



West Dean CE Primary School Ingredients to make our Writing even more Amazing!



Ingredients		What the ingredients need to do	Examples
good structure		Introduction/scene setting/action/dilemma/resolution/conclusion?	
creating atmosphere and conveying emotion		Helping your reader to know where the writing is set, to make the writer feel a certain way and to believe you	Later that evening, when the crescent moon was visible behind the spindly wintry branches and the creaks of the de-hinged door masked the whimpers of the frightened kittens, the long shadow began to move silently towards them.
dialogue to convey character and advance the action		Conversations which have inverted commas and add information about the character or what is happening	With her chest puffed out in self-importance, she boasted, "I will never lose in ANY game of Bungle Speed." Eventually the contagious giggles died down. "The game" chuckled Sarah, "is called Jungle Speed!"
vocabulary and grammar suitable for the formality required		The main piece of writing may be quite formal but the dialogue may be informal when a character is speaking, for example.	Surrounded by the miserable debris of the house-wrecking chaos, John exclaimed, "I ain't never gonna leave that bird cage open no more!"
range of cohesive devices*, eg adverbials,		add structure and define time help to stick the writing together in an order which we can follow	Suddenly, soon, all of a sudden, slowly, gently, with hesitation, eventually, finally, later, earlier that day, after the sun had gone down,
	passive verbs	The subject might not be stated. We may not know who has 'done' the verb! If we do know who has done it, the sentence tells us this with 'by'.	She was planted in the mud. It was ruined. The man had been questioned by the gruff police investigator. The old man was knocked over by the lumbering truck. The passport will be stamped by the lady.
	modal verbs	Adds something to the main verb: doubt, possibility, future possibility, speculation or obligation	Couldn't, wouldn't, shouldn't, could have, should have, would have (NOT 'of'), might have, must get, may be, may I come in? had to, will have been,
variety of clause structures, varying their position within the sentence	Subordinate clause	Complex sentences where the order of the clause/parts varies. Some clauses are at the start, middle or end of the sentence, marked usually with commas.	Her mother, now whimpering , placed it gently in Anna's outstretched hands.
	Fronted subordinate clause		Before she knew it , they were surrounded by....
	Relative clause		Who had long hair, which was fastened hastily to the lamp-post, that had withered away from neglect,



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adverbs	which add detail, qualification and precision.	Describing words which tell us how something is happening	Clearly, loudly, frantically, shakily, gleefully, tearfully,
preposition phrases		Words which often tell us where or when things happen in relation to one another.	Due to, together with, on top of, full of, in spite of, out of, speak about, talk to, rely on, give to, inside, towards, at, in, along, at, on, in, before, after,
expanded noun phrases		Words and phrases which describe something. Adjectives and nouns.	Rectangular box wrapped in mud coloured, crusty paper . His ocean-blue eyes sparkled with mischief.
Preposition and abstract noun		Prepositions attached to things we cannot touch/see etc.	In amazement, with bewilderment, full of concern,
 inverted commas commas for clarity		'xxxxx' used to explain how we might say something	...sometimes called the 'wrecking ball',
 punctuation for parenthesis (brackets)		Brackets can enclose words which could be left out of a sentence but add meaning. Think of the punctuation of the text inside the bracket being inside and the punctuation of the writing outside the bracket. There is often no need for further punctuation.	The wooded area (see map below) is about a mile in area. It's so exciting (a little bit naughty too!) that everyone will want to have a go.
semi-colons 		; useful when comparing or contrasting two things, in two clauses, which could stand alone as sentences themselves. It is used to replace a full stop if it makes the meaning clearer. It can also separate things in a complicated list.	The engine roared into life; the propellers began to turn; the plane was ready for take-off. I don't like jam; I prefer Nutella. The holiday was a disaster: the roads were busy; the caravan was filthy and damp; the weather was miserable; and they all fell ill with chicken-pox.
 dashes		Before and after a comment which interrupts a sentence To separate of additional information	Now children - Lucas, take your hands out of your pockets! - walk sensibly back to class. Boots and shoes - all shapes, sizes and colours - tumbled out.
 colons		:before a list, explanation or reason Between two main clauses in a sentence where they are connected.	I used three colours: red, blue and yellow. I decided not to go: the weather forecast looked awful. Be patient: the show is due to start in three minutes.
hyphens		Separates some common compound words Between two words which we stick together to make an adjective before a noun. (There is no hyphen if we add the words after the noun)	great-grandmother, re-elect, I gazed out over the ocean-blue sea. The sea was ocean blue. It was a last-minute rush. It was all rather last minute.

Legible, fluent and quick handwriting

Spell most words correctly (Y5 & 6)

