

Y3/4 Explanation

Purpose

To explain why or how something happens
To explain cause and effect
To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Introduction – process – conclusion.
Causal conjunctions and time conjunctions are used to explain each step
Technical vocabulary is used to add detail
Present tense and present progressive

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

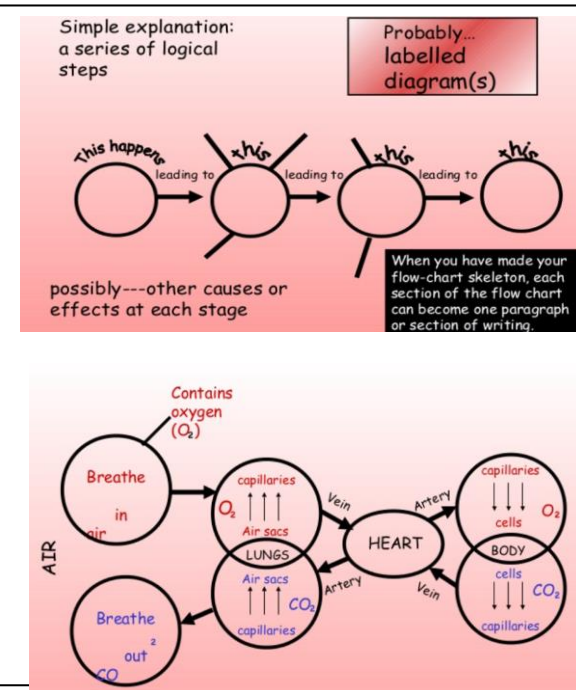
1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Explanation

Encyclopaedia entry – technical manual – science investigation – question and answer section

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
You have a clear introduction and conclusion.	
Your paragraphs are organised around a topic.	
You have included a description of the parts within the process.	
You include detailed paragraphs around the process and how or why it happens	
Your diagrams add extra detail	
You have used technical vocabulary	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded Noun Phases	...above the mountains, the rain...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the river</i> , there is a delta.
Subordinate Clause	<i>Although</i> the sun rarely shines, the water cycle continues.

Punctuation

Brackets	The rivers (Thames and Kennett) flow into each other.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials During the day, the sun evaporates the water. Commas after a list The sun, wind and rain are all weather forms. Commas to separate clauses <i>Although</i> the rain falls, the river fills up very slowly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)