

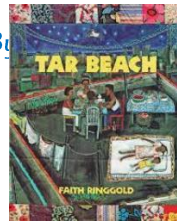
# Year 4 Doves

## English

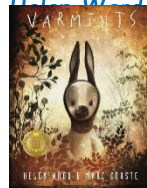
### Autumn 1



### Tar Beach



### Varmints



### Playscript

A playscript is a piece of writing that is written for the stage. Within a playscript, there are characters and acts split into individual scenes that are acted. Playscripts contain different features to prose or poetry. They're written in a totally different format which is mainly dialogue. Any description is added in stage directions, but usually only to inform actors how their character should be behaving. It also informs set designers and directors how the stage should look.

#### Features:

- Names of characters are on the left-hand side and in bold.
- A new line is begun for each character speaking.
- A colon is used between the name of the character and the dialogue.
- No speech marks are used.
- Stage directions are given in brackets or written in italics.
- Scenes are where the action takes place, like chapters in a book.

#### Useful Website for home Learning:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ob2ARJ2cx\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ob2ARJ2cx_4)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>ambition</b>	Strong desire to achieve a particular goal.
<b>apartment</b>	Rooms for living in, especially on upper floors of a building. Flat.
<b>cityscape</b>	View of a city.
<b>controversial</b>	Something that causes much discussion, disagreement, or argument.
<b>courageous</b>	Showing bravery or courage.
<b>dystopian</b>	Imagined world or society where people live in fear.
<b>emotion</b>	A conscious mental reaction.
<b>emotive</b>	Appealing to or expressing emotion.
<b>environment</b>	Surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operate.
<b>freedom</b>	The right to do or say what you like.
<b>habitat</b>	Place where an organism makes its home.
<b>imagery</b>	Language that stimulates the reader's senses.
<b>justify</b>	To provide or be a good reason for
<b>liberty</b>	Freedom to live as you wish or go where you want
<b>metaphor</b>	Describes something by saying it's something else.
<b>oppression</b>	People are ruled in an unfair, cruel way and prevented from having freedom.
<b>personification</b>	Describing by giving human qualities: e.g. The leaves danced.
<b>stark contrast</b>	When two things are very different from each other in a way that is very obvious.
<b>urban</b>	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.

### Explanation

Explanation texts are non-fiction pieces of writing that explain a process. They might tell you how or why something happens, or give information on how to do something. Some examples are: information books, leaflets, recipes.

#### Structure and Key Features

Explanation text is usually written in the present tense.

Formal to-the-point language that sticks to the topic.

Sections of text can be separated with headings and sub-headings to make the text easy to understand and to retrieve specific information.

Pictures and diagrams with labels are often added.

Chronological order.

Time conjunctions.

Numbered bullet points.

Useful Website for home Learning: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks1-ks2-how-to-write-an-explanation/zh2kjhv>

**Figurative Language:** Figurative language is the use of non-literal phrases or words to create further meaning in writing or speech. Writing in this way creates a vivid picture in the mind of your reader! e.g: Lucy swims like a fish. (simile)  
The sky is a blanket of diamonds. (metaphor)  
The bony fingers of the tree in winter. (personification)

**Similes and Metaphors:** These are figurative descriptive devices but it can be tricky to know the difference! Similes use "like a" or "as .... as" to compare.  
e.g. He moved like a mouse / He was as quiet as a mouse.  
Metaphors describe by saying the thing being described is something else.  
e.g. My brother is a little monkey.