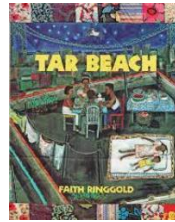


# Year 4 Red Kites

## English

### Autumn 1

#### Tar Beach



#### The Mermaid of Zennor



#### Recount

The purpose of writing a recount is to retell an encounter or an occasion that already happened in the past. We may write these to advise, entertain or to reflect and analyse. Writing a recount can focus on a single section of an event or retell the whole story.

##### Features:

- Written in chronological order (in the order that events happened).
- Written in the first person (diaries and letters).
- Written in the past tense.
- Use time connectives (words that join phrases or sentences together to help us understand when something is happening).

#### Legend

A legend is usually based on a true event in the past. However, the story may have changed over time to take on some special 'mythical' features. Legends usually have a real hero at the centre of the story and they are often set in fantastic places. The story will have been passed on from person to person, sometimes over a very long period of time.

##### Key Features:

- A setting in the distant past.
- Mortal and immortal characters.
- A brave hero or heroine.
- An explanation for how something started.
- A monster or complex task the hero or heroine has to overcome.
- Dialogue to advance the action.
- Expanded noun phrases and adverbs to add detail.

#### Informal Letters

An informal letter is the type of letter you would write to someone you know, for example a friend or family member. They're written in a style that is more friendly and familiar in comparison to a formal letter which follows strict rules about layout and style. Informal letters are more flexible when it comes to following these rules and can take on many different forms.

- A friendly opening and close.
- A date.
- Informal and chatty language.
- Written in first person.
- Addresses of the sender and recipient (depending on the type of letter)

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>cromlechs</b>	A Gaelic word that could mean a stone structure or stone circle.
<b>environment</b>	Surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operate.
<b>Gaelic</b>	The language of Ireland that has been spoken since before English.
<b>granite</b>	Course-grained igneous rock.
<b>keening</b>	Wailing cry, often for the dead.
<b>imagery</b>	Language that stimulates the reader's senses.
<b>merfolk</b>	Legendary water-dwelling, human-like beings.
<b>merrymaid</b>	Another word for a mermaid.
<b>perspective</b>	To view an event from another point of view.
<b>personification</b>	Describing by giving human qualities: e.g. The leaves danced.
<b>plural</b>	More than one.
<b>singular</b>	Means one, as opposed to plural which means more than one.
<b>urban</b>	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.
<b>Zennor</b>	Cornish coastal village, near Land's End.

**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)