



Recounts- Year 4

Prior Knowledge:

- Chronological order.
- Relevant information in clear paragraphs
- Evidencing viewpoints
- Vocabulary choices selected for effect
- Beginning to use a style of language appropriate to context
- Pronouns referenced

Key features

Adverbs (time)	a word/phrase that describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened.
First Person	a set of words or forms (as pronouns or verb forms) referring to the person speaking or writing them, e.g. I, me, my, we, us our
Informal language	first paragraph of the text, briefly given more information about what happened
Introduction	the first paragraph, giving brief information about the content.
Past tense	A verb tense used to express an action or state having already taken place or existed
Third person	writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in

Newspaper Features

By-line	a line at the top of a newspaper giving the writer's name
Caption	a short piece of text under a picture which describes or explains what is happening
Five W's	who, what, when, where, why – the major questions answered in a news story
Headline	a line which acts as the title of newspaper story
Quotations	repetition of words which someone else has said
Strapline	written below the headline – used to add reinforce the headline or add more information



Purpose: Writing that details an event that has already happened. Recounts are written in chronological order and are usually based on the viewpoint and experiences of the author.

Examples: diary entry, newspaper report, experiment write-up, retelling of events/trips.

Organisation, structure and effect

- Relevant information given in each section of writing with some vocabulary choices relating to topics of interest/study or personal experience.
- Evidence given to support each point.
- Vocabulary choices draw reader in
- Selection of information is relevant and =given in each section of the writing
- Simple description and detail add interest in each section
- Adapt degrees of formality and informality to suit the form of the discussion.
- Style of language that is appropriate to context is beginning to be used
- Simple reflective comments, observations and detail add interest in conclusion.
- Viewpoint is established and is usually from the author's point of view.
- Simple overall chronological text structure includes a brief introduction, middle and concluding sentence.
- Division between sections indicated paragraphs
- Within sections, pronoun reference or vocabulary choices generally maintain links between ideas
- Introduction orientates the reader and provides a clear sense of purpose – when and where
- Sections or paragraphs clearly identifiable and in chronological order
- Concluding statement in place to summarise writing.