Goldcrest	Autumn 1 Dreams & Ambitions	Autumn 2 Journeys Through Time	Spring 1 Extreme Earth	Spring 2 Creatures Great and Small	Summer 1 Around the World	Summer 2 Express Yourself
Topic Focus	Inspirational People and Quotes	Battles and Wars	Coasts & Manmade disasters	Coastal & Ocean Animals & Migration	The Dynamic Earth	What a Performance
Purpose of writing	Write to Inform	Write to Entertain	Write to Entertain/ Inform	Write to Entertain	Write to Inform/Discuss	Write to Persuade/ Entertain
Suggeste d Texts	Non-fiction books e.g. biographies	Letters from the lighthouse by Emma Carroll	Floodland Marcus Sedgwick Flotsam David Wiesner	Saint Louis Armstrong Beach Brenda Woods	Fuzzy Mud Louis Sachar	Playscript for Y6 Play
Writing Outcome s	Explanation (e.g. Hover Bike - short film) Biographical writing	Story with a strong setting/character. Historical story Diary Entry	Poetry Balanced argument	Short story Film narrative	Newspaper Compare and Contrast	Playscripts Advertising Review
Spelling	Statutory word lists Words ending –able, ably, ible, ibly Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in – fer SATs practice Proofreading	Statutory word lists Homephones ('ce'/'se') Personal spellings Endings that sound like /ʃəs/ spelt '-cious' or '-tious How words are related – synonyms and antonyms.	Words with 'ough' letter string words from statutory and personal spelling lists Words ending '-cial' and '-tial' Proofreading Generating words from prefixes	words from statutory and personal spelling lists Homophones Generating words from prefixes and roots	rare GPCs from statutory word list words from statutory and personal spelling lists Words ending in 'ant', '-ance and '-ancy' Root words and meaning	words from statutory and personal spelling lists Words ending '-ent', '-ence' and '-ency' Homophones
Text level	Revise structure of	Vary connectives within	Secure effect use of	Use dialogue to move the	Maintain plot consistently	Express own opinions clearly

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features	Introductions, middle,	paragraphs to build	planning.	story on.	working from a plan.	
	ending where	cohesion into a				Consistently maintain
	appropriate	paragraph. Use change	Express balanced coverage	Maintain plot	Build in literacy feature to	viewpoint
		of place, time and	of a topic	consistently working	create effects (e.g. alliteration,	
	Secure effect use of	action to link ideas		from a plan.	onomatopoeia, similes,	Clear summary at the end to
	planning.	across paragraphs.	Linking ideas across		metaphors)	appeal directly to the reader
			paragraphs using a wider	Build in literacy feature		
	Use a variety of text	Secure development of	range of cohesive devices	to create effects (e.g.	Use a variety of text layouts	Secure effect use of
	layouts appropriate to	characterisation .	including grammatical	alliteration,	appropriate to purpose	planning.
	purpose		connections (use of	onomatopoeia, similes,		
		Creative approaches to	adverbials e.g. on the other	metaphors)	Choose or create publishing	Use a variety of text layouts
	Choose or create	story structure –	hand, in contrast, as a		format to enhance text type	appropriate to purpose
	publishing format to	starting at any point of	consequence)	Use suspense and cliff	and engage the reader	
	enhance text type and	the 5 part story		hangers.		Use a range of techniques to
	engage the reader	structure (e.g.				involve the reader –
		flashbacks or flash-		Use dialogue to move the		comments, questions,
	Linking ideas across	forwards, time slips		story on.		observations, rhetorical
	paragraphs using a	etc).				questions
	wider range of cohesive					
	devices including	Maintain plot				Choose or create publishing
	semantic cohesion	consistently working				format to enhance text type
	(repetition of a word or	from a plan.				and engage the reader
	phrase) and elision					
		Build in literacy feature				Linking ideas across
	Using layout devices	to create effects (e.g.				paragraphs using a wider
	such as headings, sub-	alliteration,				range of cohesive devices
	headings, columns,	onomatopoeia, similes,				including semantic cohesion
	bullets or tables to	metaphors)				(repetition of a word or
	structure text					phrase), grammatical
		Use suspense and cliff				connections (use of
		hangers.				adverbials e.g. on the other
						hand, in contrast, as a
		Use dialogue to move				consequence)
		the story on.				and elision
						l
						Using layout devices such as
						headings, sub-headings,
						bullets or tables to structure
					1	text

