

## Recount

A recount is the retelling or recounting of personal events. The readiness and ease with which they do this orally supports and develops their writing. A personal recount is the starting point but it has many forms as the children progress through the school.

### *Year 1*

- Describe incidents from their own experience and begin to use sequencing words, such as, then, after that, next.
- Sequence pictures using time connectives such as then, after that, next.
- Write simple recounts based on personal experience eg, a trip and begin to use time connectives.

### *Year 2*

- Write recounts based on personal experience using time connectives.
- The children write about incidents with greater detail.
- Children begin to use a closing statement eg when we got back I .....

### *Year 3*

- Children can sequence the main events of news reports
- Understand different types of recounts, such as, letters and diaries.
- Children will begin to use a wider range of connectives eg, afterwards and following.
- Children use closing statements to end their recounts such as, that was the best day ever because.

### *Year 4*

- Children recognise newspaper reports as a recount.
- Children confidently sequence events and express these with more detail to engage the reader.
- Children confidently use closing statements to end their recounts.
- Children may begin to open their recount by setting the scene.

### *Year 5*

- Children recognise a wide range of recounts, including sports reports and police reports.

- A recount will begin with setting the scene.
- They can use formal language depending on the type of recount.
- Children can begin to show contrasting view points.
- Children will use a wide range of connectives such as, even though and if .... Then.

### ***Year 6***

- Can distinguish between autobiographies and biographies.
- They choose to write in the first or third person.
- They recognise the impact that writing in first and third person can have on the reader.
- They use a wide range of sophisticated connectives to start and extend sentences eg, however, despite, although, subsequently, consequently.
- They can express a point of view clearly.
- They can write autobiographies in the "voice" of historical figures.