



# Pathways to Write

## Unit Overview Year 6

## Year 6 Texts and Outcomes

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Set 2	King Kong by Anthony Browne, King Kong (1933 film)	The Place for Me: Stories about the Windrush Generation by Dame Floella Benjamin <i>et al.</i>	Shackleton's Journey by William Grill	The Day War Came by Nicola Davies, Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann	Plastic Planet by Georgia Amson-Bradshaw, Greta's Story: The Schoolgirl Who Went on Strike to Save the Planet by Valentina Camerini	Poetry for Kids William Shakespeare by Marguerite Tassi, A Stage Full of Shakespeare Stories by Angela McAllister
	<b>Outcome</b> Fiction: write an action-packed story ending <b>Greater Depth</b> With a viewpoint from one of the characters	<b>Outcome</b> Information/recount/explanation: write a hybrid leaflet <b>Greater Depth</b> Write extra sections about other periods	<b>Outcome</b> Recount: write a journal entry from the expedition <b>Greater Depth</b> Write journal entry from another character's point of view	<b>Outcome</b> Persuasion: write a letter to raise awareness <b>Greater Depth</b> Choose the form and the audience	<b>Outcome</b> Persuasion: write a persuasive speech <b>Greater Depth</b> Write to a wider audience outside of school community	<b>Outcome</b> Fiction: write a sonnet <b>Greater Depth</b> Write a sonnet in role

## Year 6 Mastery Keys

Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>
	<b>Sentence</b> Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use passive verbs	<b>Sentence</b> Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (Y5)	<b>Sentence</b> Recognise structures for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms Use passive verbs	<b>Sentence</b> Use passive verbs	<b>Sentence</b> Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun (Y5)	<b>Sentence</b> Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
	<b>Text</b> Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider	<b>Text</b> <i>Enhance meaning through selecting</i>	<b>Text</b>	<b>Text</b> Use a wider range of devices to build cohesion	<b>Text</b> Use a wider range of devices to build cohesion	<b>Text</b> <i>Identify the audience for and purpose of writing</i>

	range of cohesive devices <i>Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action</i>	<i>appropriate grammar and vocabulary</i>	<i>Distinguish between the language of speech and writing</i> <i>Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action</i>	Use organisational and presentational devices to structure text Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently (progressive present perfect forms)		<i>Choose the appropriate register</i>
	<b>Punctuation</b> Punctuate bullet points consistently	<b>Punctuation</b> Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (Y5)	<b>Punctuation</b> Use semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses	<b>Punctuation</b> Use colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	<b>Punctuation</b> Use a colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	<b>Punctuation</b> Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses

*\*Objectives in italics are writing composition objectives*