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		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Narrative Story Writing	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning or end of narrative signalled e.g. one day Ideas grouped together for similarity. Attempts at third person writing. E.g. The wolf was hiding. Written in the appropriate tense. (mainly consistent) e.g. Goldilocks was... Jack is... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences organised chronologically indicated by time related words e.g. finally Divisions in narrative may be marked by sections/paragraphs Connections between sentences make reference to characters e.g. Peter and Jane/ they Connections between sentences indicate extra information e.g. but they got bored or indicate concurrent events e.g. as they were waiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and place are referenced to guide the reader through the text e.g. in the morning Organised into paragraphs e.g. When she arrived at the bear's house.. Cohesion is strengthened through relationships between characters e.g. Jack, his, his mother, her 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link between opening and resolution Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next e.g. contrasts in mood angry mother, disheartened Jack Paragraphs organised correctly to build up to key event Repetition avoided through using different sentence structures and ellipsis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence of plot may be disrupted for effect e.g. flashback Opening and resolution shape the story Structural features of narrative are included e.g. repetition for effect Paragraphs varied in length and structure. Pronouns used to hide the doer of the action e.g. it crept into the woods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The story is well constructed and raises intrigue Dialogue is used to move the action on who heighten empathy for central character Deliberate ambiguity is set up in the mind of the reader until later in the text
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple sentences, starting with a pronoun and a verb e.g. He went home Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject/verb sentences e.g. He was... They were... It happened... Simple connectives and, but, then, so, when link clauses Speech-like expressions in dialogue e.g. Chill out! Use simple adverbs e.g. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. massive field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using because, which, where etc. Tense consistent e.g. typically past tense for narration, present tense in dialogue Dialogue is realistic and conversational in style e.g. Well, I suppose... Verbs used are specific for action e.g. rushed, shoved, pushed Adverbials e.g. When she reached home... Expanded noun phrases e.g. two horrible hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. while, although, until Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly at the teacher,.... Include adverbs to show how often or add subtlety of meaning e.g. exactly, suspiciously Tense changes appropriate; verbs may refer to continuous action e.g. will be thinkin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. E.g. the ring was removed from the drawer Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. Embedded subordinate clauses are used for economy or emphasis Figurative language used to build description (sometimes clichéd) e.g. the crowd charged like bulls Repetition is used for effect e.g. the boys ran and ran until they could run no more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewpoint is well controlled and precise e.g. Maggie stared dejectedly at the floor; her last chance had slipped from her grasp. 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 his selfish actions... Figurative language used to build up description e.g. everyone charged like a deer pack under threat Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The distinctive sapphire ring is slowly removed from her slender hand. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. E.g. In the messy scramble for the bag.

	<p>Useful vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 Word Lists used • Range of size adjectives used e.g. big, small • Range of colour adjectives used e.g. red, blue • Range of emotion words used e.g. sad, angry, cross • Pronouns: I, she, he, they. Conjunctions: and, but, then, or, this • Prepositions: up, down, in, into, out, to, onto • Time connectives: first, then, next • Once upon a time, one day, happily ever after 	<p>Year 2 Word Lists used</p> <p>Time connectives: after, after that, at that moment, by next morning, in the end, one day, next morning, soon, as soon as, until, when, while, later, soon, never, now, tomorrow, finally, in the end, in conclusion, ultimately, to conclude, to summarise</p> <p>Conjunctions: who, because</p> <p>Adverbs: suddenly, quickly, slowly, carefully, nervously, excitedly, happily, lazily, angrily, slowly, truthfully</p>	<p>Year 3 Word Lists used</p> <p>Connectives: also, however, therefore, after the, just then, furthermore, nevertheless, on the other hand, consequently, immediately, as soon as</p> <p>Adverbs: very, rather, slightly</p>	<p>Year 4 Word Lists used</p> <p>Connectives: in addition, furthermore, consequently, in the end, much later on, moreover, in due course, eventually</p>	<p>Year 5 Word Lists used</p>	<p>Year 6 Word Lists used</p>
	<p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use spaces to separate words. • Begin to use full stops. • Begin to use exclamation marks. • Begin to use question marks • Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. • Read words with contractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. • Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. • Commas after fronted adverbials. • Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate all previous learning. • Brackets • Dashes • Colons • Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.
