

Writing for Purpose



The four writing purposes in KS1 & KS2

- **To entertain**
- **To persuade**
 - **To inform**
 - **To discuss**



Writing to Entertain KSI

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stories (including re-tellings)• Description• Poetry• In-character/role	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time sequenced• Begin to differentiate between past and present tense to suit purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on oral work first• Use opportunities to reading own work aloud

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **coordinating conjunctions** to link two main ideas:
They pulled and pulled at the turnip to get it out.
- Use **noun phrases** which add detail to description:
very old grandma, brave woodchopper
- Use the **progressive form** for verbs:
Goldilocks was walking through the woods.
- Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate:
What big eyes you have, Grandma!

Adverbials	Conjunctions
First Then Next After Later The next day...	and but so or when

Punctuation Content

- Use **finger spaces** between words
- Use **capital letters** & **full stops** to mark sentences
- Use **capital letter** for first person 'I'
- Use **apostrophes** to mark contractions, e.g. *didn't*
- Use **exclamation marks**, particularly in relation to speech
- Begin to use **inverted commas** to mark direct speech where appropriate.



Writing to Entertain

LKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stories• Description• Poetry• Characters/settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed description• Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities for comparing different forms of past tense (progressive and simple)

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **fronted adverbials** to show how/when an event occurs:
Without a sound... After a moment...
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to add detail & description:
...the dark gloomy cupboard under the stairs...
- Use **subordinate clauses** to add detail or context:
Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze.
- Use **nouns & pronouns** for clarity and cohesion:
They crept into Minos's great labyrinth. Inside the maze...

Adverbials

Soon Without a thought,
The next day... Meanwhile,
Later, Carefully, As...



Conjunctions

if when because
while as until whenever
once

Punctuation Content

- Use full punctuation for direct speech, including punctuation within and before **inverted commas**:
Mum asked, "Will you be home for tea?"
- Secure use of **apostrophes** for possession, including for plural nouns.
- Use **commas** after fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses.
- May begin to use **dashes** for emphasis



Writing to Entertain

UKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrative• Description• Poetry• Characters/settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed description• Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a range of tenses to indicate changes in timing, sequence, etc.

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **subordinate clauses** to add detail or context, including in varied positions:
Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze.
Theseus, although he was scared, prepared to enter the maze.
- Use **relative clauses** to add detail or context:
Amy grabbed the torch, which she'd strapped to her belt, quickly.
- Use a **wide range of sentence structures** to add interest.

Adverbials

Meanwhile Later that day Silently
Within moments All night Nearby
Under the treetops Never before
-ing openers -ed openers

Conjunctions

if when because while
as until whenever once
since although unless rather

Punctuation Content

- Use **brackets** for incidentals:
Amy saw Katie (her best friend) standing outside.
- Use **dashes** to emphasise additional information:
The girl was distraught - she cried for hours.
- Use **colons** to add further detail in a new clause:
The girl was distraught: she cried for hours.
- Use **semi-colons** to join related clauses:
Some think this is awful; others disagree.



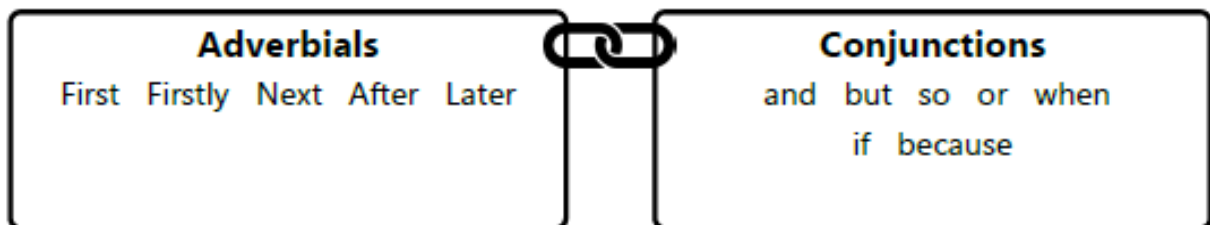
Writing to Inform

KSI

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recount• Letter• Instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate use of past and present tense.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could use a writing frame to structure sections• May include images

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **coordinating conjunctions** to link two main ideas:
Badgers sleep in the day and look for food at night.
- Use **subordinating conjunctions** in the middle of sentences:
Badgers can dig well because they have sharp claws
- Use **noun phrases** which inform:
sharp claws, black fur
- Use **commas** to separate items in a list.
- Use **exclamation sentences** where appropriate:
What a fantastic time we all had!



