

## Text Types...

Listed below are the main text types that Children may be asked to write.



### Narrative/Story

Children may be asked to write a short story or part of a story. They need to include a clear structure, characters and a setting and ensure that the story is as interesting and exciting as possible.

### Non Chronological Reports

This is basically an information text. It is organised into categories of information and informs the reader about a certain topic. Reports use headings and sub headings to help to organise the information.

### Recount:

A recount retells an event. It is written in the first person (I or we) and retells things in the order that they happened. A diary is a good example of a recount.

### Instructions

Texts like recipes which tell someone how to do something. They usually have information about what you will need, followed by step by step instructions on how to complete a process.

### Discussion

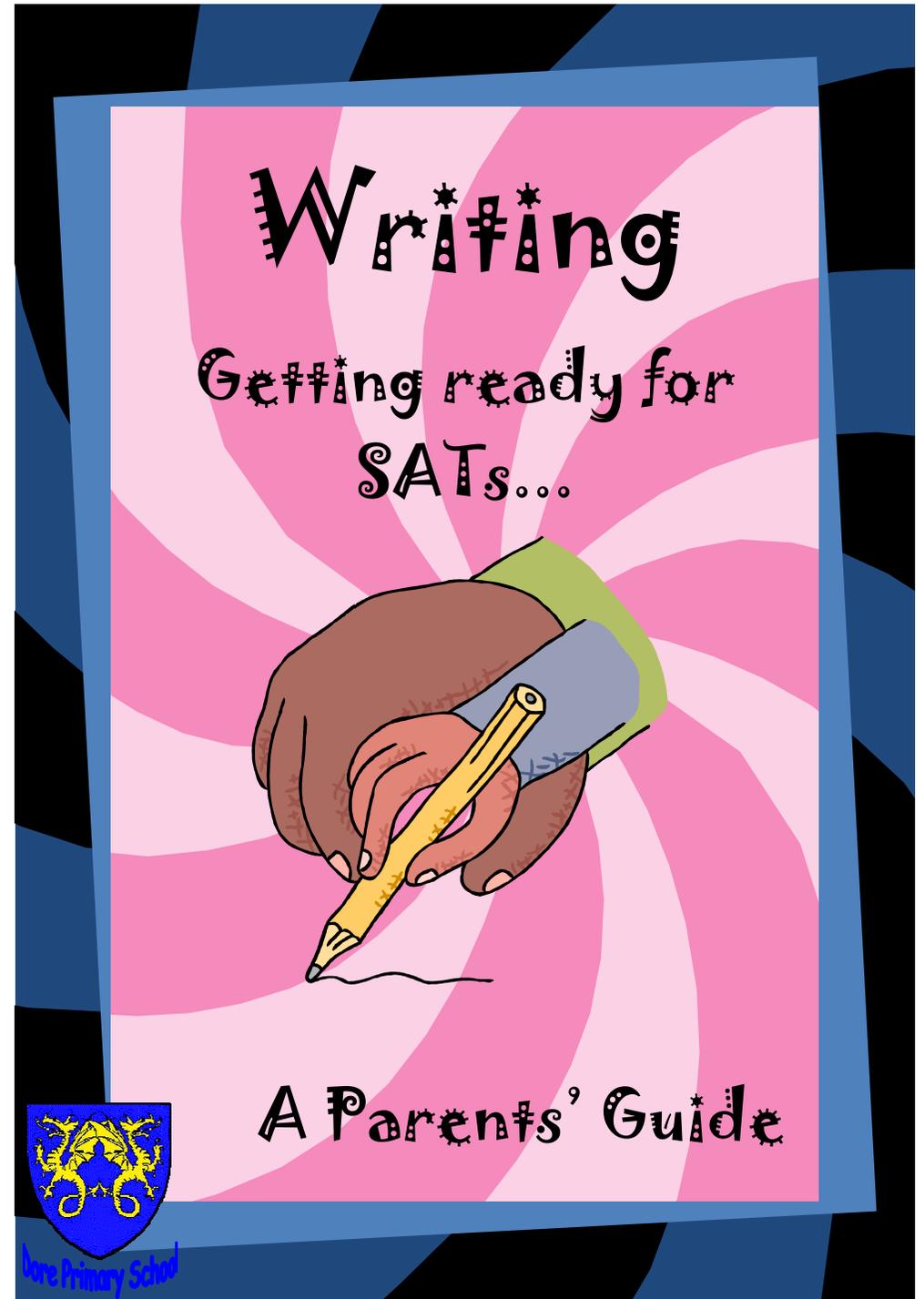
These texts weigh up both sides of an argument and present the case for both sides. They have an introduction to explain what the discussion is about, followed by paragraphs about each side of the argument. A conclusion may show what side the author agrees with.

### Persuasion:

Persuasive writing tries to get the reader to agree with author. This may be in the form of a letter or argument or as an advert. The use rhetorical questions and facts and figures to support their arguments.

### Explanation:

Explanations explain a process or how something works, for example a text explaining how the human heart works. An explanation should not be confused with instructions, it is explaining how something works rather than how to do or make something.



## Writing- The Skills Involved...

Many people think that being a 'good writer' simply means that you are able to write neatly or being able to spell words correctly. However there are many skills involved in writing in terms of the content that children include as well as their choice of words, use of sentence structure and how they organise the information.

As part of the National curriculum your child will be developing a range of skills related to writing. These are set out in the Writing Assessment Focuses. These are listed below as they appear in the National Curriculum but they are also explained below.

### 1. Write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts.

This includes being able to write pieces of text which other people can read and enjoy. Children need to be imaginative and creative and select appropriate content.

### 2. Produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose.

Children are taught to think about who they are writing for so that the language they choose is appropriate. They also need to consider what a task is asking them to do, e.g. Is it a story for entertainment or a piece of information. Children need to know the features of different text types.

### 3. Organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events.

Structure is really important in all pieces of writing. Children need to consider the order that events happen or the way that they will organise information.



### 4. Construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs.

Children will be taught to write in paragraphs which are groups of linked ideas about a topic or event. They also need to find ways to link these separate paragraphs together.



### 5. Vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect.

Children need to be able to write in both simple and complex sentences. They need to be able to write using a range of connectives.

### 6. Write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences.

Can children use the correct grammar and punctuation in a sentence?  
Are the words in the right order with no omissions?

### 7. Select appropriate and effective vocabulary.

Children will do a lot of work in school to develop a varied and vivid vocabulary. If working at age related expectations, children will think carefully about the words that they select to ensure they have the greatest effect.

### 8. Use correct spelling.

Spelling is important as a life skill but does not hold a child back in terms of achieving the other assessment focuses. It is really important that children can spell the common high frequency words and that their spelling of other words is plausible.

### Handwriting

This is assessed as part of the Writing SATs paper but is only worth 3 marks. It is not a separate test but is considered as part of the writing completed during the long writing task. To gain maximum marks, children