



Year Six Writing Bank

Punctuation	Language	Openers to connect whole text	Conjunctions to link parts of sentences	Sentence construction
Teaching finger spaces. Full stops Capital letters Question marks Commas for lists Commas after openers Commas for pauses Speech marks with full punctuation Exclamation marks Apostrophe – contractions and possession Dashes Ellipses Brackets Colons and semi-colons, including for marking independent clauses Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity How commas can be used to avoid ambiguity	Prepositions: up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, over, across, inside, outside, under, behind, above, along, before, between, after, next to, by the side of, in front of, during, through, throughout, at, underneath, since, towards, beneath, beyond, parallel to, adjacent to, vertically, horizontally Determiners: the, a, my, your, an, this, his, her, their, some, all, lots of, many, more, those, these Conditionals: could should would Alliteration Similes using ..like.. as Comparative/superlative adjectives Personification Empty words e.g. Someone, somewhere was out to get him ...	Once upon a time Early one morning First Then Next So Finally One day Soon Suddenly At that moment Eventually While If After After a while As As soon as Before Immediately Later When Whenever Without warning While / meanwhile Although However Unlike Most of all Consequently Despite Instead of Compared to Starters with prepositions e.g. Beyond the dark gloom of the cave, Zach saw the wizard move.	and until but because that then while when or so if after also as well unless apart from whereas although however nevertheless Terminology: Subject Object Active Passive Synonym Antonym Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi – colon Bullet points	Simple and compound sentences More complex sentences using conjunctions Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Repetition for rhythm:... he walked and he walked Repetition in description: ... a lean cat, a mean cat. Simple noun phrases (2 adjectives to describe a noun e.g. the scary, old woman.) Simple expanded noun phrases e.g. lots of money; plenty of dragons Noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases e.g. The scary, old woman with long curly hair) Descriptive lists. E.g. he wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat... Adverbial phrases e.g. At the end of the lane (used as a where starter) ‘Ing’ clauses as starters e.g. Grinning, he slipped the treasure into his bag. Question sentences e.g. What was it? Exclaimed sentences e.g. It was gone! Speech with verb e.g. ‘Hello’ she whispered, sweetly. Short sentences for impact. Expanded – ing clauses as openers e.g. Grinning maniacally, he slipped the treasure into his bag. Sentences reshaping techniques (lengthening or shortening sentences for meaning and/or effect). Stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) e.g. ‘Stop!’ he shouted, picking up the stick and running after the thief.

