



### BROADSTONE HALL PRIMARY WRITING TO PERSUADE PROGRESSION

	RECEPTION	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
PERSUADE				Advert Informal Letter Book blurb Informal letter Tourist leaflet	As Year 3 plus: Tourist leaflet Informal Letter	As Year 4 plus: Campaign / speech Persuasive letter – formal Advert	As Year 5 plus: Tourist leaflet Persuasive letter - formal Campaign
TEXT FEATURES				Use of 2 <sup>nd</sup> person Planned repetition Facts and statistics Adjectives for positive description Use of colour, text styles, layout and images in advertising Introduction to paragraphs as a way of grouping material. Headings/subheadings to aid presentation.	Use of paragraphs to organize round a theme  Appropriate choice of noun or pronoun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Hyperbole (exaggeration) Links to oracy especially for speeches Short sentences Lists of three	
GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE TEACHING				Imperative verbs /commands to convey urgency Expanded noun phrases to add detail and description Rhetorical questions to engage the reader Simple facts and statistic statements.  Expressing time place cause using conjunctions	Fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses, including as openers  Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives nouns and prepositions.	Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency. Adverbials to convey a sense of certainty. Short sentences for emphasis. Expanded facts and statistics or use of these for emphasis. Appropriate use of a wide range of sentence structures to retain interest or for effect. Relative clauses Parenthesis	Parenthesis Separating main clause with a subordinating clause. Commas to mark clauses and support the reader Use of the subjunctive form.
ADVERBIALS AND CONJUNCTIONS				Singular adverbs – Firstly, Next, Then, Finally  When, Before, After, Because, While, If, As, Therefore	Since, Although, In addition, However, Therefore, In conclusion, Furthermore, As a result	Furthermore, Consequently, Despite, Due to, For example, Unless, For, Nor, Yet	Surely, Vitaly, Crucially, Without hesitation, Rather, Whereas, In order to, Whenever, Whether, Even if,
PUNCTUATION				*Commas to mark subordinate clauses Use ? for rhetorical questions Use ! for exclamatory sentences Secure use of apostrophes for single possession Commas after one-word adverbs of manner or time	Commas after a subordinate clause to open Apostrophes to mark plural possession Commas after fronted adverbials	Secure use of commas to mark clauses, including opening subordinating clauses Brackets or dashes for emphasis or to expand with further details, facts and statistics	Range and careful selection of parenthesis Colons and semi colons to mark clauses Colons and semi colons to list features, attractions, or arguments Begin to use dash for emphasis Hyphens to avoid ambiguity  NB: Cross reference all coverage against KS2 TAF as required

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