
- In summary ...
- Frequently ...

- Which punctuation is missing from the fronted adverbials?

- As a result,

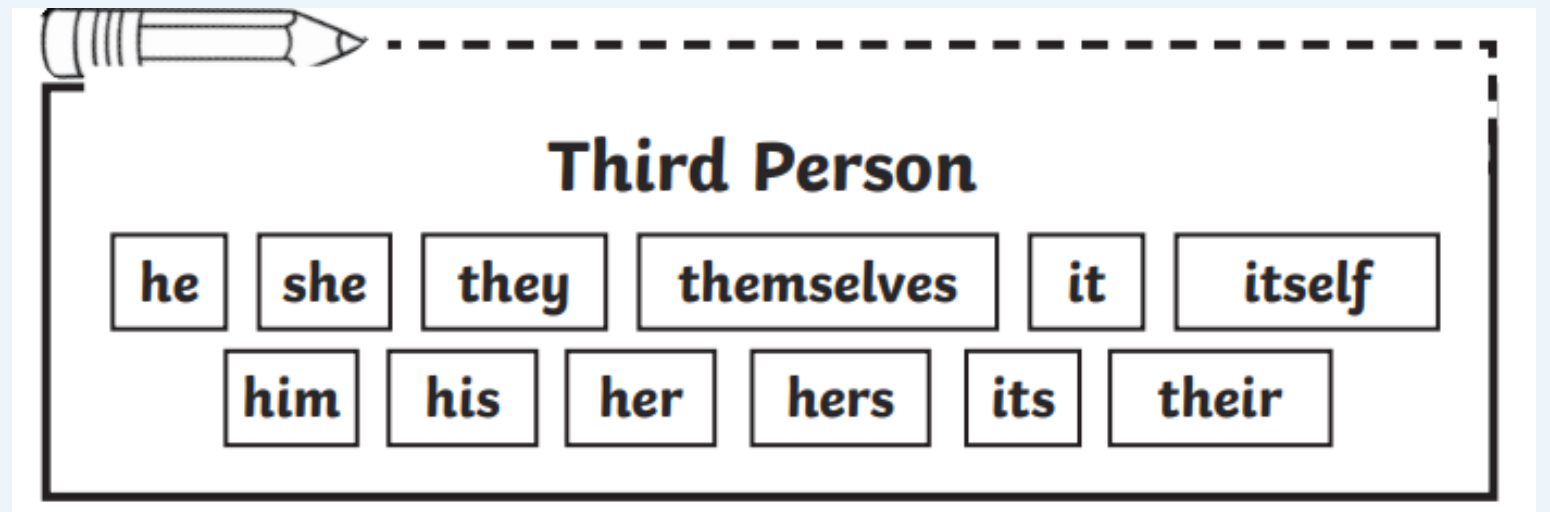
- Did you notice the comma was missing?

Sentence Starters to Engage the Reader

- Can you recall a sentence starter to use to engage the reader?
- Give two examples – discuss with your partner.
- An important thing...
- Despite the fact that...
- Did you know that...?
- Have you ever wondered...?
- Many people think that...
- Would it surprise you to hear...?

Third person

- What does third person mean?
- Recall three third person words that you can use in non-chronological text.



Formal tone for non-chronological reports

What does formal tone mean?

Fill in the missing words using the word bank or choose your own:

It is _____ to be aware that . . .

It is _____ to remember . . .

Scientists _____ that . . .

Advisable
recommend
crucial
advise

aware of
majority
additional details

Examples of a Formal Tone

It is advisable to be aware that...

It is crucial to remember...

Are you aware that...?

Are you able to imagine...?

... the majority of the time...

The study was performed...

... at regular intervals.

Upon thorough examination,...

... additional details...

Scientists recommend that...

Flashback



Year 6
Persuasive
texts

Types of Persuasive Texts

How many types of persuasive text can you name?

brochures

argument

review

literary criticism

speeches

debate

discussion

articles

letters

advertisement

essays



What is a Persuasive Text?

Recall – write a definition of a persuasive text.

A persuasive text is a piece of writing used to share the writer's point of view. It is an opinionated and argumentative form of writing.

- A persuasive text is intended to convince readers to believe in an idea or opinion. When we write in this style we want the reader to agree with us. That means we need to use strong language to convince the reader that our opinion is the right one.

