| | | | | Owls Class – | Year 5 & 6 – | CYCLE B | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Autumn 1 | | Autumn 2 | | Spring 1 | | Spring 2 | | Summer 1 | | Summer 2 |
| Reading for pleasure class story: The Explorer by Katherine Rundell | | Reading for Pleasure class story: The Land of Neverbelieve by Norman Messenger; Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo; | | Reading for Pleasure class story: The Lion, The Witch and The wardrobe by CS Lewis; Tiger, Tiger Burning Bright! – poetry anthology | | Reading for Pleasure class story: Rooftoppers by Katherine Rundell; Tiger, Tiger Burning Bright! – poetry anthology | | Reading for pleasure class story: When the Sky Falls by Phil Earle | | Reading for Pleasure, class story: Once by Maurice Gleitzman |
| Guided reading texts: The Explorer & non-fiction related to the Ancient Maya. Rain Player by David Wisniewski; instruction texts; non-fiction texts on various aspects of the Ancient Maya | | Guided Reading texts : Survivors; Kensuke's Kingdom; non-fiction texts on extreme weather, earthquakes and tsunamis | | Guided reading texts: The Tunnel; The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe; Journey Extracts from Coraline & Alice in Wonderland; examples of persuasive writing | | Guided Reading texts: Rooftoppers by Katherine Rundell; various texts relating to hotels | | Guided reading texts: When the Sky Falls; non- fiction texts relating to WW2; Rose Blanche by Ian McEwan & Roberto Innocenti | | Guided Reading texts: You are Awesome by Matthew Syed;Once; non-fiction texts & picture books relating to Sustainability |
| Ancient Maya | | Extreme Earth (Geography) | | Topography of the UK | | France – a European Study Life Cycle (Science) | | Local History study - Cheriton in WW2 | | Sustainability |
| | | | - | WRITING DF | RIVERS & OUT | | . , | _ | - | |
| Learning journey 1 | Learning journey 2 | Learning journey 1 | Learning journey 2 | Learning journey 1 | Learning journey 2 | Learning journey 1 | Learning journey 2 | Learning Journey 1 | Learnng Journey 2 | Learning Journey 1 |
| KATHERINE RUNDELL EXPLORER | RAIN PLAYER | SURVIVORS | MICHAEL MORPHIES | The Tunnel Anthony Browne | NARNIA LION WITCH WALLION | Rooftoppers | Rooftoppers Rooftoppers | The Blue Planet | WHEN SKI FALLS PHIL EARLE | Contraction of the second seco |
| The Explorer Outcomes: Setting description diary entry | Rain Player Outcomes: Instructions Cold write diary entry | Survivors The Land of Neverbelieve Outcome: Poetry Description of a fantastical creature Non-chronological | Kensuke's Kingdom Outcomes: Haikus & Tanka poetry Narrative story | The Tunnel Outcome: View point - first person recount | The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe Outcomes: setting description narrative dialogue opening for a portal story | Outcomes: Narrative dialogue persuasive brochure | Outcomes: descriptive narrative review formal letter | Outcomes: voiceover | When the Sky Falls Outcomes: Poetry diary entry inner monologue informal letter | You are Awesome Once Outcomes: viewpoint narrative recount character description advice guide |
| | Curricul | report um statements - | - phase 1 | Cur | riculum state | ments – phas | e 2 | Curri | culum state | ments – phase 3 |
| | | on reading and researc ne writing | h where necessary | Composition and effect Choose the appropr informal) | | e audience and pur | pose (formal or | Composition a 5 Editing sente meaning and e | ences by either e | xpanding or reducing for |

| 5 Select the appropriate form and use other similar writing as models for their own | 5 Viewpoint is established and generally maintained | 5 Content is balanced e.g. between action/ description/ |
|---|--|---|
| Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can | 5 Use figurative language such as similes, alliteration, metaphors and | dialogue, fact and comment |
| change and enhance meaning | personification in poetry | 6 Select synonyms accurately for effect rather than as an |
| 5 Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing | 6 In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere | alternative for an original word |
| Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and | 6 Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action | |
| clarify meaning | ⁶ Use figurative language such as similes, alliteration, metaphors and | |
| 5 Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely | personification in a range of writing | Sentence structure: |
| 5 Use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs | 6 Select verb forms for meaning and effect e.g. deliberate change of tense | As phase 1 and 2 |
| 6 Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary | ⁶ Exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, through | |
| 6 Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing | manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this | |
| 6 Select the appropriate form and use other similar writing as models for their own | | Text structure and organisation: |
| 6 Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing | Sentence structure: | Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within |
| Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and | Choose the appropriate register for the language of speech within writing e.g. | paragraphs |
| clarify meaning | colloquial language within dialogue, quotes in reports | |
| 6 Use adverbs, prepositional phrases and expanded noun phrases effectively for | Use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within | Transcription: |
| qualification and precision | the sentence | 5 Continue to distinguish between homophones and other |
| | | words which are often confused |
| Sentence structure: | | 6 Continue to distinguish between homophones and other |
| 5 Make deliberate choices of sentence length and structure for impact on the reader | Text structure and organisation: | words which are often confused |
| 5 Fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect | As phase 1 | |
| 5 Throughout the stormy winter | | |
| 5 Far beneath the frozen soil | Transcription: | Handwriting: |
| ⁶ Use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the | 5 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding | As phase 1 and 2 |
| sentence | them e.g dis-', 'de-', 'mis-', 'over-' and 're-' | |
| ⁶ Use the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence e.g. I broke | 5 Spell some words with 'silent' letters | |
| the window in the greenhouse / the window in the greenhouse was broken | 6 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding | |
| 6 Use the structures typical of informal speech e.g. the use of question tags: He's | them | |
| your friend, isn't he? | 6 Spell some words with 'silent' letters | |
| 6 Use the structures appropriate for formal speech and writing e.g. subjunctive | | |
| forms such as If I were or Were they to come | | |
| | Handwriting: | |
| Text structure and organisation: | Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed choosing the writing implement | |
| 5 Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to | that is best suited for a task | |
| guide the reader e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining | | |
| 5 Produce internally coherent paragraphs in logical sequence e.g. posing rhetorical | | |
| questions which are answered in the main paragraph with main ideas elaborated by | | |
| subsequent sentences | | |
| 6 Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to | | |
| guide the reader e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining, columns, tables | | |
| 6 Draft and write by using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within | | |
| paragraphs | | |
| 6 Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices e.g. | | |
| repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (tense choice/ adverbials) | | |
| and ellipsis | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- Transcription:
- 5 Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 5 Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary 5 Use a thesaurus 6 Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the

spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1

| <mark>6</mark> Use a thesaurus | o check the spelling and meaning of words ords are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| letter to use when g G Write legibly, fluer letter to use when g | ntly and with increasing speed by choosing which shape of a given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters ntly and with increasing speed by choosing which shape of a given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters ntly and with increasing speed choosing the writing implement or a task | | |
| | Grammar to be taught | Grammar to be taught | Grammar to be taught |
| | See Hampshire English Team Curriculum Phase | See Hampshire English Team Curriculum Phase | See Hampshire English Team Curriculum Phase |
| | Expectations document – phase 1 | Expectations – phase 2 | Expectations – phase 3 |
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