Sentence	Drop in –ed clause.	Brackets, dashes,	Expanded –ed clauses as	Developed use of	Sentence reshaping	Modal Verbs
	Drop in –ed clause.	commas for	•	I		Widdai Verbs
level	Managara alama		starters	rhetorical questions for	techniques (e.g. lengthening	Farmed line formers lated as a f
features	Move sentence chunks	parenthesis.		persuasion.	or shortening sentence for	Formal/informal styles of
(including	around for different		Adverbial phrases to start	a	meaning or effect)	writing
grammar	effect.	Colons	sentences.	Shifts in formality.		
and					Use of the semi-colon and	Use of subjunctive in formal
punctuati	Stage directions in	Use of commas to	Relative clauses.	Subordinating and	dash to indicate stronger	writing (e.g. If I were you).
•	speech e.g. "Stop!" he	clarify meaning or avoid		coordinating	subdivision of a sentence than	
on)	shouted, picking up the	ambiguity	How hyphens can be used	conjunctions	a comma.	Active/ Passive
	stick and running after		to avoid ambiguity (e.g.			
	the thief.	Active/ Passive	man eating shark vs man-		How hyphens can be used to	Developed use of rhetorical
			eating shark)		avoid ambiguity (e.g. man	questions for persuasion.
	Noun phrases	Use of colon to			eating shark vs man-eating	
		introduce a list	Use of the semi-colon and		shark)	Use of colon to introduce a
	Secure use of simple/		dash to indicate stronger			list
	embellished simple	Use semi-colons within	subdivision of a sentence			
	sentences.	lists.	than a comma.			Use semi-colons within lists.
	Secure use of	Use of the semi-colon				
	compound sentences	and dash to indicate				
	and complex sentences.	stronger subdivision of				
		a sentence than a				
	Subordinating and	comma.				
	coordinating					
	conjunctions.	Punctuation of bullet				
	-	points to list				
		information.				
		Shifts in formality.				
Spoken	Give well-structured	Ask relevant questions	Give well-structured	Articulate and justify	Use spoken language to	Developed use of technical
Language	descriptions and	to extend their	descriptions and narratives	answers, arguments and	develop understanding	vocab
562	narratives for different	understanding and	for different purposes,	opinions.	through speculating,	
	purposes.	knowledge.	including expressing		hypothesising, imagining and	Difference between vocab
	•	_	feelings.	Participate in discussions,	exploring ideas.	typical in informal/formal
	Use relevant strategies	Use relevant strategies	_	presentations,	_	speech (e.g said versed
	to build vocabulary.	to build vocabulary.	Use relevant strategies to	performances, role play,	Use relevant strategies to	reported, alleged)
	,	,	build vocabulary.	improvisations and	build vocabulary.	
	Use spoken language to		,	debates.	,	Give well-structured
	develop understanding		Use spoken language to			explanations for different
		1	1 00	1	1	

	through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas. Difference between vocab typical in informal/formal speech (e.g said versed		develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas. Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and peers. Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and		purposes. Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments.
	reported, alleged)			responding to comments. Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.		
Reading	Read, compare and evaluate the text. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Discuss and evaluate how authors use language including figurative language considering the impact on the reader. Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Retrieve, record and	Read, compare and evaluate the text. Inferring characters feeling, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying with evidence. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Identify how language, structure and presentation contributes to meaning.	Read, compare and evaluate the text. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Discuss and evaluate how authors use language including figurative language considering the impact on the reader.	Learn a wide range of poetry by heart. Read, compare and evaluate the text. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction. Explain and discuss their	Read, compare and evaluate the text. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Discuss and evaluate how authors use language including figurative language considering the impact on the reader.	Read, compare and evaluate the text. Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across texts. Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Retrieve, record and present information from nonfiction.

present information	understanding of what
from non-fiction.	they have read including
	through formal
	presentations and
	debates.
	Provide reasoned
	justification for their
	views.

Recapped Y5 objectives