

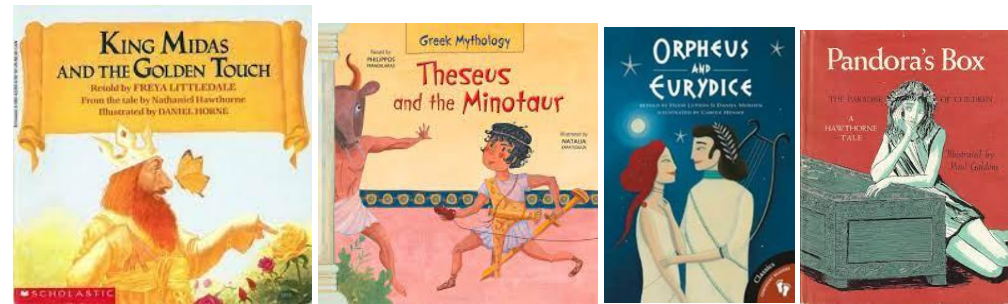


# Greek Mythology



Purpose: **Entertain** **Inform** **Persuade** **Discuss**

- Non-chronological reports
- Newspaper report
- Descriptive writing
- Narrative writing
- Writing a play script
- Writing a Greek myth
- Greek Myth review



Vocabulary

Inference

Predict

Explain

Retrieve

Summarise

## Myth writing toolkit

Figurative language

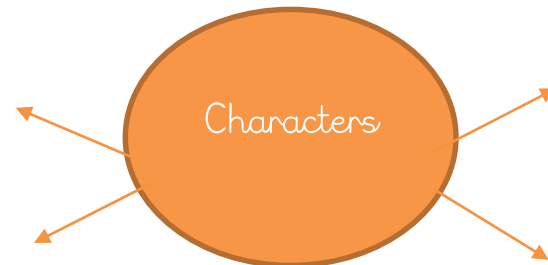
Characters



Emotive language

Problem / Conflict

Happy ending / Cliff hanger



## Themes and Links:

- History - Ancient Greece
- Geography - Europe and Greece
- Art - Greek architecture
- DT - Ancient Greek Feast (Mediterranean diet)
- DT - Greek pots

## Playscript toolbox

Powerful adjectives

cast list

scenes

stage directions

dialogue



Subordinating conjunctions

Fronted adverbials

## Writing

- Working on "show not tell" when describing a setting or character
- Using persuasive language
- Emotive language
- To understand and use the subjunctive form
- To use unusual verb tense aspects correctly (e.g. use of auxiliary verbs in continuous and perfect aspects etc)
- To use a variety of ways to open and close texts, making the purpose clear to the reader
- To use active and passive voice accurately
- In narratives, use a full range of figurative language (including personification) to develop the setting, atmosphere and character, as well as use of dialogue
- Use a dictionary and a thesaurus
- Write with neat, legible handwriting; write with increasing speed
- Carefully structure texts with a range of organisational devices, including time connectives, paragraphs, headings, bullet points and underlining.

## SPaG

- Use a wider range of punctuation in all areas of writing, commas to clarify meaning and indicate parenthesis, brackets, dashes, hyphens, semi-colons, colons and ellipsis.
- Use grammatical devices such as converting nouns/adjectives into verbs, e.g. intense becomes intensify and using expanded noun phrases to convey information
- Using speech accurately, complete with punctuation and "new speaker, new line"
- Use adverbs and adverbials to explain how something is being done
- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- Spell some words with silent letters
- Learn the spelling of more difficult homophones (words which sound the same but are spelt differently)

*Descriptive writing / Narrative writing / Writing a play script / Writing a Greek myth / Greek Myth review*

**Audience:** Anyone reading the story

**Purpose:** to entertain

**Features:**

- Dialogue
- Character development
- Figurative language
- Opening, middle, end

*Non-chronological reports / Newspaper report*

**Audience:** Pre-determined audience, reader of letter, newspaper reader etc.

**Purpose:** to inform

**Features:**

- Organisational features such as headings/subheadings
- Numbers/ time adverbials
- Formal or scientific (depending on the subject) language.
- Structure- introduction, main body, end statement, glossary
- Facts/opinion