	<p>Word Classes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun</u> What a noun is. Regular plural nouns with ‘er’ • <u>Verbs</u> Third person, first person singular. Ending added to verbs where there is change to root. Simple past tense ‘ed’ • <u>Adjectives</u> Add ‘er’ and ‘est’ to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Join words and sentences using and/then. • <u>Tense</u> Simple past tense ‘ed’. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun Form</u> nouns using suffixes and compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add ‘es’ to nouns. • <u>Verbs</u> Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add ‘es’, ‘ed’ and ‘ing’ to verbs. • <u>Adjectives</u> Add ‘er’ and ‘est’ to adjectives where no change is needed to root word. • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Subordination – when, if, that, because Coordination – or, and, but. • <u>Tense</u> Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. • <u>Adverbs</u> ‘ly’ added to adjective to form adverb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun Form</u> nouns using prefixes. Nouns and pronouns used to avoid repetition. • <u>Verbs</u> Present perfect forms of verbs instead of ‘the’ • <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives. • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Express time and cause (when, so, before, after, while, because) • <u>Tense</u> Correct and consistent use of past and present tense. • <u>Adverbs</u> Introduce/revise adverbs. Express time and cause; then, next, soon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. • <u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs. • <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives. • <u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense. • <u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun</u> Locate and identify expanded noun phrases. • <u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. • <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives. • <u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre. • <u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Noun</u> Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. • <u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify. • <u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives • <u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives. • <u>Tense Change</u> tense according to features of the genre. • <u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials.

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Instructions	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence. Written in the imperative e.g. sift the flour. Use of numbers or bullet points to signal order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A goal is outlined – a statement about what is to be achieved. Written in sequenced steps to achieve the goal. Diagrams and illustrations are used to make the process clearer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly. Organised into clear points denoted by time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of ingredients and equipment needed are outlined clearly. Sentences include precautionary advice e.g. Be careful not to over whisk as it will turn into butter. Friendly tips/suggestions are included to heighten the engagement. e.g. This dish is served best with a dash of nutmeg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate work from previous learning. Can write accurate instructions for complicated processes. Can write imaginative instructions using flair and humour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate work from previous learning.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. Imperative verbs start sentences e.g. spread, slice, cut. Sentences do not include pronouns and are written impersonally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperative verbs are used to begin sentences. Use simple adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. long stick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Adverbials e.g. When the glue dries, attach the paperclip. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the pastry cooks... As the sauce thickens... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence length varied e.g short/long. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally. Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. If the temperature gets too high... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The golden pastry can be decorated with smaller pastry petals. Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of overcooking...
	Useful vocabulary	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 First Next After Cut Move Fold Stir Colour Paint	First of all To start with Firstly Lastly Finally Carefully Gently Slowly Softly	Afterwards After that To begin with Begin by Secondly The next step is to With a slow movement With a quick pull Try to	Continue by... Carry on... Do this until... Stop when... When you have done this... Try not to.. Avoid..	Don't forget to.. Be careful of... Don't worry about... Concentrate on... At this point...	Whilst that is... Focus on... Try to make sure that... When you do, don't.. I would suggest... Many people at this stage...
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One		Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Letters	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense. Main ideas organized in groups. Using sequencing techniques – time related words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Points about the visit/issue Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place. Topic sentences. Some letter layout features included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas. All letter layout features included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed introduction and conclusion using all the letter layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritized information. Purpose of letter clear and transparent for reader. Formal language used throughout to engage the reader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter well constructed that answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences using simple pronouns and connectives. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject/verb sentences e.g. I think... We want... Some modal verbs introduced e.g. would, could, should. Use simple adverbs e.g. yesterday, today. Use simple noun phrases e.g. red shoe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park... As we arrived... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry... The tiger, that was pacing... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials used to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of your actions... Complex noun phrases used to add detail Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Useful vocabulary	Dear From I like I went I saw It was My favourite	They were There was Next Then First After And, but, so, when	And, then, but, so, when. Dear Mr/Mrs.. Dear Sir/Madam.. Yours Sincerely Yours faithfully Later Afterwards After that Eventually I would like to... We felt...	While, if, as, when. I would like to inform you that... It has come to my attention that... Thank you for... I hope that...	As I stated earlier... Referring to... This is an unfortunate... It is with regret... I would be grateful if... It is with regret that... I look forward to hearing from you in due course. Use modal verbs to hint future action or possibilities e.g. should, would, could.	I appreciate... Whilst we were waiting... Your concern... Until this is resolved... Despite speaking to the duty manager... This is a disgrace... Unfortunately... Many other people also... I am delighted to inform you that...	Please do not hesitate to contact me... An early response would be greatly appreciated... Please accept my... I wish to express... The impact of... Despite continued efforts... Subsequently...
