

Non-fiction texts

Non-fiction – factual, information, true

Types of poems

Features:

- Contents page
- Index page
- Glossary – definition of words and phrases
- Photographs/Diagrams
- Captions – explain photographs/diagrams
- Title
- Sub headings
- Conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions & adjectives
- Organised into paragraphs

Types of information texts:

- Leaflet
- Information texts
- Autobiography
- Newspaper article
- Diary

SPAG

Suffixes – endings of words

er – walker, taller, quieter, smaller,

ing – laughing, crying, eating, singing,

est – loudest, smallest, tallest,

Poetry

Limerick – 5 lines
Lines 1,2 & 5 rhyme
Lines 3 & 4 rhyme.

**‘There was a young man from Dundee,
Who managed to hurt his knee,
He bit his lip,
Before he did slip,
And ate a mouldy old flea’.**

Acrostic poem:
(Lines spell out a word)

School
Special place
Children learning
Helpful teachers
Old fashioned
Obedient learners
Lots of fun

Rhyming Poem
‘Rain, rain go away
Come again another day’

Alternate rhyming poem
‘In the heart of a seed,
Buried deep so deep,
A tiny plant,
Lay fast asleep.

Haiku
3 lines long
Line 1 has 5 syllables
Line 2 has 7 syllables
Line 3 has 5 syllables

‘An ocean voyage,
As waves break over the bow,
The sea welcomes me.’

Features of poems

Stanza – poems are written in stanzas or verses

Lines – instead of sentences, poems are written in lines

Similes, adjectives – create detailed descriptions and feelings

Rhyme – words at the end of lines sound the same

Syllables – the sounds in words, creating a rhythm

(patter – 2 syllables)