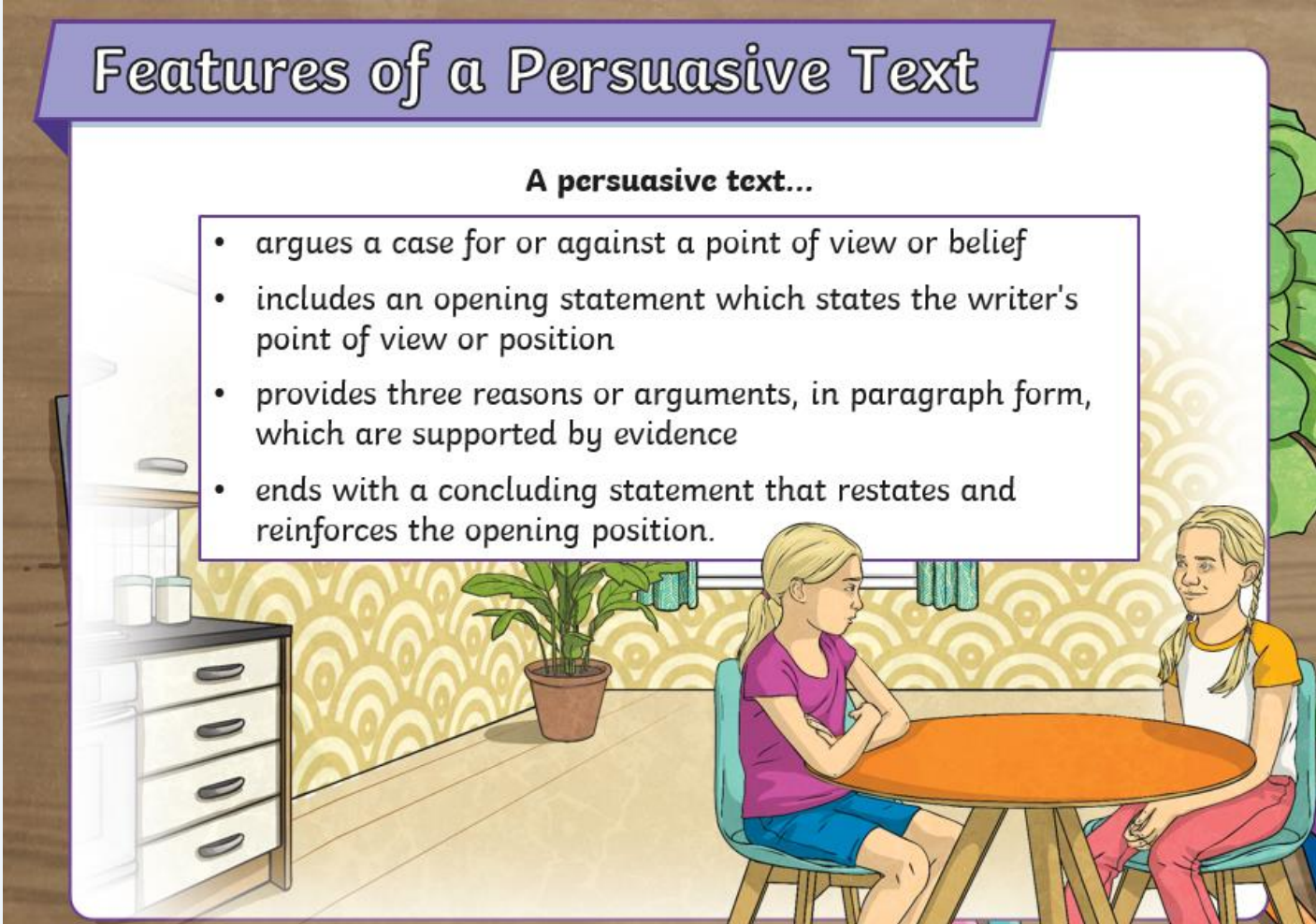


The features of a persuasive text

Recall:

What are the features of a persuasive text?

Name four features of a persuasive text



Features of a Persuasive Text

A persuasive text...

- argues a case for or against a point of view or belief
- includes an opening statement which states the writer's point of view or position
- provides three reasons or arguments, in paragraph form, which are supported by evidence
- ends with a concluding statement that restates and reinforces the opening position.

The illustration shows two young girls sitting at a round wooden table in a room. The girl on the left is wearing a purple shirt and blue shorts, and the girl on the right is wearing a white and yellow shirt and pink pants. They appear to be in a discussion. In the background, there is a white cabinet with drawers, a potted plant, and a window with curtains. A whiteboard with a purple header is positioned behind them, displaying the text about persuasive text features.

Language of a Persuasive Text

How many language features can you recall?

The language used to write a persuasive text should include...

- present tense
- personal pronouns
- general and abstract nouns relating to the topic of the text
- evaluative adjectives that give weight to the author's argument (dangerous, noisy, terrible)
- modal verbs and adverbs to reinforce the author's position (should, must, will)
- connectives and sequencing words to give order and structure to the arguments and evidence

Other language features that may be used include rhetorical questions, exaggeration, repetition and exclamation marks.

Let's recall different
types of noun

Abstract

Pronouns

Proper nouns

Collective nouns

Common nouns

Compound nouns

**Discuss the different
types of nouns:**

Abstract Nouns

Abstract Nouns

Write a definition of
an abstract noun

Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun is
something that exists but
can't physically be touched.

Examples:

love **bravery**
opinion **strength**



Pronouns

Write examples
of pronouns

Pronouns

Pronouns identify something in a very general way, so one pronoun could be used at many different times for different objects or people.

Examples:

she

they

it

you

Collective Nouns

Write a list of
collective nouns

Collective Nouns

A collective noun is a name given to a group of one type of something specific, often people or animals. In a lot of cases the pronoun will have an obvious connection to the group it is given to for example 'army of ants' refers to a large amount of well organised and ruthless ants.

Examples:

A herd of giraffes

A gaggle of geese



Common Nouns

Write a list of
common nouns

Common Nouns

Common nouns are just like concrete nouns in the way that you can physically touch them. A common noun is a general term eg. 'building' is a common term that could include a house, a bridge, a church, etc. These are all types of buildings.

Examples:

vegetable animal

clothes chocolate

Compound Noun

Write a list of
compound nouns

Compound Noun

A compound is something made from two separate parts. Therefore a compound noun is a noun that is made from at least two separate words. Sometimes, compound nouns use a hyphen to separate the two original words

Examples:

dining-table

toothpaste

bedroom



Proper Nouns

Write examples of
pronouns

Proper Nouns

Following on from common nouns, a proper noun is a specific noun eg. Where 'apple' is a common noun, 'Golden Delicious Apple' is a proper noun as it refers to a specific apple.

Examples:

Paris

The Eiffel Tower

South Yorkshire Police

