



Writing to inform

Year 3

Text Types

- Letter
- Explanation
- Recount
- Biography

Text Structure

- Introduction: hook (factual statement/opening question)
- Middle sections: use paragraphs with topic sentences and subheadings if appropriate
- Ending: round the piece off

Link to other style ideas

- May be built around a key image
- Use techniques to highlight key words (bold, underline, etc)

Grammar and Sentences

- Use **expanded noun phrases** which inform.

A tall, dark-haired man was seen leaving the scene.

- Use **commas** to separate **items in a list**

Crocodiles have sharp teeth, powerful tails and thick skin.

- Use **subordinating conjunctions** to join clauses, including as openers.

Orangutans sometimes use the leaves of trees as ponchos because it rains a lot in the rainforests.

Although they are fierce looking animals, gorillas are sensitive creatures. If sea ice melts, penguins won't have enough food.

- Use **adverbials** and **prepositions** to add detail and open sentences

Amazingly, these insects can...

Along the coast of Northumberland,

Sadly, orangutans are endangered...

Underneath the castle, there were...

- Use **adverbials** for cohesion across sentences

Vikings are famous for their raiding and violence. However, the Vikings also valued law and order.

- Use **synonyms** and **pronouns** to avoid repetition.

Henry VII played the lute...

He also enjoyed many sports...

Crocodiles are reptiles...

These cold-blooded creatures...

Adverbials

Firstly first next after
later before soon
also in addition however



Conjunctions

and but because before so if or
when for nor yet since although while
after until as because of during

Punctuation Content

Introduction to **inverted commas** to punctuate direct speech

Commas to identify clauses and phrases.