## Curricular Map for English – year\_\_6\_\_\_\_

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer1	Summer 2
7 weeks	8 weeks	6 weeks	6 weeks	5 weeks	7 weeks
Biographies/	'War Horse' cont	Robinwood visit	Poetry inspired by 'A	SATS	'The Boy in the
Autobiographies	<ul> <li>Report</li> <li>Review</li> <li>Comparison to film/play</li> <li>N/F work on WW1</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Report</li> <li>Leaflet/advert (persuasive)</li> </ul>	Monster Calls' – W H Auden - Analysis - Comparison - Write a poem in the style of	PREPARATION – SpaG -Comprehension work	Striped Pyjamas' (John Boyne) cont
'War Horse' (Michael Morpurgo) – novel as a theme – Diary – Letter – Narrative – Recount – Descriptive writing	<ul> <li>'The War Poets'</li> <li>(Wilfred Owen/</li> <li>Siegried Sassoon) <ul> <li>Analysis</li> <li>Comparison</li> <li>Historical</li> <li>context</li> <li>Write a poem</li> <li>in the style</li> <li>of</li> </ul> </li> <li>'A Christmas Carol' <ul> <li>(Charles Dickens) –</li> <li>novel as a theme</li> <li>Descriptive</li> <li>writing</li> <li>Recount</li> <li>Diary</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Narrative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	'A Monster Calls' (Patrick Ness) - novel as a theme - Narrative - Recount - Descriptive writing - Report - Letter - Diary	SATs PREPARATION – SpaG -Comprehension work	'The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas' (John Boyne) – novel as a theme -descriptive - diary - letter - newspaper report - narrative - book/ film comparison	Non-fiction work on WW2 - Discussion text - Non chronological reports

<u>Revision of Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6 coverage</u>	Spellings	Vocabulary
Year 5: Detail of content to be introduced	Year 6: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory		
(statutory requirement)	requirement)	Statutory spelling	For each shared
Word	Word	list for years 5&6	class text – new
Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal		vocabulary will be
suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –ify] Verb	speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech		•
prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and	and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for –		explored – build up
re–]	request; go in – enter] How words are related by		class working wall
<u>Sentence</u>	meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example,		displays, investigate
Relative clauses beginning with who, which,	big, large, little].		meanings and use,
where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative	<u>Sentence</u>		impact on text, look
pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of		for antonyms/
adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal	information in a sentence [for example, I broke the		synonyms, build
verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]	window in the greenhouse versus The window in the		new sentences using
Text	greenhouse was broken (by me)].		words, look at word
Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for	The difference between structures typical of informal		families.
example, then, after that, this, firstly] Linking	speech and structures appropriate for formal speech		
ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time	and writing [for example, the use of question tags:		
[for example, later], place [for example, nearby]	He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive		
and number [for example, secondly] or tense	forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some		
choices [for example, he had seen her before]	very formal writing and speech]		
Punctuation	Text		
Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of		
parenthesis. Use of commas to clarify meaning	cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase,		
or avoid ambiguity	grammatical connections [for example, the use of		
Terminology for pupils	adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or		
modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause	as a consequence], and ellipsis		
parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity	Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings,		
	columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]		
	Punctuation		
	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the		
	boundary between independent clauses [for example,		
	It's raining; I'm fed up] Use of the colon to introduce a		

	list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re- cover] <u>Terminology for pupils</u> subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points			
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## Novels and Authors

Autumn	Spring	summer
'War Horse' Michael Morpugo	'A Monster Calls' Patrick Ness	'The boy in the Striped Pyjamas' John Boyne
'A Christmas carol' Charles Dickens		