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use question marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Recount & Diary	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideas grouped together in time sequence.• Written in first person.• Written in the past tense.• Focused on individual or group participants e.g. I, we	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief introduction and conclusion.• Written in the past tense e.g. I went...• I saw...• Main ideas organized in groups.• Ideas organized in chronological order using connectives that signal time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear introduction.• Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events. A closing statement to summarise the overall impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear introduction and conclusion.• Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next.• Paragraphs organized correctly around key events.• Elaboration is used to reveal the writer’s emotions and responses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response.• Description of events are detailed and engaging.• The information is organized chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response.• Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer’s perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report is well constructed and answers the readers questions.• The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.• Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. quickly, slowly.• Use simple noun phrases e.g. large tiger.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 we arrived, the tour guide gave us a chocolate bar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sealion show...• Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile,• Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.• Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.• Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sentence length varied e.g short/long.• Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure.• Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end.• Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally• Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.• Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of their actions...• Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.• Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Useful vocabulary	First Next After Finally The best part was The worst part was I liked I didn’t like	Afterwards After that When Suddenly Just then Next Much later I found it interesting when I found it boring when I didn’t expect	Last week During our school trip Soon Meanwhile To begin with I was pleased that I didn’t expect that It was difficult to	Later on... Before long.. At that very moment.. At precisely... When this was complete... I was gripped by.. I felt overwhelmed when.. I was personally affected by... This has changed how I feel about	As it happened As a result of Consequently Subsequently Unlike the rest of the group, I felt... In a flash.. Presently Meanwhile In conclusion The experience overall..	They are unusually They are rarely They are never.. They are very... Generally Be careful if you Frequently they... I will attempt to... This article will frame... It can be difficult to... Each paragraph... More than half Less then half...

Explanations & KS2 Science conclusions

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped together in time sequence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct choice and use of present tense or past tense throughout writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of paragraphs as a way to group related information Headings and subheadings to aid presentation and guide the reader Use of present perfect instead of simple past (it has grown over two years rather than it grew over two years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme e.g. use the first paragraph to introduce what you will be explaining. Organise following paragraphs according to the stages of the process. Conclude by addressing the reader. Appropriate choice of pronoun (person or possessive) or noun, within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. Decide on an appropriate balance between nouns and pronouns to aid clarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (then, after, that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs o repetition of a word or phrase o use of a wider range of adverbials o ellipsis ☐ Use of a range of layout devices to structure text o headings & subheadings o columns & bullet points o tables & diagrams
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. Third Person Oral rehearsal of sentence structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions of sentence type: statement, command, exclamation or question explore titles of explanations texts and identify that they usually begin with 'how' or 'why' write general statements to introduce topics being explained e.g. In the winter some animals hibernate Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (use of adjectives before the noun or preposition phrase after the noun) e.g some hibernating animals, the adult male frog in the pond Use of coordinating (and, or, but) and subordinating conjunctions (when, if, that, because) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of prepositions (during, in, because of, before, after),) to express time, cause and place e.g. Hedgehogs make their nests under hedges and at the base of tree trunks. Hedgehogs build up their stores of fat during autumn. Use of adverbs to express time, place and cause (then, next, soon, therefore) e.g. to show sequence, first, then, after that, finally Use of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions (when, while, after, because, soon, while) to express time and cause e.g.' ...because the temperature begins to drop', '...so the hedgehog looks for a safe place to sleep.' Formation of subordinate clauses using subordinating conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Us a wider range of subordinating conjunctions Noun phrases further expanded by adding adjectives and prepositions to modify the noun (e.g. When an animal dies, the soft part of the animal rots away. Millions of years later, the rock surrounding the skeleton rises to the Earth's surface) Use of preposition phrases, subordinate clauses and noun phrases as fronted adverbials to indicate time, place, manner or frequency e.g. Millions of years later,... , When an animal or plant dies..., Consequently,... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun e.g. use relative clauses to add an extra layer of information, Use of modal verbs to indicate degree of certainty Precise use of preposition phrases, subordinate clauses and noun phrases as adverbials to indicate time, place, manner or frequency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of their actions... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use question marks. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of all KS1 punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis ☐ Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of semi colon, colon or dash dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use of bullets, colons & semicolons to punctuate lists

