



Narratives: Year 5

Prior Knowledge:

- Sentences structured accurately to create flow and cohesion.
- Ideas arranged into paragraphs replicating a narrative
- Beginning to apply and use speech by using inverted commas

Key features

Descriptive Language - Adjectives / Emotive Language / Expanded Noun Phrases	A range of language to entice the reader into the writing should be used to describe nouns in detail. Emotive language used to add depth to the characters and express how they are feeling throughout the narrative.
Conjunctions – Coordinating, Subordinating and Correlative	Different conjunctions used to separate clauses. Examples include: Co-ordinating – for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Subordinating – although, because, until, as a result, meanwhile, overall.
Fronted Adverbials	Fronted adverbials are phrases that go at the start of a sentence to describe the verb within a sentence. Examples – As far as the eye could see, Shockingly,...
Dialogue – Inverted Commas	Dialogue is conveyed throughout the text with the use of inverted commas to demonstrate when speech occurs.
Clauses	A group of words that often includes a verb to form and create a succinct sentence.
Parenthesis	A word, phrase, or clause inserted as an explanation or afterthought e.g John Smith, a boy from our village, won the chess competition outright.
Narrative Language – Metaphors, Personification, Similies and Repetition	Personification occurs when something is represented as a person. Metaphors are a rhetorical device that describes an object, idea or situation as something it is not.

Purpose: Writing that conveys a clearly structured narrative using the conventional story structure using fictional characters and settings.

Examples: fairy-tales, myths, science fiction stories.

Organisation, structure and effect

- Paragraphs demarcate a significant opening, build up, problem, resolution and ending that flows cohesively throughout.
- An exciting opening to their story is required to entice the reader into the story.
- Include a build up to the main problem with small clues and snippets to help build the reader build up a picture of what is going to happen.
- Present a dilemma and explore this in detail from different angles to hook the reader into the problem and add depth to what they are reading.
- Build up to a resolution that solves the original dilemma and how the main characters overcome the main issues within their problem, keeping the reader hooked and engaged throughout.
- Genres are covered through the choice of language applied by the writer so the reader knows what type of narrative they are exploring.
- Variation of sentence style and length to engage the reader for effect.
- Speech used to keep the narrative flowing and the reader hooked into the narrative.