



Narrative - Year 4

Prior Knowledge:

- Sentences demarcated correctly
- Conjunctions used to connect ideas
- Ideas arranged into paragraphs
- Fronted adverbials

Key features

Adverbs	A word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree
Alliteration	When the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a phrase are the same.
Apostrophe	A punctuation mark (') used to indicate either singular or plural possession (e.g. Harry 's book ; boys ' coats) or the omission of letters (e.g. can't ; shouldn't)
Expanded noun phrase	An expanded noun phrase gives more detail or information about a noun in a simple noun phrase. This is usually done by adding adjectives to describe the noun in the noun phrase, for example: She walked through the dark, mysterious forest.
First person	Writing events from his or her own point of view using the first person pronouns such as "I", "us", "our" and "ourselves".
Fronted adverbials	A word (or a phrase for adverbial phrases) that is used for the same reason as adverbs, to modify a specific verb or clause.
Inverted commas	Also known as quotation marks or speech marks are used at the start and end of speech to show that someone is speaking.
Onomatopoeia	Words invoking sounds; appeals to sense of hearing, enhances imagery, develops an image by creating a sound
Personification	Attributes human characteristics or emotions (respectively); makes a strong comparison by giving human qualities/emotions to an inanimate thing, emphasizes themes, animals, or objects appear more vivid
Prepositional phrases	A prepositional phrase includes the object that the preposition in a sentence is referring to and any other words that link it to the preposition. For example: "He hid beneath the duvet."
Simile & metaphor	Comparison: makes writing more vivid, imaginative, thought provoking, and meaningful; develops theme; stimulates ideas beyond the page; metaphors are more compact and tighter in their comparative description than similes
Subordinating conjunctions	A conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause, e.g. although, because.
Third person	Writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in.
Voice	The atmosphere created by the writer's choice of tone, in order to convey a mood to a reader

Purpose: The purpose of narratives is to tell a story. They include a plot, characters, and a setting. They can be both informative and entertaining.

Examples: narrative, story, alternative ending, comic strip, twisted tale

Organisation, structure and effect

- Write an exciting beginning to hook the reader in
- Provide a descriptive account of the setting
- Use expanded noun phrases and adverbs to add detail
- Include a build-up to give hints and clues about what is going to happen
- Present a dilemma
- Use dialogue to advance the action
- Provide a resolution to solve the dilemma. Finding out how the characters overcome their conflict is often what keeps a reader hooked on a story.
- Use short, snappy sentences for effect
- Use time conjunctions to connect a sentence to a particular time-change.
- Refer to the events that occur throughout the text - what happens and when? Often, it is a plot that draws the audience in and makes them want to continue reading.
- Keep the plot moving through characters' speech or actions. Sometimes, a story will have a main character, called a protagonist. They might then have any number of supporting characters around them.