

# PRIMARY SCHOOL PARENT LITERACY WORKSHOP



Presented by:

*The English Department*

13/01/25

When was the last time  
you read a book with  
your child?



# STRANDS OF ENGLISH



Comprehension

Creative  
Writing

Spelling

Grammar

Guided Reading  
Handwriting

EAL Provisions

# STARTER (5 Minutes)

**SPELLING**

**COMPREHENSION**

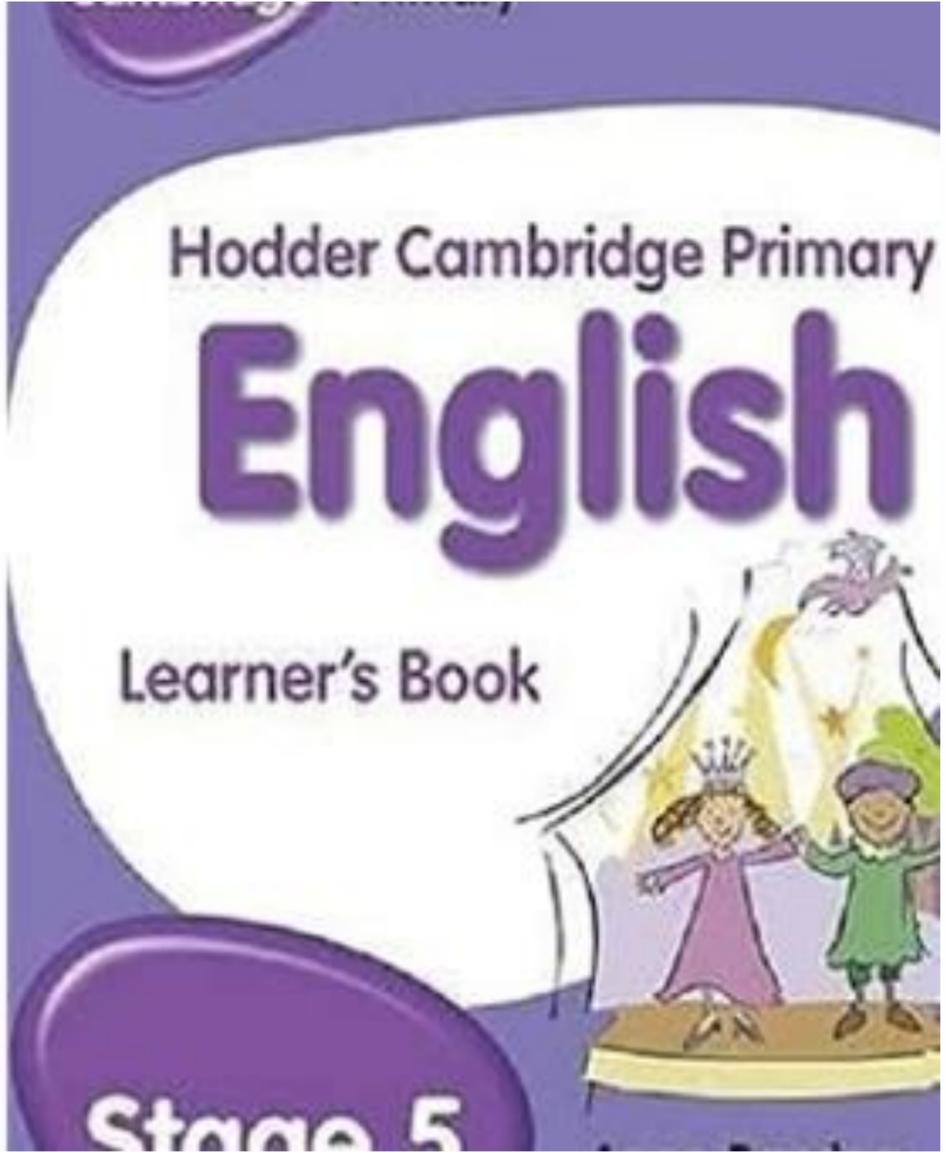
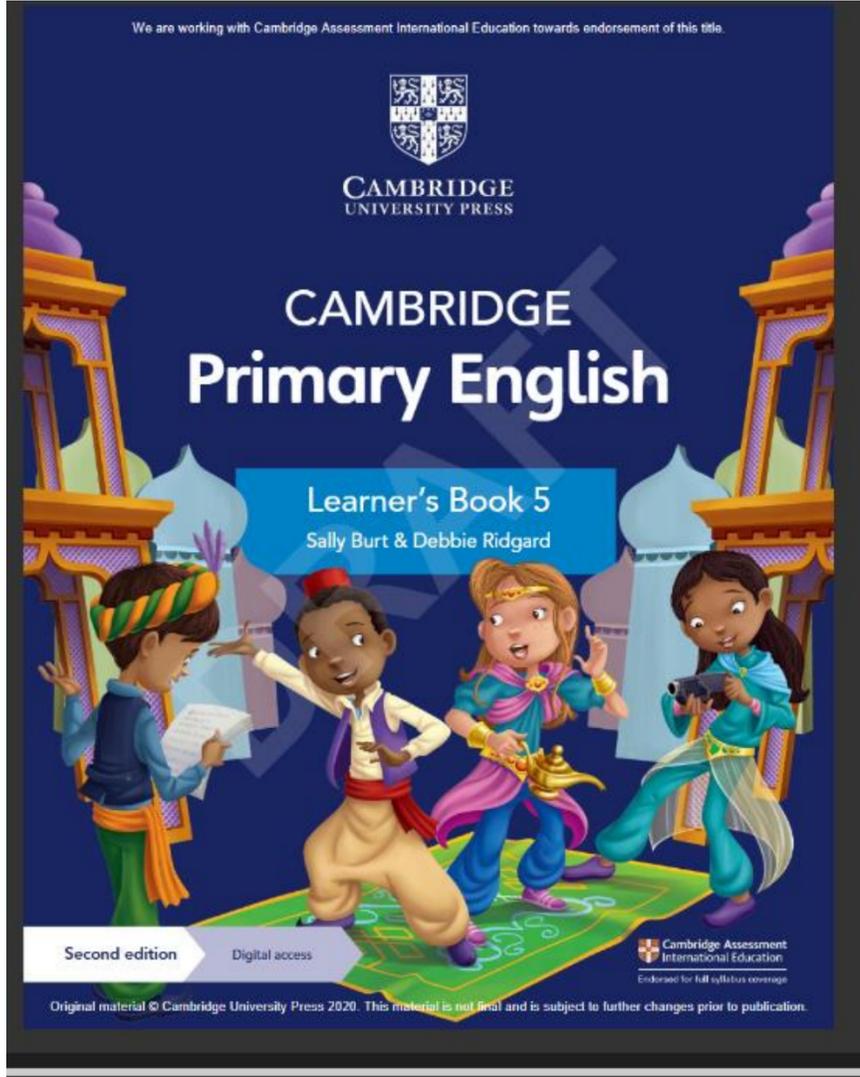
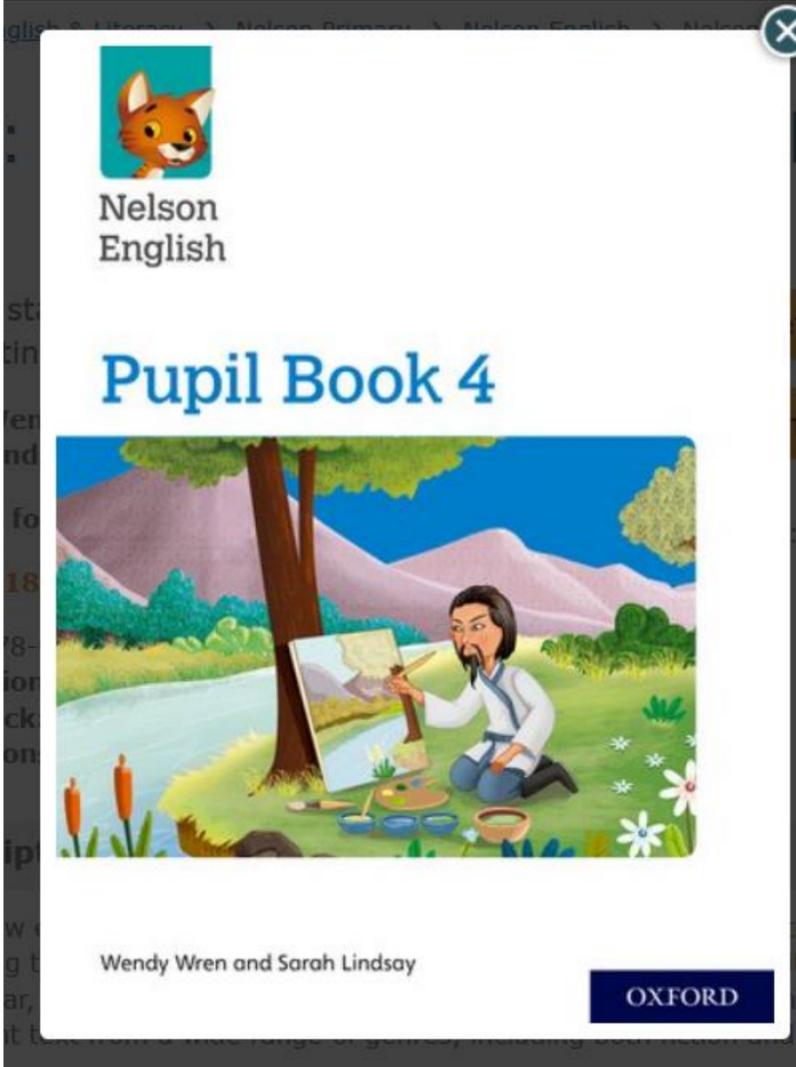
**GRAMMAR**

