

<u>Text Structure</u>	<u>Sentence Construction</u>	<u>Word / Language</u>	<u>Punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>
<p>Consolidate Autumn list  <u>Introduce:</u>  <u>Non-Fiction</u></p> <p>Secure planning across non-fiction genres and application                      Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose                      Use range of techniques to involve the reader – comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions                      Express balanced coverage of a topic                      Use different techniques to conclude texts                      Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing                      Choose or create publishing format to enhance text type and engage the reader</p> <p><b>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices:</b></p> <p>Semantic cohesions (repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast), and elision (layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables to structure text).</p>	<p>Consolidate Autumn list  <u>Introduce:</u></p> <p>Active and passive verbs to create affect presentation of information                      e.g.  <i>Active: Tom accidentally dropped the glass.</i>  <b>Passive: <i>The glass was accidentally dropped by Tom.</i></b></p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing                      e.g. the use of question tags  <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>                      Or the use of the subjunctive in some formal writing and speech                      e.g.  <i>If I were you.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Autumn list  <u>Introduce:</u></p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing                      e.g.  <i>said verses reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Autumn list  <u>Introduce:</u></p> <p><b>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity</b>                      e.g.  <i>man eating shark verses man-eating shark</i></p> <p><b>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses</b></p>	<p>Consolidate Autumn spellings</p> <p>Endings spelt –cious                      e.g. <i>grace – gracious space - spacious</i></p> <p>Endings spelt –tious                      e.g.  <i>ambitious. Nutritious</i></p> <p>Endings spelt –cial                      e.g.  <i>official, artificial</i></p> <p>Endings spelt –tial                      e.g.  <i>confidential, essential</i></p> <p>Use –ant ,                      -ance –ancy if words are related                      e.g.  <i>hesitant, hesitation, hesitancy</i></p>