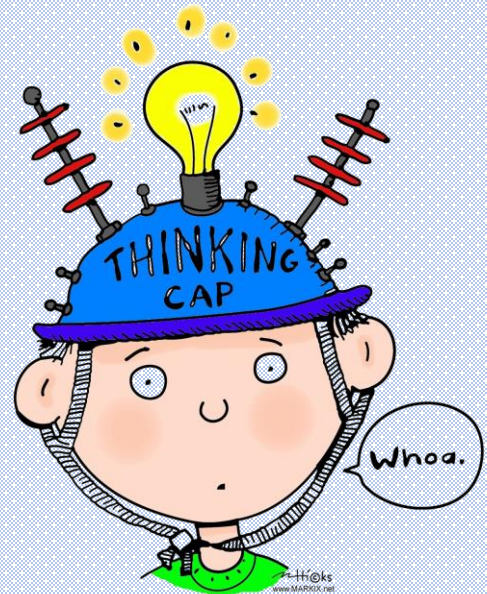


Tuesday 5th May 2020

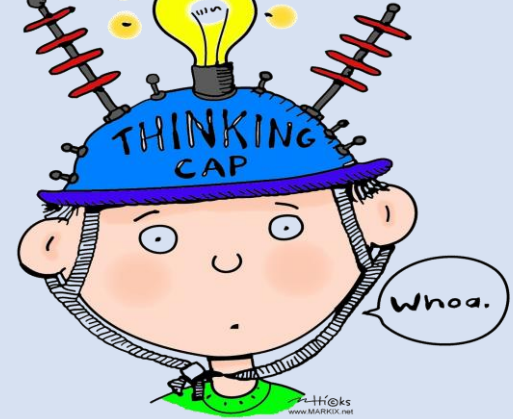
WALT select instructive vocabulary.

WILF:

- Use: modal verbs, imperative verbs; time, number and position adverbs; prepositions.
- Use specific vocabulary for the subject
- + Rhetorical questions



"SPAGtacular" Starter



Recap! What is an adverb? Why do we use them?

Why might they be useful in a instruction text?

Add an adverb of your choosing to the gaps.

_____ brush over the sculpture to remove the dust.

Next, dip your paintbrush into the pot of paint and _____ remove any excess paint.

Finally, paint your creation _____ and put it aside to dry _____.

What do I mean by instructive vocabulary?

Every type of writing has a vocabulary set of its own, and instructions are no different.



The superstars in explanations are: modal verbs and imperative verbs; time connectives; prepositions, adverbs (regular and number).

From our persuasive writing last week, we'll also need to bring forward our rhetorical questions and subject specific vocabulary, to interest and excite our readers.



Time Adverbs

It is important to create cohesion in instructions - in other words - to make sure that it moves logically from one point to another. Time adverbs can act as an organisational device, within your other organisation of paragraphs, bullet points, headings and subheadings (which we'll look at tomorrow).

Your instruction sentences should therefore start with time adverbs.

Time adverb examples (*previously known to you as time connectives*):

First, get all of your equipment in a neat line in front of you. **Then**, select the roller and roll your clay into a thin rectangular block with a width of 5cm.

Afterwards, grab your sculpting pick and scratch your hieroglyphs in.

Next, immediately blow any residual dust away.

Finally, wait for it to dry.



Modal verbs VS Imperative verbs

Verbs are words which describe an **action, occurrence** or **state**. E.g. They **launched** into the past. They were **wearing** sun cream. The ice cubes **melted**.

Imperative verbs, otherwise known as bossy verbs, tell you what to do, or command you. They are often seen at the beginning of sentences. They do not leave any room for questions or discussions - it is a very clear direction. ***These very important in instructions.***

For example:

Go and **find** your clay.

Get your tools and **stay** close to the table.

Write your hieroglyphs.



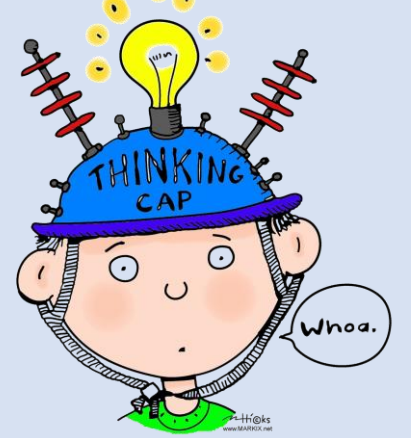
Modal verbs show likelihood, ability, permission or obligation - for example: ***should, could, may, will, shall, must.*** These have a little more wiggle room, so in instructions are usually added for extra information:

The paint **should** dry within twenty minutes, but **could** take up to an hour, so you **must** be patient.

Try to write some examples of your own. 😊



Adverbs of Number and Manner



Adverbs of number:

These will help you to be more specific.

E.g. Once, repeatedly, little, entirely, completely

Next, use your paintbrush **completely** cover your plaque with paint.

Manner Adverbs:

These will tell your reader **how** to do something - e.g.: gently, quickly, slowly, carefully, firmly.

Finally, **gently** place your plaque on the wall and **carefully** adjust its position until it is where you want it.

These are important, as if your reader has never done the task before they will need specific instructions.

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that tells you **where** or **when** something is in relation to something else.

As you can imagine, the **where** is very important in instructions.

Place the paint **on** the table and use a paintbrush to paint **over** the plaque, **around** the hieroglyphs. Then, use a gold pen to colour **inside** the inscriptions.



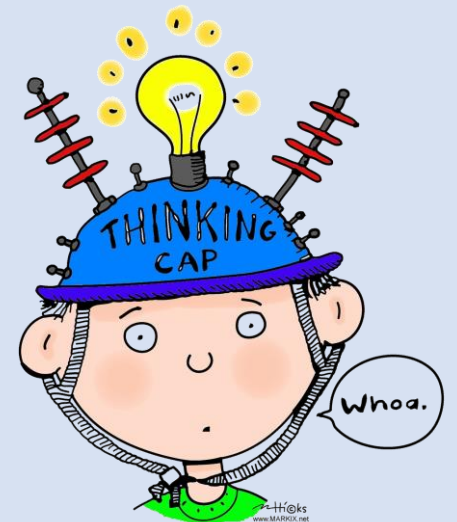
under on while
about of beside
in despite around
over up with
until down from

You are also going to need subject specific vocabulary and rhetorical questions, which we discussed last week.

Vocabulary: e.g. Canopic Jar, Clay, Limestone, Hieroglyph, sculpt, base, head, body.

Rhetorical questions: e.g.: Have you always wanted to build a canopic jar but never known how?

Are you interested in preserving your body for centuries?



Today's Activity:

Please write an example of you using each of the features in the WILF in a sentence. The sentence must be in the style of instructions.

You can either write a six sentences including them all, then label or colour code each word type. OR you can set them out under headings of what they are and write two sentences with each.

Example:

Firstly, you must carefully choose which god your organ should be protected by when you make your passage to the afterlife.

Yellow = Time connective Blue = adverb Red = Specific vocabulary

Pink = Modal verb Orange = Imperative verb (also modal verb)

OR

Modal verb: You should find some clay or limestone.

