

Year 6	Spring (44)	Summer (49)
Purpose and Genre	To persuade - Persuasive letter Kick (19) To entertain - Narrative Poetry The Hope-O-potamus (18)	To entertain - Poetry Moth (18) To inform - Non-Chronological Report The Origin of Species (19)
PAG	<p><u>To persuade - Persuasive Letter</u></p> <p><u>Text Structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Developed introduction and conclusion using all the argument layout features. ★ Paragraphs developed with prioritised information. ★ Viewpoint is transparent for the reader. ★ Emotive language used throughout to engage the reader. <p><u>Sentence Types</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Sentence length varied, e.g. short/long. ★ Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the café stairs were broken. ★ Wide range of subordinate connectives, e.g. whilst, until, despite. ★ Complex sentences that use well known economic expressions. e.g. Because of their courageous efforts, all the penguins were released, which was nothing short of a miracle. ★ Persuasive statements are used to change the reader's opinion e.g. you will never need to... ★ A variety of fronted adverbials to be used e.g. I wish to express... The impact of... Despite continued efforts... Subsequently. <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Consolidation of punctuation previously taught as well as colons and semi-colons. <p><u>To inform - Non-Chronological Report</u></p> <p><u>Text Structure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ The report is well constructed and answers the reader's questions. ★ The writer understands the impact and thinks about the response. ★ Information is prioritised according to importance and a frame of response set up for the reply <p><u>Sentence Types</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Verb forms are controlled and precise, e.g. It would be regrettable if the wildlife funds come to an end. ★ Modifiers are used to intensify or qualify, e.g. insignificant amount, exceptionally. ★ Sentence length and type varied according to purpose. ★ Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer's position, e.g. As a result of their game... ★ Complex noun phrases used to add detail, e.g. The delicate flowers are slowly removed from the large walled garden. ★ Prepositional phrases used cleverly, e.g. In the event of an accident... <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Consolidation of punctuation previously taught as well as colons and semi-colons. 	
Curriculum Links	Narrative poetry - RSHE Persuasive Letter - RSHE	Poetry - Science Non-Chronological Report - Science/History
Spelling Coverage	Spring 1 Y6 Statutory Words (Applying Prefixes + Suffixes)	Summer 1 Y6 Statutory Words (Applying Prefixes + Suffixes)

<p>where appropriate) Words containing the letter-string -ough Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) Homophones and other words that are often confused Revision of suffix -ly Revision and application of $\frac{1}{2}$ term rules</p> <p>Spring 2 Y6 Statutory Words (Applying Prefixes + Suffixes where appropriate) The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words Revision of suffixes -ing -ed Revision of suffixes -ous -ation Homophones and Near Homophones Revision and application of $\frac{1}{2}$ term rules</p>	<p>where appropriate) Revision of prefixes: dis-, mis-, in- Revision of prefixes: inter- super- Revision of prefixes: anti- auto- Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious Revision and application of $\frac{1}{2}$ term rules</p> <p>Summer 2 Y6 Statutory Words (Applying Prefixes + Suffixes where appropriate) Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ Revision of prefixes: im- ir- Revision of prefixes: re- sub- Revision of suffixes -able and -ably. Revision of suffixes -ible and -ibly. Revision and application of $\frac{1}{2}$ term rules</p>
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