

Year 5 - Nightjars

English

Autumn 1

Formal Letters of Application Narrative Story 500 Word Competition

	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Formal Letters of Application	curriculum vitae	Written record of education and previous job experience.
	genuine	Exactly what it appears to be; not artificial or fake.
	parenthesis	A word, phrase or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra information.
	proven	Tested and shown to be true.
	punctual	On time, not late.
	rule of three	A persuasive technique where three words, phrases or ideas are grouped together to make a point more engaging or memorable.
	reliable	Dependable, trustworthy, and consistent.
	vacancy	A job that is available for someone to do.
500 Word Narrative Story	atmosphere	The feeling or mood that a writer creates for the reader.
	anticipation	The feeling a reader gets when they are waiting for something to happen next.
	curious	Eager to learn or know something, inquisitive, or unusual.
	hesitant	Unsure, pausing, or slow to act due to feeling doubtful, nervous or uncertain.
	ominous	Giving a sign that something bad, threatening, or unpleasant is going to happen.
	remarkable	Unusual, extraordinary, or excellent.
	revelation	Making a secret or hidden fact known to others.
	significant	Important or noticeable.
	suspense	Feeling excited or uncertain while waiting to find out what happens next
	vulnerable	Easily hurt, harmed, or attacked, whether physically or emotionally.

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)

500 word narrative story competition top tips:

The Hook:

The beginning of your story needs to hook the reader from the very first line. Try to create a dramatic opening that will make readers want to carry on reading to find out what happens.

Show, don't tell:

As you write your story, think about what you want the reader to see. Choose details that help the reader to imagine the action. It can be more powerful to show how a character is feeling through descriptive details rather than telling them directly. e.g. "A tear ran down Alice's face" works better than "Alice was sad".

Craft the perfect ending:

This is where you need to wrap up the plot of your story. Whether it's sad, scary or strange, the ending you choose needs to leave the reader feeling satisfied that they have read a great story.

Make every word count:

Carefully select your vocabulary to have the most impact on your reader.

Formal Letters

Opening and closing correctly

To make a good impression, use the correct layout of addresses and date, use a title to address the recipient and sign off correctly.

e.g. Dear Ms McCarthy, Yours sincerely, Estelle Smith.

Structure the letter in paragraphs

Use paragraphs to provide structure that enables the reader to follow the development of the text, Group information within a paragraph around a theme. Write a new paragraph on a new line and leave a line between paragraphs.

First person perspective

Use pronouns I, we, our, mine, ours to show the letter is written from your own perspective and to make a personal connection.

Formal Language

Use formal language to show respect and professionalism towards someone we do not know. e.g. I trust that you will accept my school records as an alternative to a curriculum vitae.

Persuasive language and devices

Expand noun phrases, e.g. a genuine passion for education.

Adverbials to reinforce a point, e.g. Furthermore. I have frequently...

Rule of Three, e.g. punctual, hardworking and well-organised...