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Non-Chronological Reports	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped together for similarity. Attempts at third person writing. e.g. The man was run over. Written in the appropriate tense. e.g. Sparrow's nest... Dinosaurs were... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the appropriate tense. e.g. Sparrow's nest... Dinosaurs were... . Main ideas organized in groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Organised into paragraphs shaped around a key topic sentence. Use of sub-headings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas. Sub-headings are used to organize information. E.g. Qualities, body parts, behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed introduction and conclusion using all the layout features. Description of the phenomenon is technical and accurate. Generalized sentences are used to categorise and sort information for the reader Purpose of the report is to inform the reader and to describe the way things are. Formal and technical language used throughout to engage the reader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large tiger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the caterpillar makes a cocoon... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation sentence structures e.g. While the eggs hatch female penguins ... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Sentences build from a general idea to more specific. Use technical vocabulary to show the reader the writer's expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence length varied e.g. short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. The eggs were removed from the beach. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writers position e.g. As a consequence of their actions... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Useful vocabulary	<p>____ are...</p> <p>____ is...</p> <p>They are...</p> <p>The different...</p> <p>This is a ____</p> <p>There are ____</p> <p>These can be grouped ____</p>	<p>They like to</p> <p>They can</p> <p>It can</p> <p>Like many</p> <p>I am going to</p> <p>There are two sorts of</p> <p>They live in</p> <p>The ____ have but the ____ have ____</p>	<p>The following report</p> <p>They don't</p> <p>It doesn't</p> <p>Sometimes</p> <p>Often</p> <p>Mos</p>	<p>This report will</p> <p>The following Information</p> <p>Usually</p> <p>Normally</p> <p>Even though</p> <p>Despite the fact</p> <p>As a rule</p>	<p>The purpose of this report/article is to..</p> <p>The information presented will...</p> <p>Some experts believe...</p> <p>This article is designed to</p> <p>Many specialists consider</p> <p>Firstly I will...</p> <p>It can be difficult ____ will enable you to understand.</p> <p>Unlike Despite Although Like man</p>	<p>They are unusually</p> <p>They are rarely</p> <p>They are never..</p> <p>They are very...</p> <p>Generally</p> <p>Be careful if you</p> <p>Frequently they...</p> <p>I will attempt to...</p> <p>This article will frame...</p> <p>It can be difficult to...</p> <p>Each paragraph...</p> <p>More than half</p> <p>Less then half...</p>
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of all KS1 punctuation Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate previous learning Brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis ☐ Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One		Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Newspaper Reports	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped in sentences in time sequence. Attempts at third person writing. e.g. The man was run over. Beginning describes what happened 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense. Main ideas organised in groups. Using sequencing techniques – time related words. A photo with a caption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Points about the visit/issue Organised into paragraphs denoted by time/place. Topic sentences. Some newspaper layout features included. A bold eye-catching headline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the newspaper. Who, what, where, when and why information is clear to orientate the reader. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. All newspaper layout features included. Bold eye-catching headline which includes alliteration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed introduction and conclusion using all the newspaper's layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information into columns. Subheadings are used as an organisational device. Formal language used throughout to engage the reader. Quotations are succinct/emotive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspapers well constructed that answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply. Headlines include puns.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 shoe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs can/will Adverbials e.g. As the police arrived, the crowd scattered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the witness was distracted... As the police arrived... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry... The tiger, that was pacing... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action. 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 the accident... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. the dilapidated fencing around the enclosure was extremely dangerous. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Useful vocabulary	On Monday... The accident... People felt... Happened Angry Upset First Next After When	Then So But It was...	It was a terrible... The scene was... Many passers by... Some children were... Shocking Awful Amazing Incredible Afterwards	While, if, as, when Witnesses felt... He reported that... He also claimed that... She went on to state that... He continued by.. Hours later Unfortunately Fortunately	John Smith (64), a retired community officer said... Within minutes... The school confirmed that... She claimed that.. He continued by informing us that... Police were...	Until this is resolved... Unfortunately... Chaos ensued... Many panicked when... He disputed... She refused to accept that... The parents agreed that... Witnesses... Pupils emphasized... They spoke to... In addition to this...	The impact of... Despite continued efforts... Subsequently... The appointed spokesman... In addition... Mrs Hedges emphasized... Tragic... Crisis situation Epic proportions... Many parents refused to accept... The horror... Politicians also spoke of how...
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Persuasion	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas are grouped together for similarity. Writes in first person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense. Main ideas organised in groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organize texts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park... As we arrived... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry... The tiger, that was pacing... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. haven't you always longed for a...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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...
