



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.



Newspaper Reports: Year 5

Prior Knowledge:

- Recall events that have happened and be able to describe these in full both orally and through their writing.
- Begin to know and understand the structures of a newspaper report and recognise how these are used to tell us about news and events.

Key features

Past Tense	Events are recalled in the past to tell the audience about the events that have taken place.
Headline	An eye-catching short sentence which can be presented using alliteration, a pun, rhyming words often written as a short, snappy, sentence to draw people into the report.
Picture and Caption	Pictures and Captions help to show what an event is discussing or describing, and captions help the reader to know what the picture is showing.
Direct Speech	Direct speech is when the writer shows the actual speech spoken by the person alongside inverted commas for punctuation and a reporting clause.
Indirect Speech	Indirect speech is when the writer reports back what someone has said and often can change what they said by summarising their thoughts.
Relative Clauses	A relative clause often gives us information about a main clause and is usually introduced by a relative pronoun.
Third Person	The writer or narrator conveys what someone is doing through writing as an external viewpoint. The pronouns of he, she, they are often used to write with this viewpoint.
5Ws	The 5Ws are an integral part of a newspaper report and often appear in the first, opening paragraph of a newspaper report. They cover what, when, who, where and why of an event that has taken place.

Purpose: In general, the purpose of a newspaper is to convey, as efficiently as possible, current information, or "news", to a particular audience. What constitutes "news" depends in part on the intended audience.

Examples: Broadsheet, Tabloids, Newspaper Review Programmes, Current Affairs Programmes.

Organisation, structure and effect

- A newspaper outlines and retells the events that have taken place in real life and real time.
- The newspaper often has a newspaper name and a headline. The headline is written in a specific way to be eye-catching to the audience to draw them in to read the report. The writer can often include alliteration, rhyming and/or puns to entice the reader.
- The newspaper report often starts with the by line and the first main paragraph often sets out the 5Ws (who, what, when where and why). Then the writer will expand on these to give the audience more detail about the event that has taken place. This often includes a range of grammatical features to ensure cohesion and fluency for the reader.
- Direct and Indirect Speech is often used throughout to gain an insight into eye-witnesses' viewpoints, feelings and recalling of events from another perspective. The difference between these is evident for the reader to decipher which has been recalled verbatim or has been reported and changed from the original responses.