

Dear Year 6,

We have been focusing on our writing so if you are able to, please have a go at continuing this story from the prompt below. Remember to include: rich description, higher-order punctuation and correctly-punctuated speech. Remember to plan your story first (using a story shape).

## Story starter

Once, the world had hummed with excitement as robots were hailed as the solution to all of humanity's problems. They were supposed to bring boundless prosperity to the planet. But something had gone terribly wrong. The abandoned streets of what was once a vibrant city now lay silent and desolate. Towering skyscrapers stood as empty monuments to past dreams. The air, once filled with the sounds of laughter and chatter, now echoed with the mechanical hum of machines. Gone were the days of human innovation and creativity, replaced by the cold efficiency of robotic rulers...



## Question time

Read the story starter then discuss these questions with a partner:

1. What do you think went wrong with the robots that were supposed to bring prosperity to the planet?
2. How do you think the people in the story feel about living in a world ruled by robots?
3. If you were living in this world, what would you do to try and get things back to how they used to be?



## Punctuation Guide:

1. Commas (,)

Use:

- In a list
- After fronted adverbials
- To separate extra information

Examples:

- I packed sandwiches, apples, juice and biscuits.

- Early in the morning, we left for school.
- My brother, who loves football, plays every weekend.

## 2. Apostrophes (')

Use:

- For contractions (missing letters)
- For possession (ownership)

Examples:

- don't, can't, I'll
- Sarah's coat
- the children's playground

## 3. Speech Marks (" ")

Use: To show direct speech.

Examples:

- "Please sit down," said the teacher.
- "Can I help you?" asked Mum.

Remember:

- New speaker = new line
- Punctuation usually goes inside the speech marks

## 4. Colons (:)

Use: To introduce a list or explanation.

Examples:

- You need three things: a pencil, a ruler and a notebook.
- There was one problem: nobody had the key.

## 5. Semi-colons (;)

Use: To join two closely related independent clauses.

Examples:

- It was raining; we stayed indoors.
- She studied hard; she passed the test.

## 6. Dashes (—)

Use: To add extra information or create emphasis.

Examples:

- The old house—covered in ivy—stood at the end of the lane.
- There was only one thing left to do—run!

## 7. Brackets ( )

Use: To add extra information.

Examples:

- The concert (which lasted two hours) was fantastic.
- Tigers (the largest wild cats) are powerful hunters.

## 8. Ellipsis (...)

Use: To show a pause, suspense, or unfinished thought.

Examples:

- I opened the door and saw... nothing.
- "I'm not sure what to say..."