

Monday 29th November

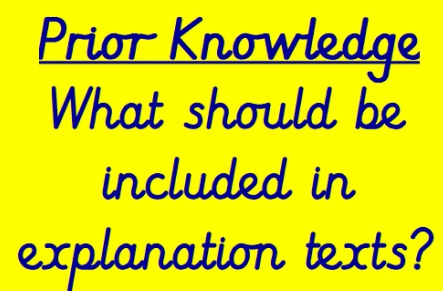
L.O. To investigate the features of
an explanation text.

Daily Fluency

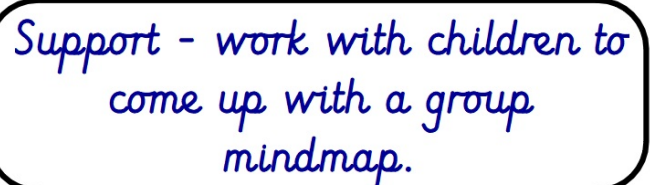
Daily Fluency

Inverted commas

please don't run in the corridors shouted Mrs Platt I
only want to see you walking



Prior Knowledge
What should be
included in
explanation texts?



Support - work with children to
come up with a group
mindmap.

Genre

Explanation text

Audience

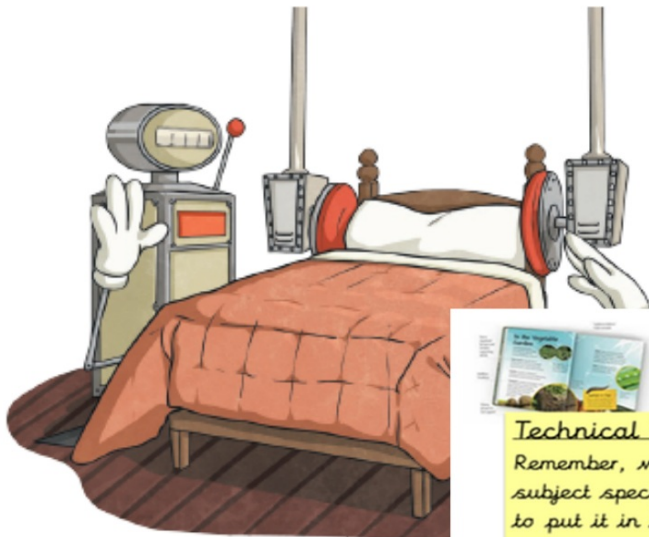
Purpose

Support - children will have this in their books. Help them to write around each of the headings.

How Can the Snoozatron Help You Sleep?

When Wallace is struggling to sleep, he activates his 'Snoozatron' device. This remarkable contraption will help any insomniac inventor return swiftly to the land of nod. Would you like to know how it works? Then read on...

Can you find any of these features?



Technical Vocabulary
Remember, when using subject specific vocabulary, to put it in bold and in a glossary

Time Connectives
Help the reader to understand the order

Diagrams
Make sure your diagrams are clear and accurately

HOW TO WRITE AN:

EXPLANATION TEXT

Present Tense
These things are happening now

Introduction
Should introduce your main ideas, as well as giving some brief description

Text boxes
Interesting facts/ "Did you know?" boxes can help engage the reader

Title
Making your title a question can help guide your writing

A collage of educational diagrams. On the left is a 'Butterfly Life Cycle' diagram showing stages from 'Egg' to 'Adult Butterfly'. In the center is a diagram of a human arm with labels for 'Shoulder', 'Elbow', and 'Wrist'. On the right is a landscape diagram with a sailboat on the water, a sun, and a tree.

The Water Cycle

Can you find the features of this explanation text together as group?



The Snoozeatron

Independently - Can you find the features of this explanation text and annotate your text.

Pointe Shoes

Using the checklist, can you find these features. Use the information to help you annotate and understand why the writer has used them.



