



TATWORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL

English...

The following content will be introduced during Year6:

Word 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*).

Sentence 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 differences between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing such as the use of question tags, (*e.g. He's your friend, isn't he?*), or the use of subjunctive forms (*e.g. If I were... or Were they to come...*) in some very formal writing and speech.

Text Linking ideas 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, such as headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or tables to structure text.

Punctuation Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (*e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up*).

Use of a colon to introduce a list. Punctuation of bullet points to list information.

How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (*e.g. man eating shark Vs man-eating shark or recover Vs re-cover*)

Terminology Subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet point

Reading Read a broad range of genres; recommend books to others; make comparisons within and across books; support inferences with evidence; summarising key points from texts; identify how language structure contributes to meaning; discuss use of language including figurative; discuss and explain reading, providing reasoned justification for views.

Autumn 1 – Fiction - Myths and Legends, convey character (using action and dialogue)

- **Non-Fiction** - Journalistic writing – layout devices
- **Spag**
 - Expanded Noun Phrases, cohesive devices (eg. co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions, pronouns), relative pronouns and clauses

- Inverted commas, punctuation for parenthesis, colons to introduce a list, semi-colons to separate items in a list, bullet points

Autumn 2 – Fiction – genres, settings

- **Non-Fiction** – Argument
- **Spag**
 - preposition phrases, adverbs (to add detail, an precision) verbs, modal verbs, adverbs, similes and metaphors.
 - apostrophes, dashes

Spring 1 – Fiction – flashbacks, creating atmosphere

- **Non-Fiction** – biography and autobiography
- **Spag** – , dialogue 1st /3rd person, verb agreement (person and tense), adverbials, hyphens

Spring 2 – Fiction –imagery and atmosphere, setting

- **Non-Fiction** – Explanation
- **Spag**-object, subject, passive, formal/informal commas for clarity, variety of clause structures