Punctuation Content

- Use **finger spaces** between words
- Use **capital letters** & **full stops** to mark sentences Use **question mark**:
Did you know...?
- Use **apostrophes** to mark possession:
A badger's home is underground



Writing to Inform

LKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explanation• Recount• Biography• Letter• Newspaper article	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paragraphs used to group related ideas• Subheadings to label content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be built around a key image• Use techniques to highlight key words (bold, underline etc.)

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **subordinating conjunctions** to join clauses, including as openers:
Although they have a fierce reputation, the Vikings weren't all bad.
- Use **expanded noun phrases** to inform:
A tall dark-haired man was seen leaving the scene.
- 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 **present perfect** tense to place events in time:
This week we have visited the Science Museum.

Adverbials	Conjunctions
First Firstly Before After Later Soon Also In addition However	when before after while because if

Punctuation Content

- Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ! ?)
- Use **capital letters** for proper nouns
- Use **commas** to mark fronted adverbials
- Use **commas** to mark subordinate clauses
- Use **inverted commas** for direct speech
- Use **bullet points** to list items



Writing to Inform

UKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explanation• Recount• Biography• Newspaper article• Essay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paragraphs used to group related ideas• Heading/subheadings• Use of technical vocabulary (tier 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	Conjunctions
Meanwhile At first After Furthermore Despite As a result Consequently Due to For example	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



Writing to Persuade

LKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">AdvertisingLetterSpeechPoster	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of 2nd personPlanned repetitionFacts & StatisticsAdjectives for positive description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Link to oracy, esp. for speechesUse of colour and images, esp. for advertising

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **imperative** verbs to convey urgency:

Buy it today!

Listen very carefully....

- Use **rhetorical questions** to engage the reader:

Do you want to have an amazing day out?

- Use **noun phrases** to add detail and description:

Our fantastic resort has amazing facilities for everyone

- Use **relative clauses** to provide additional enticement:

Our hotel, which has 3 swimming pools, overlooks a beautiful beach

Adverbials

Firstly Also In addition
However On the other hand
Therefore In conclusion



Conjunctions

if because unless so
and but even if when

Punctuation Content

- Ensure use of **capital letters** for proper nouns
- Use **? !** for rhetorical / exclamatory sentences
- Use **commas** to mark relative clauses
- Use **commas** to make fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses:

After your visit, you won't want to leave.

Once you've tasted our delicious sandwiches, you'll be coming back for more!



Writing to Persuade UKS2

Text Types	Text Features	Other Style Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising Letter Speech Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of 2nd person Personal pronouns Planned repetition Facts & Statistics Hyperbole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to oracy, esp. for speeches Use of colour and images, esp. for advertising

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **imperative** and **modal** verbs to convey urgency:
Buy it today! *This product will transform your life..*
- Use **adverbials** to convey sense of certainty:
Surely we can all agree...?
- Use **short sentences** for emphasis:
This has to stop! Vote for change!
- Use of the **subjunctive form** for formal structure:
If I were you, I would...

Adverbials	Conjunctions
Firstly Furthermore In addition However Nevertheless Therefore Consequently In conclusion	if because although unless since even if rather whereas in order to whenever whether

Punctuation Content

- Use ? ! for rhetorical / exclamatory sentences
- Use **colons** and **semi-colons** to list features, attractions or arguments
- Use **brackets** or **dashes** for parenthesis, including for emphasis:
This is our chance—our only chance—to make a difference.
- Use **semi-colons** for structure repetition:
Bring your friends; bring your children; bring the whole family!

