



Recount: Year 5

Prior Knowledge:

- Paragraphs contain a mixture of action, description and feelings.
- Major events are sequenced in order chronologically.
- Text contains an introduction, series of events and conclusion.

Key features

Chronological Order	Recounts are written in chronological order that details events or action in sequential order.
Date / Time	Date and time included to know what time or date the specific action or event has taken place.
First person	A type of narrative in which the protagonist often relates to themselves in first person using the pronoun 'I'.
Past Tense	Verbs presented in the past tense allow us to know when an action has been completed in the past.
Fronted Adverbials	Fronted adverbials are phrases that go at the start of a sentence to describe the verb within a sentence.
Paragraphs	Sequence the main events or action into order to chronologically retell different parts of a recount.
Conjunctions	Conjunctions such as co-ordinate and subordinate conjunctions add more depth and detail to a sentence.
Descriptive Language	Descriptive language and adjectives to help describe nouns in a detailed context.
Informal Language	Informal language is used to replicate how you would retell the events as if you were speaking it.

Purpose: To retell events in time order, recalling and sequencing specific events or experiences that have taken place in either a fictional or non-fictional setting.

Examples: Real Life Diary Entry / Fictional diary entries, newspaper report

Organisation, structure and effect

- Recounts sequenced in order into well structured and written paragraphs. Children will start with an introduction, then retell the events in their main paragraph before concluding this in their final paragraph.
- Paragraphs clearly shown with clear divisions between each section. Fronted adverbials used to start each paragraph to create flow and cohesion.
- Wider range of vocabulary provides detail and depth into a piece of writing to retell events or action.
- Selection of the main events to retell in their recounts is paramount – ensuring the information is relevant and given in each section of the writing.
- Style of language – appropriate in the context of what events or actions you are referring to.
- Adapt degrees of formality and informality to reflect and suit what is being recounted.
- Within a recount, the main information of who, what, where, why and when is covered through specific language choices and emphasis on the structure of the sentences used within writing.
- Fronted adverbials demonstrate the writers viewpoint through describing place, manner, time or frequency.