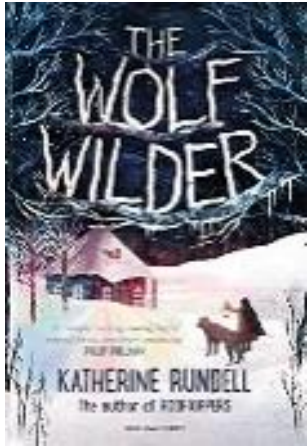



English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 6

Year 6			
Term			
<b>Autumn 1</b>  	<b>Driver Text: The Wolf Wilder by Catherine Rundell</b>		
	<b>Fiction</b>	<b>Non Fiction</b>	<b>Poetry</b>
	<u><b>Writing Focus</b></u> Character study, developing empathy. Third person narrative.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 52- How can I improve my writing? *	<u><b>Writing Focus</b></u> Explanation text about re-wilding Yellowstone National Park.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 54- How is vocabulary used in non-fiction texts? *	<u><b>Writing Focus</b></u> Cry of Wolves- Shelagh Bullman  Use 'Cry of the Wolves' a model for creating a poem about wolves using personification and metaphors.
<u><b>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 6</b></u>	<u><b>Word</b></u> The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. find out – discover, ask for- request, go in- enter) How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little) <u><b>Sentence</b></u> Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse VERSUS The window in the greenhouse was broken by me) The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. the use of question tagsL He is your friend, isn't he?) Or the subjunctive forms such as If 'I were' or 'were they' to come in some very formal writing and speech. <u><b>Text</b></u> Linking idea across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast or as a consequence) and ellipsis Layout devices (e.g. headings sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text) <u><b>Punctuation</b></u> Use of a semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. 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		

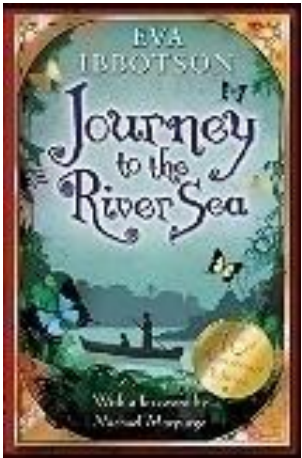
English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 6

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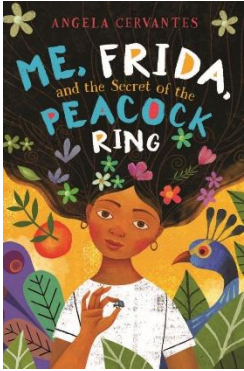
## English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 6

	<p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little)</p> <p><b>Sentence</b>          Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse VERSUS The window in the greenhouse was broken by me)          The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. the use of question tags L He is your friend, isn't he?)          Or the subjunctive forms such as If 'I were' or 'were they' to come in some very formal writing and speech.</p> <p><b>Text</b>          Linking idea across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast or as a consequence) and ellipsis          Layout devices (e.g. headings sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text)</p> <p><b>Punctuation</b>          Use of a semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. 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 (e.g. man eating shark VERSUS man-eating shark or recover VERSUS re-cover)</p>																		
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<p><b>Spring 1</b></p> 	<p><b>Driver Text: Journey to the River Sea by Eva Ibbotson</b></p>		
	<p><b>Fiction</b></p>	<p><b>Non-Fiction</b></p>	<p><b>Poetry</b></p>
	<p><b>Writing Focus</b> Study of plot and characters. Create own narrative on the theme of following your dreams.</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus</b> Persuasive letter writing- Save the Rainforest.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 64- How can we use words to describe light and darkness? *</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus</b> Rainforest Phantoms by Dennis Martindale.  Using similes, personification and metaphors in poetry.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 58- How do habit words work? *</p>
<p><b><u>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 6</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Word</u></b> The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. find out – discover, ask for- request, go in- enter) How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little)</p> <p><b><u>Sentence</u></b> Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse VERSUS The window in the greenhouse was broken by me) The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. the use of question tagsL He is your friend, isn't he?) Or the subjunctive forms such as If 'I were' or 'were they' to come in some very formal writing and speech.</p> <p><b><u>Text</u></b> Linking idea across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast or as a consequence) and ellipsis Layout devices (e.g. headings sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text)</p> <p><b><u>Punctuation</u></b> Use of a semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. 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 (e.g. man eating shark VERSUS man-eating shark or recover VERSUS re-cover)</p>		

