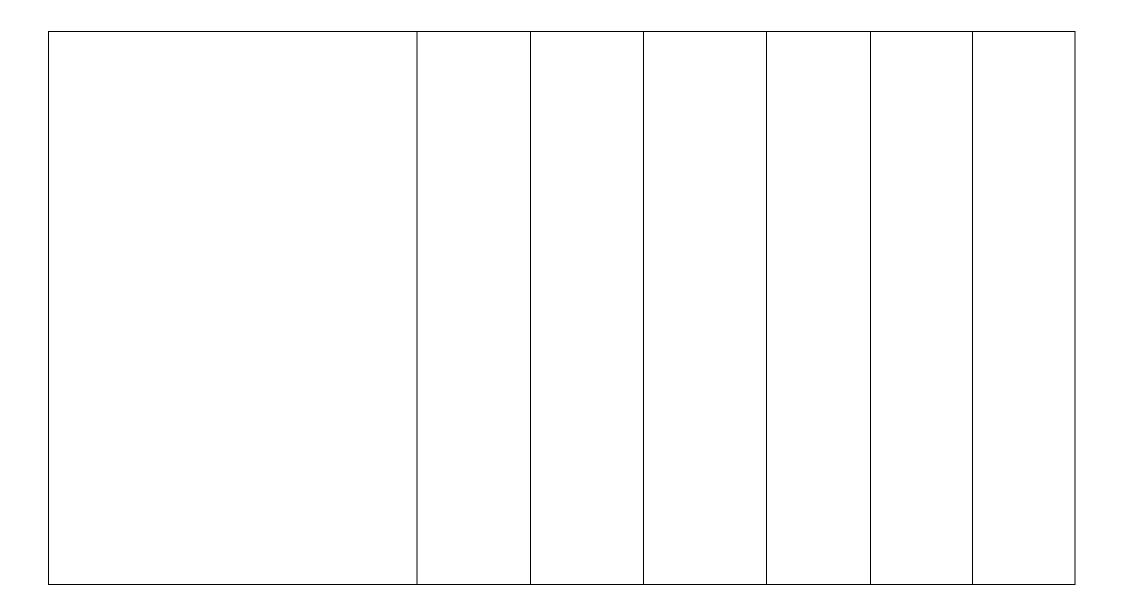
<u>Curriculum Coverage – Year 6</u>

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
PAG		Holes (D) — Louis Sachar	The Star Outside , Ojali Q Rauf	Windrush Child, Benjamin Zaphaniah	Letters From A Lighthouse,	Boy Overboard, Morris Gleitzman	The Nowhere Emporium, Ross
Year & Detail Word	of centent to be introduced (statutory requirement) The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (for example, find out - discover; sair for - request; go in - anter). How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example, big large, lete). Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a	Narrative 1 Flashback Plan and write a non- linear story, arranging paragraphs carefully, using a	Narrative 2 Write the next part of the story Plan and write a story with a very distinct atmosphere – eg. suspense,	Narrative 3 Write a narrative. Review the story focussing on dialogue being used to develop characterisation and move action forward.	Narrative 4 Plan and write a story with two narrators to tell the story from different	Narrative 5 Plan and write an extended narrative divided into chapters. Use of description and figurative	Narrative 6 Plan and write a variety of parodies manipulating characters, setting and events to
	mentance (for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus. The window in the greenhouse was broken (by mel). The difference between structures typical of informal speech and sinuctures appropriate for formal speech and writing (for example, the use of question tage. Ple's your friend, into the?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as if a user or Wars those to come in some very formal writing and speech).	range of devices to signal the narrative moving backwards and forwards in time.	Transform for GDS Independently change the	Transform for GDS Independently focus on the vocabulary and grammar choices to support characterisation	Transform for GDS Independently change the	language to create atmosphere. Transform for GDS Independently	amuse the reader. Transform for GDS Write own story that they have
Test	Linking blaza serious prospraghs same a water range of cobselves devices reputition of a send or pireae, grannestical connections for morenia. The cost of adverticals such as on the other hand, in sombset, or as a corresponding, and eliquets. Layout devices for as acceptance, and eliquets. Layout devices for exemple, headings, such feedings, columns, buildes, or obtain, to executions tool.	Transform for GDS Independently use a non- linear structure to show control of	atmosphere of the story with a focus on how language choices, sentence structure and	demonstrating assured and conscious control	formality of the two narrators so that they contrast	include dialogue to show shifts of formality; develop character and	always wanted to write!
Punctuation	Lise of the semi-color, color and deaft to mark the boundary between independent ofeases (for exemptin, if a raining if the fact up to the color to introduce a list and use of earth-colors within lets. Purchastion of build posts to list information. Those hypters can be used to exold amongs by (for exempts, man eating afters some man eating afters once on eating afters once once once once once once once once	formality for different shifts of time	grammar will change in order to change the atmosphere			move the action forward.	
Terminology for pupils	Tourispect colored SCTION, COMMINS STYLENIANS, SERSON/NY SCHIEGE, SPECIAL, COSTION, SECTION, Tourish pointer						



