

Writing to inform UKS2



Text Types

- ❖ Report
- ❖ Recount
- ❖ Biography
- ❖ Newspaper article
- ❖ Essay

Text Features

- ❖ Paragraphs used to group related ideas
- ❖ Headings/subheadings
- ❖ Use of technical vocabulary

Other Style Ideas

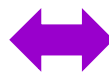
- ❖ May include a glossary
- ❖ Sections may contain more than one paragraph

Grammar and Sentences

- ❖ Use **subordinating conjunctions** in various 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 **commas** to separate adjectives in a list,
You will need flour, eggs, sugar and water.
- ❖ 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

