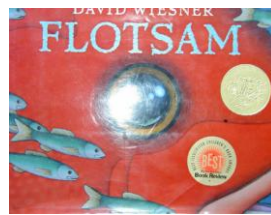


# Year 3 Magpies

## English

### Summer 1

## Flotsam



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>coordinating conjunction</b>	FANBOYS- For, and, not, but, or, yet, so
<b>dialogue</b>	A conversation or speech that is written down as part of a piece of narrative text
<b>direct speech</b>	Where the exact words spoken are represented and shown in inverted commas
<b>inverted commas</b>	Punctuation marks - “ ” - used to demarcate direct speech in a sentence.
<b>prefix</b>	A letter or group of letters, for example, 'un-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the prefix 'un-' is added to 'happy' to form 'unhappy.'
<b>subordinating conjunction</b>	ISAWAWABUB- If, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because
<b>suffix</b>	A letter or group of letters, for example, 'less-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the suffix 'less' is added to 'hope' to form 'hopeless.'
<b>Flotsam</b>	
<b>barnacle</b>	A sea creature with a hard shell that attaches very firmly to things under water.
<b>craggy</b>	uneven, rough, and jagged
<b>encrusted</b>	to be covered in
<b>flotsam</b>	the wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on or washed up by the sea
<b>instant</b>	happening or coming immediately
<b>mottled</b>	marked with spots or smears of colour
<b>plunging</b>	falling steeply
<b>speckled</b>	covered or marked with a large number of small spots or patches of colour

**Diary Entries** are a form of recount in which the writer explains what has happened to them.

- Start with “Dear Diary”.
- Describe the places where events happen.
- Write in the past tense.
- Use first person pronouns like I, my, me and we, to show that events happened to you.
- Talk about what you felt or thought when each event happened.

## Paragraphing- TiPToP

Start a new paragraph where there is a change in:

- TIME
- PLACE
- TOPIC
- PERSON/SPEAKER

## Persuasive letter

Persuasive letters are usually addressed to someone with the authority to make change happen and are structured as a list of arguments with explanations, factual evidence and persuasive language included.

### Features of a persuasive letter

- Title implies a point of view. E.g. Dogs are better pets than cats.
- Formal language
- An opening sentence that hooks the reader and explains why you are writing.
- Includes an introduction, paragraphs explaining a point each and a conclusion.
- Each point has an explanation and evidence to support it.
- Includes emotive language, such as ‘Everyone would be ecstatic if...’
- Includes rhetorical questions, such as ‘Are we supposed to just sit back...?’
- Includes exaggeration, such as ‘It would be a tragedy if...’
- Includes flattery, such as ‘I’m sure that you have noticed...’
- Includes a conclusion that summarises the main point and reiterates the opinion.
- Finishes with ‘Yours faithfully’ if you don’t know the recipient or ‘Yours sincerely’ if you do know the recipient.

**Non chronological reports** are often referred to as information texts as they give factual information about the topic or event.

- Use short factual sentences.
- Use headings and subheadings.
- Tempt the reader to make them think,
- Use simple clear titles,
- Use diagrams and captions to help explain interesting facts.
- Information grouped into paragraphs.
- Written in the present tense, unless the report is historical.
- Third person
- Formal tone
- Clear conclusion