Homework/Extension Step 1: Recognising Formal and Informal Writing

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 6: (6G7.4) <u>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and</u> <u>writing, including subjunctive forms</u>

English Year 6: (6G7.2) The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter] English Year 6: (6G7.3) The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Identify the intended audience by recognising formal and informal vocabulary in sentences with up to two clauses, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y3/4 spelling expectations. Options provided for support.

Expected Identify the intended audience by recognising formal and informal vocabulary in multi-clause sentences, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y5/6 spelling expectations. Options provided for support.

Greater Depth Identify the intended audience by recognising formal and informal vocabulary in sentences of varying length and structure, or paragraphs, using language which is colloquial or archaic and likely to be unfamiliar. It may prove useful for children to have access to dictionaries.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Identify the differences between two extracts. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in sentences with up to two clauses, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y3/4 spelling expectations. Expected Identify the differences between two extracts. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in multiclause sentences, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y5/6 spelling expectations.

Greater Depth Identify the differences between two extracts. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in sentences of varying length and structure, or paragraphs, using language which is colloquial or archaic and likely to be unfamiliar. It may prove useful for children to have access to dictionaries.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Application or Reasoning)

Developing Identify whether a sentence has correctly used a formal or informal tone. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in sentences with up to two clauses, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y3/4 spelling expectations.

Expected Identify whether a sentence has correctly used a formal or informal tone. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in multi-clause sentences, featuring vocabulary predominantly from Y5/6 spelling expectations.

Greater Depth Identify whether a sentence has correctly used a formal or informal tone. Includes formal and informal vocabulary in sentences of varying length and structure, or paragraphs, using language which is colloquial or archaic and likely to be unfamiliar. It may prove useful for children to have access to dictionaries.

<u>More resources</u> from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

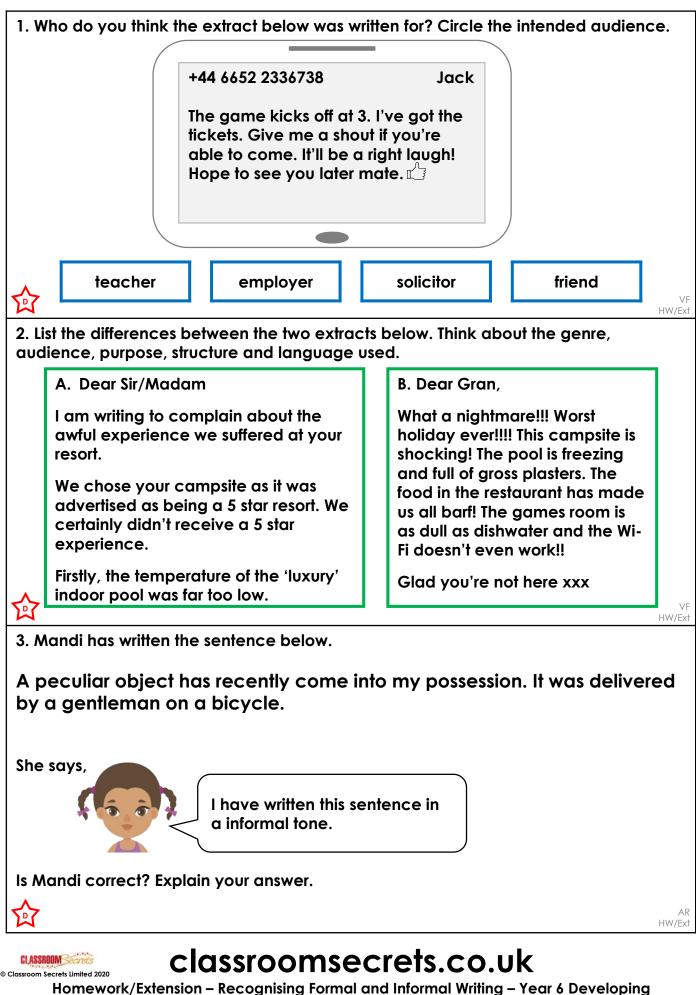
Did you like this resource? Don't forget to <u>review</u> it on our website



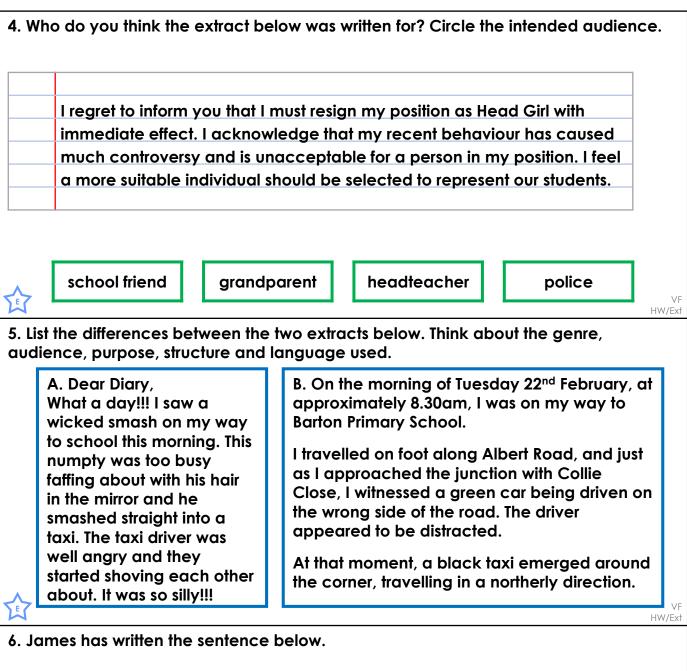
classroomsecrets.co.uk

Homework/Extension – Recognising Formal and Informal Writing – Teaching Information