Crossword Puzzle to identify the correctly spelt word

Differentiated activity to derive explicit and implicit meaning

Gallery Walk to highlight the correct part of speech

# RESOURCES



# GENRES OF WRITING



# PROSE WRITING

## Fiction

- Unreal and Imaginary

## Non-Fiction

- Real and Factual

# FICTION



# FICTION

## Narrative/Story Writing

A narrative writing piece is usually imaginative and engages the reader.

A narrative will have: characters, a setting, descriptions, and is usually in the past tense.

For a narrative to be exciting, it is good for your characters to encounter a problem that they need to solve or overcome.



# FICTION

## Adventure

**Definition:** A story in which the characters go somewhere exciting and dangerous.



**Key Features:** A chase or narrow escape. A battle might be fought. 'Goodies' against 'Baddies'. Usually makes us wonder if the characters will make it or not.

Vocabulary		Settings
kidnap	dangerous	desert island
treasure	unknown	abandoned ship
swordfight	brave	cave
escape	outsmarted	underwater
journey	suddenly	pirate ship



# FICTION

## Traditional Fairy Tales

**Definition:** A story about fairies and magic. Usually told through many generations.

**Key Features:** Begin with 'Once upon a time...'. Love and magic are common themes. Talking animals. Witches and wizards. Princes and princesses. Ending is usually '...happily ever after.'



Vocabulary		Settings
enchanted	spell	magical kingdom
three wishes	unknown	land far, far away
castle	brave	cottage
evil	in love	forest
wicked	beautiful	wood



# FICTION

## Fantasy

**Definition:** A story about imagined places and people. Not based on reality at all.

**Key Features:** A whole other world with fantastical creatures and magic. Extraordinary and beautiful events.



Key Words		Settings
magical	mermaids	clouds
enchanted	kingdom	castle
unicorn	castles	magic cottage
wizard	fairies	sea
dragons	powers	sky



# FICTION

## Detective/Mystery

**Definition:** A story in which a crime is committed and the perpetrator is unknown.

**Key Features:** The main character tries to solve the crime. Clues are found to help with solving the mystery, though some clues are found to lead us away from the truth and surprise us at the end.



