Year 6 English Long Term Plan

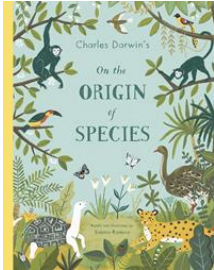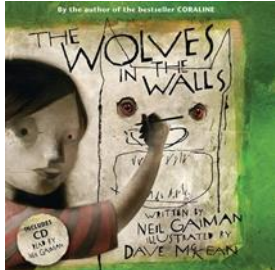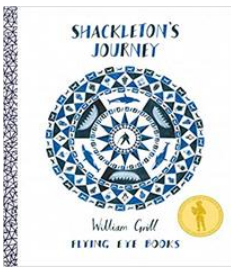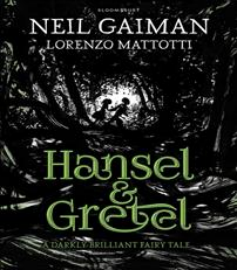|	Autumn 1: Rose Blanche	Autumn 2: A Story like the Stars	Spring 1: Darwins on the Orgiins of Species	Spring 2: The Wolves in the Walls	Summer 1: Shackleton's Journey	Summer 2: Hansel & Gretel
Vehicle texts						
Writing Outcomes and Purpose	**Non-fiction:** Diary **Purpose:** to recount **Non-fiction:** Bravery Speech Award **Purpose:** to recount and inform	**Narrative:** Flashback Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Newspaper Report **Purpose:** to recount	**Narrative:** Discovery Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Explanation-Adaptation **Purpose:** to explain	**REVISION UNIT** **Narrative:** First Person Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Balanced Argument **Purpose:** to discuss **Narrative:** Suspense Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Information- Wolves **Purpose:** to inform	**Narrative:** Endurance Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Magazine Article **Purpose:** to recount	**Narrative:** Dual Narrative **Purpose:** to narrate **Non-fiction:** Letter **Purpose:** to persuade

Terminology

subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Grammar Skills	**Word**	Build on previous year & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing - informality of direct quote contrasting with formality of vocabulary choices	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – technical vocabulary and precise use of nouns, verbs and adjectives to add to formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Build on previous units & focus on: Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone
	Sentence	Build on previous year & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal – use of question tags in informal speech	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence The use of question tags in informal speech	Build on previous units & focus on: Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Build on previous units & focus on: The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing –the use of the subjunctive form in some very formal speech and writing Wish – if I were…
	Text	Build on previous year & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – repetition and ellipsis Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices Use headings and sub-headings to structure information	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, pronouns and synonyms Use of headings, sub-headings and bullets to structure texts	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials Use headings and sub-headings to structure texts	Build on previous units & focus on: Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – pronouns
	Punctuation	Build on previous year & focus on: Colons to introduce a list and semicolons for more elaborate lists Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Semi-colon to separate two main clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)	Build on previous units & focus on: Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)	Build on previous units & focus on: Colon to introduce a list and semicolons for more elaborate lists Use commas to punctuate relative clauses Speech punctuation Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Punctuation of bullet points Hyphens used to avoid ambiguity	Build on previous units & focus on: Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity: Used as a break in a sentence, after a fronted adverbial, separate items in a list and parenthesis Using semi-colons as boundaries between independent clauses	Build on previous units & focus on: Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Hyphens are used to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity

Daily 'Flashack' is used to address any gaps.