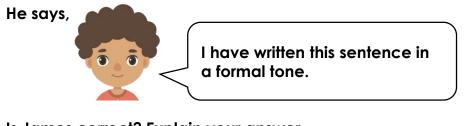
Recognising Formal and Informal Writing



Recognising Formal and Informal Writing



According to me mate Steve, you've told everyone that it was me who bust the mirror in the school loo, even though I wasn't even there on Monday.

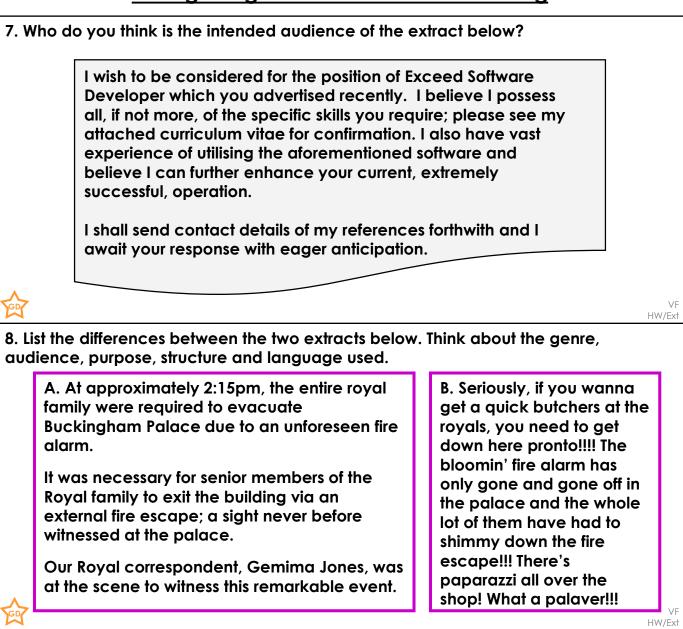


Is James correct? Explain your answer.

CLASSROOM Secrets © Classroom Secrets Limited 2020

classroomsecrets.co.uk

Homework/Extension – Recognising Formal and Informal Writing – Year 6 Expected



9. Oscar has written the sentence below.

What a joke! I've been completely bamboozled by these dodgy instructions all day and then me nipper swans in and throws the self-assembly cupboard together in 5 minutes flat – I wanna cry!

He says,



I have written this sentence in a formal tone.

Is Oscar correct? Explain your answer.

AR HW/Ext

CLASSROOM Secrets

classroomsecrets.co.uk

Homework/Extension – Recognising Formal and Informal Writing – Year 6 Greater Depth

Homework/Extension Recognising Formal and Informal Writing

Developing

1. friend

2. Various answers, for example:

Text A is a formal letter of complaint. It has been formally addressed and organised into paragraphs. It includes formal/specific language, for example: awful, complain, receive, experience, resort etc.

Text B is an informal message to a family member. It has been informally addressed and includes no paragraphs. Exclamation marks have been overused. It includes informal and exaggerated language, for example: nightmare, shocking, gross, barf, dull as dishwater etc.

3. Mandi is incorrect as her sentence has a formal tone. She has used formal language such as 'peculiar', 'possession', 'gentleman' and 'bicycle'.

Expected

4. headteacher

5. Various answers, for example:

Text A is a diary which is used to record private thoughts, feelings and personal experiences. As such, it is written in a casual, jovial manner and includes informal language, for example: wicked, numpty, faffing etc.

Text B is a factual report, possibly written for the police or insurance company. As such, it contains paragraphs, specific facts and formal language, for example: approximately, approached, witnessed, appeared, emerged etc.

6. James is incorrect as his sentence has an informal tone. He has used contracted words like 'you've' and 'wasn't'. He has also used informal language such as 'mate', 'bust' and 'loo'.

Greater Depth

7. potential employer

8. Various answers, for example:

Text A appears to be a news report intended to be read by the general public. The style is formal with the use of paragraphs and specific/formal language, for example: approximately, evacuate, unforeseen, via, external, witnessed, correspondent etc. Text B is probably a quick message sent via a phone to a close friend or family member. The style is informal as there are no paragraphs included and there is an overuse of exclamation marks and sensational language. Contracted words, such as 'there's' are also included. Colloquial/slang language is present throughout the text, for example: wanna, quick butchers, pronto, bloomin', shimmy, palaver etc.

9. Oscar is incorrect as his sentence has an informal tone. He's used contracted words like 'I've' and included colloquial and archaic language such as 'bamboozled', 'dodgy', 'nipper', 'swans in' and 'wanna'.



classroomsecrets.co.uk

Homework/Extension – Recognising Formal and Informal Writing ANSWERS