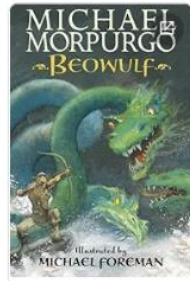


# Year 5 Merlins

## English

### Summer 1

#### Beowulf



#### Recount

Written in chronological order (in the order that events happened).

Written in the "first person" (I, me, we)

Opening paragraph includes: When? Who? What? Where?

Time conjunctions: words that join phrases or sentences together to help us understand when something is happening, e.g. in the morning, later, meanwhile.

Past tense

Powerful verbs

Details to add interest for reader

#### Formal Letter

Sender's address

Address of the recipient

Greeting – if you don't know the recipient: 'Dear Sir/Madam' or if you know the recipient: 'Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss Introduction.

Formal sentence starters – 'I am writing to inform you' / 'I would like to express'.

Details organised into paragraphs.

A conclusion saying what needs to happen next.

Signing off – if you don't know the recipient: 'yours faithfully', or if you do know the recipient: 'yours sincerely'

Your name at the end.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Anglo-Saxon	Group who inhabited England in the Early Middle Ages.
artefact	An object of cultural or historical interest.
barrow	Ancient burial mound. Sometimes called a tumulus.
Beowulf	Hero who fights the monster Grendel, Grendel's mother, and a fire-breathing dragon.
Danes	Viking invaders of the British Isles.
Geats	A member of a Scandinavian people of southern Sweden to which Beowulf belonged.
Grendel	Monstrous creature defeated by Beowulf.
harrow	Cause distress.
heroic	Brave or determined.
Hrothgar	Danish king from Beowulf.
infamous	Well known for some bad quality or deed.
legend	A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but not authenticated.
manuscript	A book or document written by hand.
origin	The point or place where something begins.
purge	Rid someone or something of an unwanted quality, condition, or feeling.
stricken	Seriously affected by an undesirable condition or unpleasant feeling.
Thane	A man who held land granted by the king or military nobleman.
war-dress	Battledress worn by soldiers.
woe	Great sorrow or distress.

#### Paragraphing

##### TiPToP

Start a new paragraph when there is a change in:

Time

Place

Topic

Person/Speaker

#### Instructions

Title - tells the reader what they are making or doing.

What you will need - this could be ingredients (for a recipe) or tools.

Chronological Order - write the instructions in the order in which they need to be completed. Number the instructions to make the order clear.

Imperative verbs - 'bossy' or commanding verbs (mix, stir, drill.)

Time conjunctions - these can introduce the individual instructions and help order each step. (Firstly, next, then.)

Adverbs – give detail and describe how something should be done. (Gently, quickly)

Detail/adjectives – use adjectives to make the instructions even clearer to the reader. (small pieces, screw the bolt in so it is tight.)

#### Discursive Texts

A balanced view, where both sides of the argument should be addressed.

Written in the 3rd person.

Written in an objective and unbiased manner, using a formal tone.

Includes factual information and supporting evidence (such as statistics) which will justify your arguments.

Summarised information and a closing statement at the end.