Tuesday 30th November

L.O. To identify and use cohesive devices

Daily Fluency

Daily Fluency

Hyphens

Sort the hyphenated words.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVE

AFTER A PREFIX

NUMBER

- 1) There are nearly four hundred and eighty-seven children in our school!
- 2) The vicious-looking dog was kept on a very short lead.
- 3) The film 'Jaws' is all about a man-eating shark.

Cohesive devices

Cohesion is a term in linguistics that refers to how the structure and content of a sentence or text is linked together to create meaning.

Cohesion needs to be achieved in a sentence, within a paragraph and across paragraphs for a text to make sense.

Adverbials, repetition, ellipses or pronouns

Let's find the cohesive devices...

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now.

As a consequence of his recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open and they had to be back by nightfall. Luckily they were allowed to go out in the daytime and Daisy particularly enjoyed being in the sun and watching the birds.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over - it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the second were not so fortunate and . . .

The police spokesman described the scene as 'carnage' on the news. 'Carnage' to Jasper seemed a little strong. There were scratches, yes, blood too, but everyone had escaped with their lives hadn't they?

Adverbials, repetition, ellipses or pronouns

time adverbial draws the reader back to an earlier time and describe important events

time adverbial draws the reader back to an earlier time and describe important events

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now.

adverbial linking Jasper's recklessness to impact it had on others

ellipsis - be (be seen)

As a consequence of his own recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open and they had to be back by nightfall. Luckily they were allowed to go out in the daytime and Daisy particularly enjoyed being in the sun and watching the birds.

ellipses – second (second group of people)
ellipsis . . . avoids gruesome description, reader can use imagination to deduce what happened

This sentence about Daisy is irrelevant to the story at this point.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over - it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the second were not so fortunate and . . .

The police spokesman described the scene as 'carnage' on the news. 'Carnage' to Jasper seemed a little strong. There were scratches, yes, blood too, but everyone had escaped with their lives hadn't they?

The repetition of carnage emphasises the conflicting ideas about what 'carnage' involves. Question mark at the end raises doubt in reader's mind too.

Adverbials, repetition, ellipses or pronouns

Are you confident with these grammatical terms?

Can you identify the cohesive devices within a sentence?

Can you identify the cohesive devices within a paragraph?



Can you identify the cohesive devices across paragraphs?



Can we create our own cohesion checklist?

*Make a bullet point list in your books.
What features will you include in
your writing to make it cohesive?*

My favourite toy!

Write about your favourite toy.

Use cohesive devices in a sentence.



Use a range of cohesive devices in a paragraph



Use a range of cohesive devices across paragraphs.

Wednesday 1st December

L.O. To use embedded clauses

Daily Fluency

Daily Fluency

Subordinate clauses

Finish these sentences and underline the subordinating conjunction.

While the rain poured down, _____

Before the party had started, _____

Embedded clause

Have you heard of this grammatical term before?

What are they?

A subordinate clause is a clause which is dependent on the main clause and doesn't make sense on its own. It can also be used anywhere in a sentence. An embedded clause is a special type of subordinate clause which is used in the middle of a sentence.

“ *Luke, **as soon as he heard the news**, rushed to the hospital.* ”

“ *My dog, **who is very friendly**, loves to go for walks in the park.* ”

What do we call this clause?

Can we identify the embedded clauses?
What type of sentences are these?

The ferocious dog, who lived next door, barked noisily through the hole in the fence.

The cloaked man, who has a voice as deep as thunder, sat in the corner of the dank room.

The barren landscape, with only a few sheep visible on the horizon, was a lonely place to be.

Embedded Clauses

Underline the relative and subordinate clauses and place the correct punctuation around it.

You are going to be writing a paragraph about your invention.



Can you come up with a checklist for your writing today?

What two clauses will you have to include?

