

‘UP-STAGE’ YOUR WRITING

Name:	Date:	Class: UKS2
Text Type: Newspaper Report		
1.	Text features:	Colour
	a) Written in the past tense: (<i>said, was, told, saw etc</i>) b) Written in the third person: (<i>he, she, they, his, her</i>) c) Headline, lead paragraph, more details, sources.	
2.	Text Structure and Organisation	Colour
	Title: Headline, the main idea – short, catchy, not necessarily a sentence, might use abbreviation, alliteration or puns (double meaning for humour).	
	Paragraph 1: Lead paragraph The main facts, the report in brief. One or two short sentences which encapsulate the story and attempt to hook the reader. Must include: who, what, when, why or how?	
	Paragraph 2: Main paragraph Essentially a repeat of paragraph 1 but with more details in order to create empathy. More details of who, what, when, why and where: (names and ages of those involved, actual times, place names etc).	
	Paragraph 3: Main paragraph More details including reactions.	
	Paragraph 4: Sources Comments, quotes reactions by witnesses, the people involved or experts about the events	
	Additional Information: Illustrations (<i>if they help</i>) a) Photographs b) Pictures c) Maps d) Drawings	
3.	VCOP	Colour
	Vocabulary: <i>article, reporter, photographer, eye-witness, by-stander, on-looker, innocent, guilty, victim, brave, hero, commented, incident, accident, injured, dangerous, tragedy, spectacular, escaped, police, ambulance, fire brigade</i> Openers: To signal time and sequence: <i>Yesterday..., It started..., At first..., Soon..., Then..., Next..., Later..., Eventually..., At last..., Finally...,</i> For dramatic effect: <i>Fortunately..., Unfortunately..., Unbelievably..., Remarkably , Luckily..., Happily..., Sadly..., Tragically..., Suddenly..., Despite..., Eventually...,</i> CONNECTIVES for Cause and effect: <i>so, so that, because, therefore, since, consequently</i> Contrast and comparison: <i>but, however, although, despite, nevertheless</i>	
4.	SPAG	Colour
	Grammar: a) Consistent use of tenses b) Correct subject-verb agreement c) Use perfect form of verbs d) Use expanded noun phrases e) Use modal verbs or adverbs f) Use relative clauses g) Use passive verbs h) Proof-read for SPAG Punctuation: a) commas or hyphens to avoid confusion b) brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis c) semi colons, colons or dashes d) colon to introduce a list e) ellipses f) bullet points	
5.	WILF/Personal Targets	Colour