

Writing to inform (UKS2)

Text Types

- ◆ Report
- ◆ Recount
- ◆ Biography
- ◆ Newspaper article
- ◆ Essay

Text Features

- ◆ Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- ◆ Heading/subheadings
- ◆ Use of technical vocabulary

Other Style Ideas

- ◆ May include a glossary
- ◆ Sections may contain more than one paragraph

Grammar and Sentences

- ◆ Use **subordinating conjunctions** in varied positions,
The Polar Bear, although it is large, can move at great speed.
- ◆ Use **expanded noun phrases** to inform,
...a tall dark-haired man with a bright-red cap...
- ◆ Use **relative clauses** to add further detail
We went to Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives, before visiting the Houses of Parliament.
- ◆ Begin to use **passive voice** to remain formal or detached,
The money was stolen from the main branch.
- ◆ Begin to use **colons** to link related clauses,
England was a good country to invade: it had plenty of useful land.

Adverbials

Meanwhile At first After
Furthermore Despite As a result
Consequently Due to For example

Conjunctions

when before after while
because if although as

Punctuation Content

- ◆ Use **brackets** or **dashes** to explain technical vocabulary
- ◆ Use **semi-colons** to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points
- ◆ Use **colons** to introduce lists or sections
- ◆ Use **brackets** or **dashes** to mark relative clauses
- ◆ Secure use of **commas** to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses
- ◆ Begin to use **colons** & **semi-colons** to mark clauses

