

Biography

Year	EYF S	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Text Structure		Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.	Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense e.g. He went... She travelled Main ideas organised in groups. Ideas organised in chronological order using connectives that signal time.	Clear introduction. Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events. A closing statement to summarise the overall impact.	Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events. Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.	Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response. Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's perspective.	The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.
Sentence		Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was... They were... It happened... Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large crowd	Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When she arrived at the scene, the doctors told her exactly what happened.	Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sea-lion show... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.	Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writer's position



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					Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to....		e.g. As a consequence of their actions... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
Useful Vocabulary		First Next After Finally When he/she was born... When he/she was five years old... An interesting thing about... A fact about... He/she will be remembered for...	As a child... As a teenager... At a young age... Many years later... One of the interesting things about...was... In my view... His/Her life was... I believe... He/She was He/She became...	During his/her early life... Soon afterwards... Sometimes he... Strangely... One of the most remarkable facts about... His/her greatest achievement was...	n his /her early years... By the time he/she had... In his/ her final years... What is clear is that... Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community, In many ways it wasn't until... He/She might have been... His/Her one regret was that...	In (insert year) at the age of....he/she... The time came for... In his/her later years... Once he/she had... Nobody is sure why... In spite of... His/Her lasting legacy is that...	They are unusually They are rarely They are never.. They are very... Generally Be careful if you Frequently they... I will attempt to... This article will frame... It can be difficult to... Each paragraph... More than Half Less than half...
Word Classes		Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs Third person, first person singular.	Noun Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Verbs	Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Verbs	Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.	Noun Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.



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		<p>Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then. Tense Simple past tense 'ed'.</p>	<p>Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb.</p>	<p>Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon.</p>	<p>Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.</p>	<p>Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.</p>
Punctuation							