Thursday 2nd December

L.O. To plan an explanation text

Daily Fluency

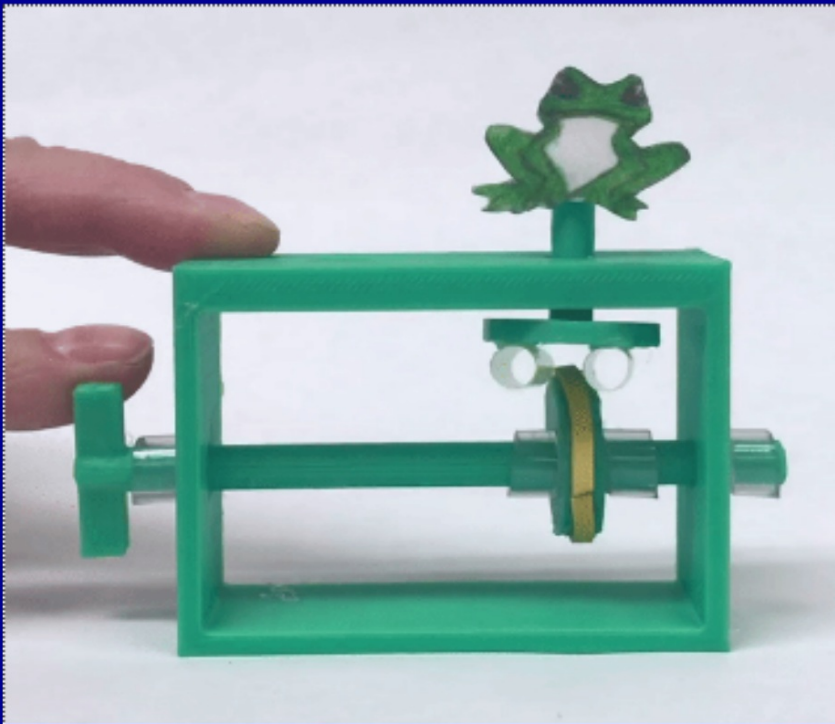
Daily Fluency

Punctuation for Parenthesis

I watched a horror film _____
and it really scared me! [hint: title?]

Dinosaurs _____
were a type of reptile. [hint: extinct]

How a mechanical toy works...

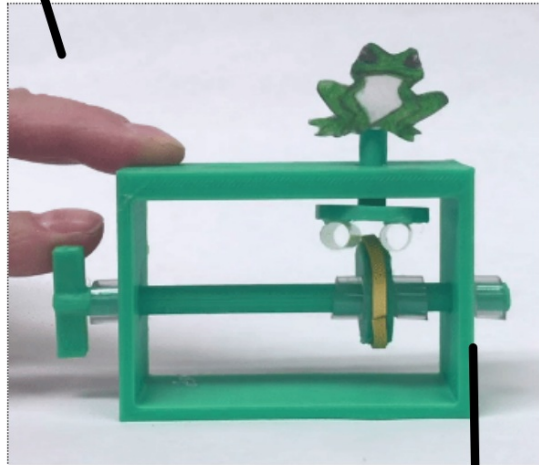


Make sure
you
underline
the
technical
vocab

Click this in and annotate as we go through
how it works.

<https://www.instructables.com/Mechanical-Cam-Toys/>

Use this website to help you explain.



Title

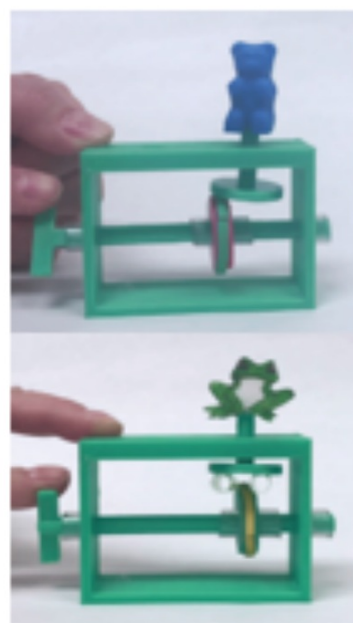
All the Ws

How does it work?

What is it?

*Why would you
need it?*

Big Ideas
How it works



*Diagrams and
charts*

Fascinating facts

Summary Statement