PROGRESSION OF GENRE FEATURES

PERSUASION

HANHAM PRIMARY
FEDERATION
CELEBRATING - INSPIRING - LEARNING

Purpose: advert, leaflet, argument

	Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
YEAR 1	 Ideas are grouped together for similarity. Writes in first person. 	Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	 It was Brilliant Best Exciting The most Super Fantastic Great It will Now you can Try 	 Noun What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with 'er' Verbs Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense 'ed' Adjectives Add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Join words and sentences using and/then. Tense Simple past tense 'ed' 	 Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions.

	Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
YEAR 2	 Brief introduction and conclusion. Written In the present tense. Main ideas organised in groups. 	 Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was They were It happened Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. yesterday, today. Use simple noun phrases e.g. red shoes Uses rhetorical questions. Uses ambitious adjectives to grab the reader's attention. 	 The biggest The greatest The longest The tallest I think that I believe that Extraordinary Remarkable 	 Form nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add 'es' to nouns. Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add 'es', 'ed' and 'ing' to verbs. Add er' and 'est' to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. Connectives/conjunctions Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs 'ly' added to adjective to form adverb. 	 Use spaces that reflect the size of the letters. Use full stops correctly. Use question marks correctly. Use exclamation marks correctly. Use capital letters correctly. Apostrophes for contractions. Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns. Commas to separate items in lists.

	Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
YEAR 3	 Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organize texts. 	 Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. When they have a problem, we played after tea. It was scary in the tunnel. Start sentences with verbs e.g. imagine, consider, enjoy. 	 Surely Obviously Clearly Don't you think Firstly Secondly Thirdly My own view is My last point is My final point is Imagine Consider Enjoy 	 Noun Form nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. Verbs Present perfect forms of verbs instead of 'the' Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives. Connectives/conjunctions Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) Tense Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. Adverbs Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon. 	 Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas.

Text Str	ucture Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
letter.	e.g. While we were e.g. While we were As we arrived Use embedded/rela e.g. Mrs Holt, who angry The tiger, that was	e at the park It is clear that It is clear that Is it any wonder that Furthermore As I see it pacing show how ally, rhetorical It seems to me that It is clear that Is it any wonder that Furthermore As I see it Tremendous Implore you to consider Extremely significant Inevitably Finally In conclusion	Noun Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Noun phrases. Verbs Standard English forms for verbs. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Correct use of past and present tense. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.	 Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

	Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
YEAR 5	 Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or leaflet layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information. View point is transparent for reader. Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader. 	 Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café chairs were broken. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. e.g Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle. Persuasive statement are used to change the readers opinion. E.g. you will never need to 	 It strikes me that There is no doubt that I am convinced that It appears In my opinion Surely only a fool would consider In addition Furthermore Moreover My evidence to support this is On balance Just think how Now you can For the rest of your life Unbelievable Outrageous Incredible 	 Noun Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number. 	 Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons

	Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
YEAR 6	 Arguments are well constructed that answer the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to the writer's point of view. 	 Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It will be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a blackout 	 It appears that There can be no doubt that It is critical Fundamentally How can anyone believe this to be true? Does anyone really believe that? As everyone knows I cite, for example I would draw your attention to I would refer to On the basis of the evidence presented Phenomenal Unique Unique You will be Don't Take a moment to Isn't it time to? Worried about 	 Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Verbs Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. Adjectives Choose appropriate adjectives Connectives/conjunctions Use a wide range of connectives. Tense Change tense according to features of the genre. Adverbs Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials. 	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.