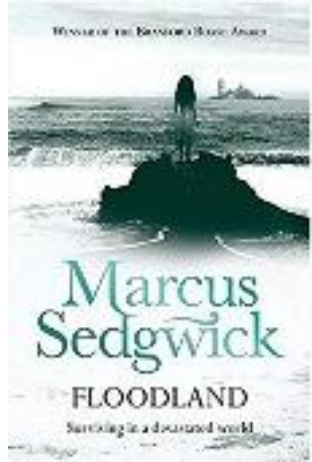
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	<p><b>Fiction</b></p> <p><u>Writing Focus</u>                  Narrative- creating a setting with particular focus on Mexico and South America</p> <p>*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 40- Can we talk about settings? *</p>	<p><b>Non-Fiction</b></p> <p><u>Writing Focus</u>                  Information text – The influence of the Mayans on modern civilisation.</p>	<p><b>Poetry</b></p> <p><u>Writing Focus</u>                  Storm in the Rainforest- Earth2Mother</p> <p>Children to write a poem about the different weather that can be found within the rainforest- personifying weather or natural elements within the rainforest.</p>																		
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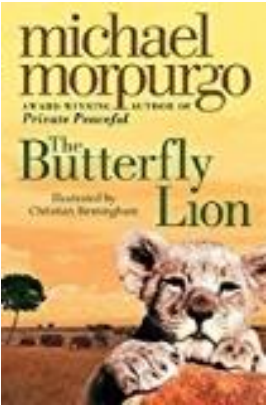
## English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 6

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<p><b>Summer 1</b></p> 	<p><b>Driver Text: Floodland by Martin Sedgewick</b>  <b>Varmints- Helen Ward</b></p>			
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	<p><b>Fiction</b></p>	<p><b>Non-Fiction</b></p>	<p><b>Poetry</b></p>																		
	<p><b>Writing Focus</b>                  Narrative- write a short story with an alternative view point: hunter/hunted.</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus</b>                  Report writing on hunting providing reasoned arguments.</p> <p>*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 42- How do newspaper articles use vocabulary? *</p> <p>*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 68- Can we talk about evolution?</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus</b>                  The Sound Collector- Roger McGough</p> <p>Generate sounds/onomatopoeia. In the style of the sound collector, children should use their ideas to write a poem about collecting the different sounds of the Serengeti.</p> <p>*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 62- Can we use lost to create new words and phrases? *</p>																		
<p><b>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 6</b></p>	<p><b>Word</b>                  The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. find out – discover, ask for- request, go in- enter)                  How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little)</p> <p><b>Sentence</b></p>																				



## English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 6

	<p>Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse VERSUS The window in the greenhouse was broken by me)</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. the use of question tagsL He is your friend, isn't he?)</p> <p>Or the subjunctive forms such as If 'I were' or 'were they' to come in some very formal writing and speech.</p> <p><b>Text</b></p> <p>Linking idea across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast or as a consequence) and ellipsis</p> <p>Layout devices (e.g. headings sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text)</p> <p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Use of a semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. It's raining: I'm fed up)</p> <p>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark VERSUS man-eating shark or recover VERSUS re-cover)</p>																		
<p><b>Reading Comprehension Focus</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Content domain reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>2a</b></td> <td>give / explain the meaning of words in context</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2b</b></td> <td>retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2c</b></td> <td>summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2d</b></td> <td>make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2e</b></td> <td>predict what might happen from details stated and implied</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2f</b></td> <td>identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2g</b></td> <td>identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2h</b></td> <td>make comparisons within the text</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Content domain reference		<b>2a</b>	give / explain the meaning of words in context	<b>2b</b>	retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	<b>2c</b>	summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph	<b>2d</b>	make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	<b>2e</b>	predict what might happen from details stated and implied	<b>2f</b>	identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole	<b>2g</b>	identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases	<b>2h</b>	make comparisons within the text
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<p><b>Terminology</b></p>	<p>Subject, object</p> <p>Active, passive</p> <p>Synonym, antonym</p> <p>Ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</p>
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