Key Words		Settings
robbery	detective	police station
kidnap	spy	mansion
clues	victim	jewellery shop
suspect	mystery	quiet village
suspicious	millionaire	

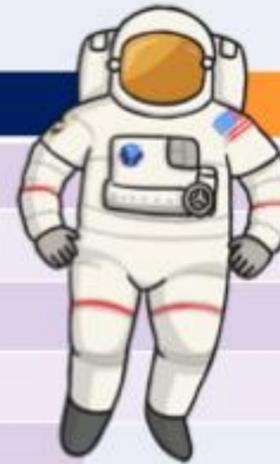
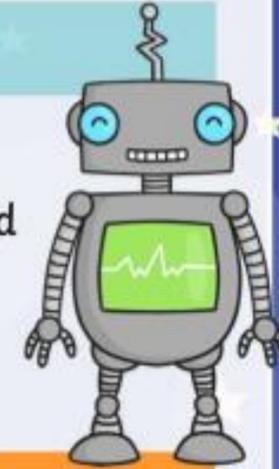


# FICTION

## Science Fiction

**Definition:** Stories that are based around scientific knowledge.

**Key Features:** These stories are often set in the future and scientific discoveries are usually the inspiration for the advanced technology that is mentioned in them e.g. time machine.



Key Words		Settings
mutant	pod	planet
galaxy	meteorite	moon
laser	hovercraft	spaceship
mission	zoom	galaxy
black hole	UFO	

# FICTION

## Horror

**Definition:** A scary story written to frighten people!

**Key Features:** Elements of surprise and shock. Detailed descriptions to create a scary atmosphere. All will seem well and then suddenly go wrong! Short sentences can be used for effect.



### Vocabulary

cackle	horrifying
haunting	shock
terrified	screaming
shivers	dark
creeping	spooky

### Settings

old house
castle
woods
swamp
deserted place



# Nonfiction

Nonfiction texts teach, inform,  
and explain **real** things.



# NON-FICTION

## Explanation

An explanation piece should explain how something happens or works, for example **How does hibernation occur?**

An explanation text often starts with a question. The question is then answered with a clear, simple explanation.

An explanation piece is in the present tense, and often includes technical terms. Explanation texts are non-fiction (factual).