	Useful vocabulary	<p>It was Brilliant Best Exciting The most Super Fantastic Great It will Now you can Try</p>	<p>The biggest The greatest The longest The tallest I think that I believe that Extraordinary Remarkable</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>I believe that 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 In summary The evidence presented... Have you ever thought about...? Do you think that..? Fed up with...</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 Unmissable You will be... Don't.. Take a moment to... Isn't it time to...? Worried about...</p>
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Balanced Argument/ Comparison	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas are grouped together for similarity. Writes in first person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written with an impersonal style Main ideas organised in groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Points about subject/issue Organised into paragraphs Sub-heading used to organise texts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between key ideas in the letter. Paragraphs organised correctly into key ideas. Subheading Topic sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument or layout features. Paragraphs developed with prioritised information. Both view points are transparent for reader. Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, last week Use simple noun phrases e.g. angry mum Uses rhetorical questions. Uses ambitious adjectives to grab the reader's attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple sentences with extra description. Some complex sentences using when, if, as etc. Tense consistent e.g. modal verbs could/might 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park... As we arrived... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry... The angry mob, who had broken the barricade... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. More complicated rhetorical questions e.g. Have you ever considered the impact of...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 statements are used to change the reader's opinion. E.g. you will never need to... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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...
	Useful vocabulary	but because some people like... some people feel... some people believe... other people like... other people feel... other people believe...	I am going to... In fact... It seems... To sum this up... The opposite view of this is... Not everyone agrees with this...	I will begin by... Maybe... Firstly... Many people are concerned that... I wonder... Sometimes It could be argued that... Therefore... My overall feeling/opinion is... An example of this is... It is clear that...	This piece of writing will... ...feel convinced... I intend to... On the other hand... In addition... It is surprising that... On balance... Finally I would like to add... My next point concerns... Furthermore Having looked at both sides, I think...because... Having considered the arguments for and against... Whilst...	It strikes me that... My intention is to... To do this I will... As I see it... It appears to me... Naturally... It is precisely because... Subsequently... Doubtless... Nevertheless... In stark contrast... Contrary to this position... It would seem logical... Let us consider the impact... In conclusion... The evidence presented leads me to conclude...	I will present.. Following that I will... One argument for this is that... ...fundamentally flawed... ...an easy answer that avoids... I would counter this view.... It seems plausible to... Moreover... In point of fact... The evidence I would use to support this is... It surprises me that... It is my conviction... Finally I would like to add... Even though there has been a long history of activists...
	Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use spaces to separate words. Begin to use full stops. Begin to use exclamation marks. Capital letters for start of sentence, names, personal pronouns. Read words with contractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce possessive apostrophes for plural nouns. Introduce inverted commas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession. Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all previous learning. Brackets Dashes Colons Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Biography	Text Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas grouped together in time sequence. Written in first person. Written in the past tense. Focused on individual or group participants e.g. I, we 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief introduction and conclusion. Written in the past tense e.g. He went... She travelled Main ideas organised in groups. Ideas organised in chronological order using connectives that signal time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction. Organised into paragraphs shaped around key events. A closing statement to summarise the overall impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear introduction and conclusion. Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next. Paragraphs organised correctly around key events. Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed introduction and conclusion including elaborated personal response. Description of events are detailed and engaging. The information is organised chronologically with clear signals to the reader about time, place and personal response. Purpose of the recount an experience revealing the writer's perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.
	Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple connectives are used to construct simple sentences e.g. and, but, then, so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. quickly, slowly. Use simple noun phrases e.g. large crowd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 she arrived at the scene, the doctors told her exactly what happened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sealion show... Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, ... Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely. Sentences build from a general idea to more specific. Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to.... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence length varied e.g. short/long. Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. Giraffes left the enclosure. Wide range of subordinate connectives e.g. whilst, until, despite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb forms are controlled controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wild life funds come to an end. Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. Fronted adverbials use to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions... Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen. Prepositional phrases used cleverly. e.g. In the event of a fire...
	Useful vocabulary	First Next After Finally When he/she was born... When he/she was five years old... An interesting thing about... A fact about... He/she will be remembered for...	As a child As a teenager... At a young age... Many years later... One of the interesting things about...was... In my view... His/Her life was... I believe... He/She was He/She became...	During his/her early life... Soon afterwards... Sometimes he... Strangely... One of the most remarkable facts about... His/her greatest achievement was...	In his /her early years... By the time he/she had... In his/ her final years... What is clear is that... Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community, In many ways it wasn't until... He/She might have been... His/Her one regret was that...	In (insert year) at the age of.....he/she... The time came for... In his/her later years... Once he/she had... Nobody is sure why... In spite of... His/Her lasting legacy is that...	They are unusually They are rarely They are never... They are very... Generally Be careful if you Frequently they... I will attempt to... This article will frame... It can be difficult to... Each paragraph... More than Half Less than half...