

CAPITALS
 Names – James Bond
 Places – Otley
 Titles – Toy Story
 New sentence – It all began...

Paragraphs
 •Change in action
 •Change in place
 •Change in time
 •New speaker
 •New point

Apostrophes
 •Ghost – Letter missing
 E.g. I'm, won't, don't, he's
 •Grabber – Show possession
 E.g. Bob's coat, Jess' bag

Spellings

beginning	interest	a lot
suddenly	happened	excited
thought	awkward	writing
surprise	different	separate



Homophones

- Their** shoes are on their feet.
There are six cars in the car park.
They're always working hard!
- It's **quite** warm outside.
 The park was **quiet** at midnight.
- Shall we go **to** the cinema?
 It's **too** expensive!
- Here** we are again .
- I can't **hear** you!

Connecting Ideas

Firstly	Next
Secondly	Another thing
Finally	However
In conclusion	Also
In addition	Furthermore
Additionally	Moreover

Sentence Variety

- The cat was black.
- The black cat was eating its food.
- The black cat wandered into the kitchen and ate its food.
- After playing in the garden, the black cat slowly wandered into the kitchen and ate its food.

Some rules to remember

- **A** apple or **An** apple? **A** car or **An** car?
A = before a consonant, **An** – before a vowel.
- Should of or should have?
 Should, could, would and might always use **HAVE**

Punctuation . , ? ! “ ” : ; () ’



PEE

Mind the GAP!

Point – Make a statement
Evidence – Find a quote to support your statement
Explain – Explain how your quote proves your point

G – Genre (What is the form of the piece?)
 A – Audience (Who is it aimed at?)
 P – Purpose (What is the piece trying to do?)

Inference – Reading between the lines. What can you infer? Write in your own words and use a quote as evidence. They are often about feelings/mood.

Argue
Bias
Emotive
Sequence
Opinions
Counter Argument
Rhetorical Qu.
Alliteration
Facts
Triplets
You

Persuade
Alliteration
Facts
Opinions
Rhetorical Qu.
Exaggeration
Statistics
Triplets

Describe
Metaphors
Adjectives/Adverbs
Differing sentence lengths
Similes
Onomatopoeia
Alliteration
Personification
Sensory Language

Analysing Language

- Why has the writer chosen those words?
- What is the effect on the reader?
- Can you talk about the effect of individual words?
- Link your answer to the GAP

Context
 How has the writer been influenced by historical/ social/ cultural factors?

Structure
 Why has the writer chosen to use that order of events?

Remember to use:

- Varied sentence and paragraph lengths
- Connectives
- Exciting vocabulary

Punctuation . , ? ! “ ” : ; () ’

- **P**lan **O**rganise **W**riter **E**dit **R**e-write