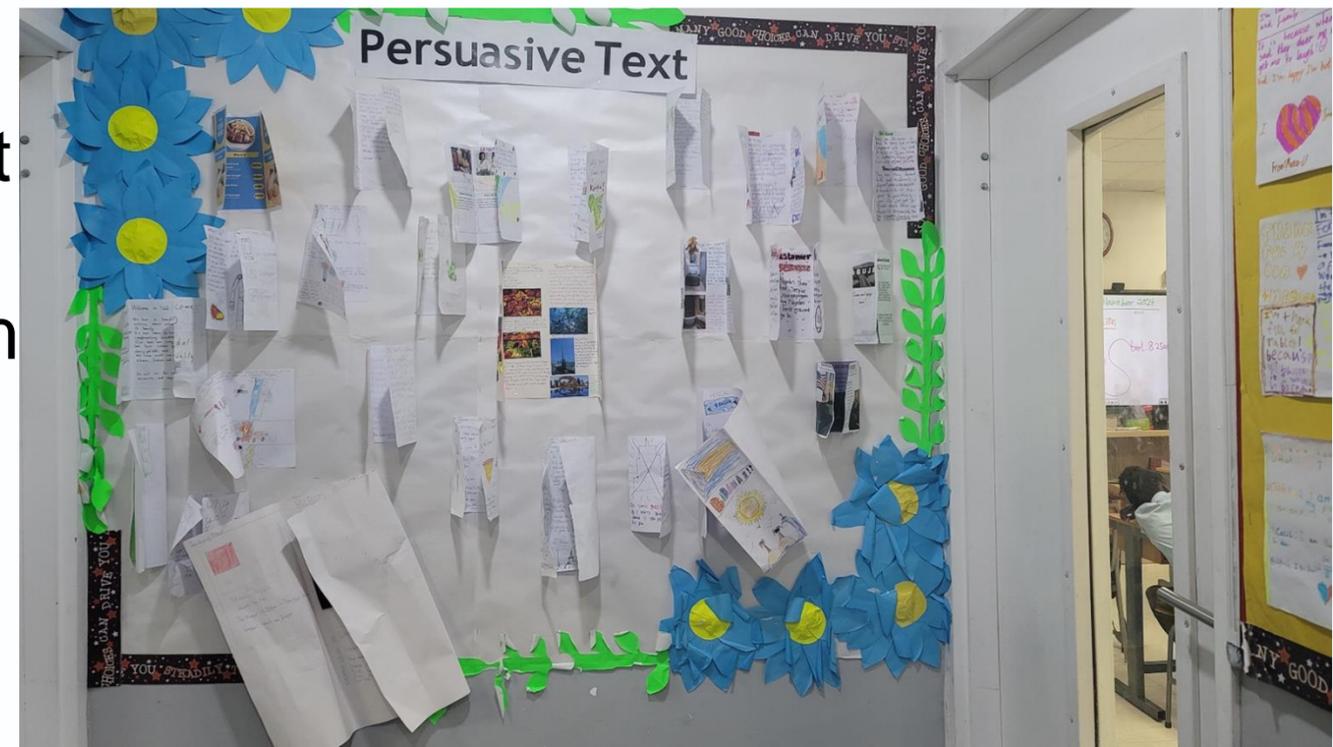
# NON-FICTION

## Persuasive

Persuasive texts are written to persuade, or convince the reader. The writer decides on their point of view and then promotes it to the reader.

A persuasive text starts with a statement or argument. The statement is then discussed in lots of detail. It is then reiterated at the end to make the point clear.

Persuasive writing is also seen in advertisements. The product is introduced and the good points of the product are explained clearly. An advertisement often uses a slogan that the reader will remember to encourage them to buy the product.



# NON-FICTION

## Procedure/Instruction

Procedural Writing is used to give instructions in a series of steps. The instructions should be clearly laid out, and should include a list of what is needed so the reader can prepare what is needed before starting.

Some examples of procedural texts include recipes and instruction manuals. Procedural texts can be numbered or use bullet points to separate each step.

Procedural texts need to be sequenced in order, and some also need to tell the reader how long each step will take.



# NON-FICTION

## Recount

Recount writing tells the reader about an event which happened from the writer's point of view.

Recount texts can also be factual, for example, a newspaper report / article.

Recount writing outlines the setting, people involved, and the events are usually written in chronological order.



# NON-FICTION

## Letter Writing

Letter Writing can either be formal or informal in nature.

Informal letters can take the form of emails, invitations, thank you notes, letters, cards etc.

Formal letters usually take the form of a letter or an email to someone you do not know – for example an interview letter or letter to a company / business.

Letters often take the following form:

- greeting to the recipient,
- body of the letter containing the main message
- Prompt and farewell which may ask the recipient to RSVP, or respond to the letter before writing a farewell message for example, Kind regards or Yours sincerely.

## Group Activity

Multiple- Matching (5 Minutes)

Sort the different stories to their story features.



# A Typical RBS Creative Writing Lesson

WALA: Traditional Fairy Tales

WALT: Understand the features of a Fairy tale  
Plan a fairy tale story

Key Vocabulary: Kingdom, enchanted, royalty

# WRITING PROCESS

Introduction

Features

Layout

Vocabulary (VCOP)

Big Write

Shared Writing

Plan (Checklist, Mind map, Spider Diagrams, WH questions, flowchart)

Model (Google Classroom & Textbook)

# MARK SCHEME

Handwriting [2]

Content [2]

Spelling [2]

Total  / 10

Sentence structure [2]

Punctuation [2]

	Marks
Creation of texts (Wc)	5
Vocabulary and language (Wv)	3
Grammar and punctuation (Wg)	7
Structure of texts (Ws)	7
Word structure [spelling] (Ww)	3
<b>[Total 25]</b>	

KS 1

KS 2

# PLANNING TIME



## Cinderella Story Plan

**Beginning**

**Middle**

**End**

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Genre:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Setting:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# CHECKLIST

## Features of a Traditional Fairy Tale



- The main purpose of the story is to entertain
- Includes imaginary beings such as witches, fairies or dragons
- Includes an amazing setting such as a castle or gingerbread house
- Includes a villain
- Includes a beginning which introduces the setting and the characters
- Includes a problem and a solution
- Usually has a happy ending
- May include some magic
- May include royalty such as princesses or kings

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**THANK  
YOU**

**RBS English Department**

Any  
Questions?