	Non-chronological report Write a report with a distinct form and specific audience (e.g. webpage), selecting correct vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the level of formality required e.g. the yellow-spotted lizard. Write a recount in a specific form with a clear audience ensuring formality is appropriate Transform for GDS Write a report with a distinct form and specific audience (e.g. webpage), selecting correct vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the level of formality required	Persuasion Construct an effective persuasive argument using persuasive language techniques to deliberately influence the reader, and to develop a point logically and effectively. Transform for GDS Independently adapt the piece of writing for different audiences and in different forms, controlling levels of formality, e.g. a formal speech with informal features and an informal speech with formal features	Recount Journalistic Writing Write a report with a distinct form and specific audience (e.g. webpage), selecting correct vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the level of formality required Transform for GDS Independently consider how formality will change when the audience or form is changed e.g recount same event as a formal newspaper article	Discussion Write a discussion text in a specific form with a specific audience e.g. documentary, article in a magazine. Use the subjunctive mood to establish formality and an authoritative voice. Transform for GDS Independently work out how to combine the discussion text within another text type, e.g. within a newspaper report, demonstrating assured and conscious control of formality	Explanation Write an explanation using a range of presentational and organisational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. Transform for GDS Independently incorporate an explanation within another text type, demonstrating assured and conscious control of formality. Experiment with the form, for example write explanations of real-life situations that are in process e.g. unfolding events in world news	Non-fiction (choice) Present information or recount information in any way they choose, demonstrating appropriate language choices and structural features.
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Teacher assessment support against termly milestones	lf :
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If a pupil is On-track against comparative milestones towards Expected Standard (EXS) they will be a T (x)

- Integrate dialogue in narrative to convey character and advance the action
- Describe settings and characters building a distinct atmosphere
- Write a report with a distinct form and specific audience (e.g. webpage), selecting correct vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the level of formality required e.g. web page.
- Write a recount in a specific form with a clear audience ensuring formality is appropriate
- Use layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, bullets and tables to structure texts
- Write effectively for each purpose and selected audience, showing good awareness of the reader
- Show awareness of how to make writing succinct by using grammar and punctuation taught so far precisely to engage the reader
- Draw on their knowledge of etymology and morphology to support spelling
- Spell most words correctly, adding prefixes and suffixes appropriately, spelling the correct form of homophones and spelling all common exception words correctly

If a pupil is On-track against comparative milestones towards Greater Depth (GD) they will be a T+

- Write effectively for the purpose and audience, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing
- Consciously control the structure of sentences
- Consider how formality changes when the audience changes adopting vocabulary and grammar appropriately
- Use the range of punctuation taught at KS 2 correctly and when necessary, use the punctuation to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity
- Evaluate, draft and re-draft.

If a pupil is On-track against comparative milestones towards Expected Standard (EXS) they will be a T +

- In narratives, describe settings, character and atmosphere
- Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- Write an effective persuasive and discussion text effectively for a specific audience, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader
- Use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly
- Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- Spell correctly most words from the year 5/6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately vocabulary.
- Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed

If a pupil is On-track against comparative milestones towards Greater Depth (GD) they will be a EXS

- Use a non-linear structure to show assured and conscious control of formality for different shifts of time
- Independently choose vocabulary and language features appropriately for the style and tone of the text
- Adapt a piece of writing for different audiences showing awareness of how language, text features and grammar changes
- Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register
- Choose to combine different text types and associated language features for effect and specific purpose

If a pupil is On-track against end of year Expected Standard (EXS) they will be an EXS

- In narratives, describe settings, character and atmosphere
- Integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader
- Use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly
- Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately vocabulary.
- Spell correctly most words from the year 5/6 spelling list, * and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious
- Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed

If a pupil is consistently working above expected outcomes at the end of year, Greater Depth (GD) they will be a GD

- Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing
- Distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choose the appropriate register
- Exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, particularly though manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this
- Use a range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly and, when necessary, use such

Use the range of punctuation tauglat KS 2 correctly and when necessary, use the punctuation to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity Independently enhance the effectiveness of writing through reading, evaluating and redrafting	meaning and avoid ambiguity.