Year 6	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3		Term 4		Term 5		Term 6	
Genre	Poetry  Narrative: Story Setting	Non-fiction: Recount Writing: Diary Entry	Narrative: Alternative Ending with Character Description	Non-fiction: Persuasive Letter	Narrative: Myth	Non-fiction: Non- Chronological report	Narrative: Retelling a story	Non-fiction: Balanced Argument	Narrative: Alternative/ Invented Ending	Non-fiction: Instructions (or explanation)	Narrative	Non-fiction: Biography and Autobiography
Recommended Text/Stimulus	The Sound Collector  Skellig  SKELLIG  Datid Flimand  The Sound Collector  Skellig	The Viewer	The Snow Queen		The Girl of Ink and Stars  The GIRL  Of  INK  Kiran Millwood Hargrave		The Lighthouse (animation) –	Can we Save the Tiger?	Francis and Alma (animation)			MINIOS REPORTO  Line Name to States  Captain Tom Moore
Outcome	Skellig – Setting of Skellig's garage as Michael moves through the scene	Diary entry – To write a diary through Tristan's eyes describing what he sees through the viewer.	Alternative Ending with character description	Persuasive Letter – Persuade to save the ice palace (from the perspective of the Snow Queen).	Myth: Imagine a place	Non- Chronological Report – mythical beast	Retelling the story	Balanced argument: Can We Save the Tiger?	Retelling a story with invented ending	Instructions – linked to Science for explanation (GDS) something practical	Supplementary module for cohort depending on need of cohort. Could be to improve a previous narrative from earlier in the year.	Biography and Autobiography: Using Little People Big Dreams as stimulus.  Other idea: What to expect when you join year 6 (presentation with Y5 as an audience year 5. Final outcome published on own YouTube channel)
Writing Purpose	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To inform: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To persuade: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To inform: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To persuade and inform: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To inform and explain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To entertain: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences	To inform: To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences
Text Features	Description of setting using senses, Emotive language,	First person, past tense, chronological order, emotive language,	Describe Character, appearance, Actions, Behaviour,	Opinions presented as facts, Emotive language,	Plot, Setting, Characters, Conflict, Climax,	Present tense and third person, Formal, Images,	Plot, Setting, Characters, Conflict, Climax,	Logical order, Point building one viewpoint, paragraphs	Past tense, Direct speech, Beginning middle and ned,	Specific and technical vocabulary,		Past tense, Direct speech, Beginning middle and ned,

	Thoughts and feelings, Descriptive language	detail and description, observations, thoughts and feelings, date, intro for each diary entry.	Personality.	Logical order, Points building one viewpoint, Paragraphs opening with topic idea	Resolution, Point of view, theme	Diagrams, Bullet points, Info boxes, Subheadings, Logically organised, Clear opening, Ending that makes a final point or reflection	Resolution, Point of view, theme	opening with topic idea, Often informal, Opinions presented as facts, Emotive language, Creating and image to appeal to a reader, Questions posed to the reader	Paragraphs open with a topic sentence, Time sentences for coherence, Descriptive and specific language, Opening to hook reader- who? What? Where? Why? When?	Commas in list of resources, List of what is needed, Steps in chronological order, Short, clear sentences, Conjunctions, Imperative verbs, Numbered steps, Formal, Temporal connectives – firstly, secondly and finally, Short explanation at the beginning		Paragraphs open with a topic sentence, Time sentences for coherence, Opening to hook readerwho? what? where? why? and when?
Grammatical structures	Revisit nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs  Using a range of sentence types — simple, compound and complex  Co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions	Range of sentence types.  Varying the clause within the sentence for effect  Informal language	Range of sentence types – relative clauses.	Introduce active and passive voice  Modal verbs  Range of sentence types	Dialogue to convey characterisation and move the plot forward  Range of sentence types  Use passive for suspense	Range of sentence types  Formal language  Use passive for formality	Dialogue to convey characterisation and move the plot forward.  Reflect the formality of the character e.g., dialect, colloquialisms, contractions  Range of sentence types	Range of sentence types  Adverbs of possibility  Formal language	Dialogue to convey characterisation and move the plot forward Range of sentence types  Active and passive voice	Range of sentence types Imperative verbs Use passive for formality Formal language	Dialogue to convey characterisation and move the plot forward  Range of sentence types	Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately
Descriptive language	Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases  Show, don't tell  Create atmosphere	Figurative language  Show, don't tell  Create atmosphere through character's experiences and reactions.	Portray characters by showing how other characters react to them Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases	Hyperbole	Show, don't tell  Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases  Include elements/details of the setting that are unique	Concise noun phrases and technical language	Show, don't tell  Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases	Concise noun phrases and technical language	Show, don't tell  Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases  Include elements/details	Concise noun phrases and technical language Time adverbials	Show, don't tell  Noun, prepositional and adverbial phrases  Include elements/details	Concise noun phrases and technical language

	through the setting description	Noun phrases – expanded.	Create atmosphere through setting and character description				Share the protagonist's back story  Include elements/details of the setting that are unique		of the setting that are unique		of the setting that are unique	
Tense/ verb forms	Third person Simple past tense Past progressive Past perfect Consistent and correct throughout writing	First person Simple past tense Past progressive Past perfect Consistent and correct throughout writing	Third person Present tense Present progression Present perfect Consistent and correct throughout writing	First person Consistent and correct throughout writing	Third person with first person dialogue  Consistent and correct throughout writing	Consistent and correct throughout writing	Third person with dialogue for first person Consistent and correct throughout writing	Third person Past tense Past progressive Past perfect Consistent and correct throughout writing	Third Person Past tense Consistent and correct throughout writing	Second person Present tense Consistent and correct throughout writing	Consistent and correct throughout writing	Consistent and correct throughout writing
Paragraphing/cohesion	Adverbials (time, manner and place) within and across paragraphs	Use conjunctions, adverbials of manner and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.	Varying the nouns across a piece of writing  Vary sentence openers Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.	Persuasive devices  Paragraph sandwich  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.	Common thread for cohesion – e.g. warning  DADWAVERS!  Vary sentence openers  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.	Formal language and devices  Paragraph sandwich  Use conjunctions, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.  Vary the nouns across a piece of writing	Common thread for cohesion e.g. weather  DADWAVERS! Vary sentence openers  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.  Vary the nouns across a piece of writing	Paragraph sandwich  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.	DADWAVERS! Vary sentence openers  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.  Vary the nouns across a piece of writing	Did you know box  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time within and across paragraphs.	DADWAVERS! Vary sentence openers  Use conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns and synonyms within and across paragraphs.  Vary the nouns across a piece of writing	Paragraph sandwich
Punctuation	Use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correct.	Dash for after thought	Hyphens	Rhetorical questions	Ensure speech punctuation is accurately demarcated Ellipses	Semi colons  Colons (not in a list)	Dashes for after thought  Ensure speech punctuation is accurately demarcated	Secure punctuation and a wide range used for effect	Secure punctuation and a wide range used for effect Ensure speech punctuation is	Semi colons for lists	Secure punctuation and a wide range used for effect Ensure speech punctuation is	Secure punctuation and a wide range used for effect

					accurately demarcated		accurately demarcated		
Handwriting Use school approach for Handwriting									
elling Use school approach for spelling									

**Colour code** 

Black = new learning to this year group

**Green = previous year group learning re-visited**