



Recount- Year 6

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, biography/autobiography, experiment write-up, retelling of events/trips.

Prior Knowledge:

Paragraphs contain mixture of action, description and feelings.

Major events are paragraphed.

Text contains an introduction, series of events and conclusion.

Time conjunctions and fronted adverbials used to show the passing of time, demarcated with a comma.

Key features

Adverbs (time)	A word/phrase that describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened.
First person (diary, retelling of events, autobiographies, write-ups)	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	Casual/spontaneous language used when communicating with family or friends.
Introduction	First paragraph of the text, briefly giving more information about what happened
Inverted commas	Used to quote direct speech " "
Past tense	a verb tense used to express an action or state having already taken place or existed
Subject-specific vocabulary	Words/phrases linked specifically to the topic being written about
Third person (biographies)	writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in

Additional features (Newspapers)

5 Ws	Who, what, when, where, why? Briefly explained in the introduction and expanded upon in the rest of the report.
By-line	The reporter's name at the top of a newspaper.
Caption	A short piece of text beneath a picture to describe/explain it.
Direct speech	Repetition of words which someone else has said. Demarcated with inverted commas.
Headline	The title of the newspaper report- often uses techniques such as rhyme, puns, play on words, alliteration.
Reported speech	Something that has been said, written down without directly quoting the speaker
Strapline	A sub-heading, written below the headline, used to add more information.

Organisation, structure and effect

- The use of language is appropriate to the outcome (e.g. informal language for a diary entry, more formality in a newspaper report.)
- Viewpoint is established and maintained.
- Reflective comments and observations add interest (e.g. emotive language and reactions to events in diaries, opinions in newspaper reports, reflections in experiment write-ups.
- Adventurous vocabulary choices are made to enhance writing, provide detail and maintain the reader's interest.
- Connections between ideas are established and maintained.
- A range of conjunctions and connective phrases are used to structure writing and reflect the passing of time.
- Parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas) and semi-colons used to vary sentence length and structure.