

Year 6

English Curriculum



Welholme
Academy

Table of Contents

Story	2
Instructions	3
Recount	4
Non – Chronological Reports	5
Biography	6
Letters	7
Persuasion	8
Balanced Argument	9
Newspaper	10

Story

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>The story is well constructed, cohesive and raises intrigue.</p> <p>Dialogue is used to move the action on who heighten empathy for central character.</p> <p>Deliberate ambiguity is set up in the mind of the reader until later in the text.</p> <p>Description of settings, characters and atmosphere.</p>	<p>Viewpoint is well controlled and precise e.g. Maggie stared dejectedly at the floor; her last chance had slipped from her grasp.</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of his selfish actions...</p> <p>Informal language</p> <p>Speech formal for narration.</p> <p>Figurative language used to build up description e.g. everyone charged like a deer pack under threat.</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The distinctive sapphire ring is slowly removed from her slender hand.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly. E.g. In the messy scramble for the bag.</p>	<p>Year 6 ambitious vocabulary used.</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify Common relative clauses.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>	<p>Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.</p> <p>Hyphens Brackets Semi Colon Colon Inverted commas.</p>

Instructions

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Consolidate work from previous learning.	<p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. If the temperature gets too high</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The golden pastry can be decorated with smaller pastry petals.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of overcooking...</p>	<p>Whilst that is...</p> <p>Focus on...</p> <p>Try to make sure that...</p> <p>When you do, don't...</p> <p>I would suggest...</p> <p>Many people at this stage...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>	Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.

Recount

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
<p>The report is well constructed and answers the readers' questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise. E.g. It would be regrettable if the wildlife funds come to an end</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of their actions...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a fire...</p>	<p>They are unusually</p> <p>They are rarely</p> <p>They are never</p> <p>They are very</p> <p>Generally</p> <p>Be careful if you</p> <p>Frequently they...</p> <p>I will attempt to...</p> <p>This article will frame...</p> <p>It can be difficult to...</p> <p>Each paragraph...</p> <p>More than half...</p> <p>Less than half...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>

Non- Chronological Report

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
<p>The report is well constructed and answers the readers' questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wildlife funds come to an end.</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. A consequence of their actions...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a fire...</p>	<p>They are unusually</p> <p>They are rarely</p> <p>They are never</p> <p>They are very</p> <p>Generally</p> <p>Be careful if you</p> <p>Frequently they...</p> <p>I will attempt to...</p> <p>This article will frame...</p> <p>It can be difficult to...</p> <p>Each paragraph...</p> <p>More than half...</p> <p>Less than half...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>

Biography

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
<p>The report is well constructed and answers the readers' questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be regrettable if the wildlife funds come to an end.</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. A consequence of their actions...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The fragile eggs are slowly removed from the large mother hen.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a fire...</p>	<p>They are unusually</p> <p>They are rarely</p> <p>They are never</p> <p>They are very</p> <p>Generally</p> <p>Be careful if you</p> <p>Frequently they...</p> <p>I will attempt to...</p> <p>This article will frame...</p> <p>It can be difficult to...</p> <p>Each paragraph...</p> <p>More than half...</p> <p>Less than half...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>

Letters

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Letter well-constructed that answers the reader's questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action.</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The dilapidated fencing around the enclosure was extremely dangerous.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a fire...</p>	<p>Please do not hesitate to contact me...</p> <p>An early response would be greatly appreciated...</p> <p>Please accept my...</p> <p>I wish to express...</p> <p>The impact of...</p> <p>Despite continued efforts...</p> <p>Subsequently...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>	<p>Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.</p>

Persuasion

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument and leaflet layout features.</p> <p>Paragraphs developed with prioritized information.</p> <p>Viewpoint is transparent for reader.</p> <p>Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader.</p>	<p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. E.g. The café chairs were broken.</p> <p>Wide range of subordinate connectives. E.g. whilst, until, despite</p> <p>Complex sentences that use well known economic expression. E.g. Because of their courageous efforts, all the passengers were saved, which was nothing short of a miracle.</p> <p>Persuasive statements are used to change the readers opinion. E.g. you will never need to...</p>	<p>It strikes me that</p> <p>There is no doubt that</p> <p>I am convinced that</p> <p>It appears</p> <p>In my opinion</p> <p>Surely only a fool would consider</p> <p>In addition</p> <p>Furthermore</p> <p>Moreover</p> <p>My evidence to support this is</p> <p>On balance...</p> <p>Just think how...</p> <p>Now you can...</p> <p>For the rest of your life...</p> <p>Unbelievable</p> <p>Outrageous</p> <p>Incredible</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials Adverbials of time, place and number.</p>	<p>Consolidate all previous learning.</p> <p>Brackets</p> <p>Dashes</p> <p>Colons</p> <p>Semi Colons</p>

Balanced Argument

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Letter well-constructed that answers the reader's questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact or the emotive language and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritized according to the writer's point of view.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be a global crisis if people do not take a stand against...</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your actions...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The phenomenal impact of using showers instead of baths.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a blackout...</p>	<p>I will present...</p> <p>Following that I will...</p> <p>One argument for this is that...</p> <p>...Fundamentally flawed...</p> <p>... an easy answer that avoids...</p> <p>I would counter this view...</p> <p>It seems plausible to...</p> <p>Moreover...</p> <p>In point of fact...</p> <p>The evidence I would use to support this is...</p> <p>It surprises me that...</p> <p>It is my conviction...</p> <p>Finally, I would like to add...</p> <p>Even though there has been a long history of activists</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>	<p>Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.</p>

Newspaper

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Newspaper well-constructed that answers the reader's questions.</p> <p>The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response.</p> <p>Information is prioritized according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply.</p> <p>Headlines include puns.</p>	<p>Verb forms are controlled and precise e.g. It would be helpful if you could let me know as this will enable us to take further action.</p> <p>Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally.</p> <p>Sentence length and type varied according to purpose.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position e.g. As a consequence of your accident...</p> <p>Complex noun phrases used to add detail e.g. The dilapidated fencing around the enclosure was extremely dangerous.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases used cleverly e.g. In the event of a fire...</p>	<p>The impact of...</p> <p>Despite continued efforts...</p> <p>Subsequently...</p> <p>The appropriate spokesman...</p> <p>In addition, ...</p> <p>Mrs Hedges emphasized...</p> <p>Tragic...</p> <p>Crisis situations</p> <p>Epic Proportions...</p> <p>Many parents refused to accept...</p> <p>The horror...</p> <p>Politicians also spoke of how...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Expand noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives in verbs using suffixes; ate, se, ify</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/Conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials, synonyms and pronouns.</p>	<p>Use a wide range of punctuation throughout the writing.</p>

