

Reading Curriculum Overview

Term	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Sı	oring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Quality Text & Interconnection	On the Origin of the Species & Darwin: An Exceptional Voyage Individuality, Empires & Monarchy, Displacement & Invasion & Social Change	Private Peaceful & Walter Tull Scrapbook Displacement & Invasion & Social Change	Displacem Change, Diversi	ory like the Wind ent & Invasion, Social Religious & Cultural ty, Individuality & conmental Impact	Shackleton's Journey Empires & Monarchy, Environmental Impact & Individuality	The London Eye Mystery Social Change & Individuality	You Are Awesome & Go Big Individuality & Social Change
Statutory Requirements	 Identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing Making comparisons within and across books Learning a wider range of poetry by heart 			 Understand what they read by: Checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context Asking questions to improve their understanding Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence predicting what might happen from details stated and implied Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary Provide reasoned justifications for their views 			
Explanatory Phrases	Build on previous vocabulary: I thinkbecausemakes me thinkreminds me of I can seemakes me feelsuggeststells methis word/phrase makes me feel/thinkthe effect of this word choice is I think that the author has usedbecausemakes me have the following questionsprovides the reader/memakes the reader/me think ofindicatestells the reader/methis word/phrase makes the reader/me feel/thinkthis word/phrase makes the reader/me feel/thinkmakes the reader/me question		And focus on phrases first introduced in Y5: gives the/me impression evokes the following questions creates a vivid image in my mind's eye conveys the following message/impression figurative language contributes to the meaning of the text by theexample of figurative language conveys amood In summation, the word choice To summarise, the author has Moreover, Furthermore,				



Writing Curriculum Overview: Spring Term 1

Term	Spring Term 1
Quality Text &Writing Outcomes	A Story like the Wind
Quanty Text & Willing Outcomes	Poetry: Reverse
	Fiction: Hybrid Fable/Traditional Tale (Character, Setting, Atmosphere & Suspense)
	Non-fiction: Recount (Newspaper Report), Balanced Argument & Formal Letter
	Build on previous learning and focus on:
Word	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for –
word	request; go in – enter].
	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little].
	To words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example, erg, rarge, rate).
	Build on previous learning and focus on:
Sentence	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your
	friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech].
	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was
	broken (by me)].
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TD	Build on previous learning and focus on:
Text	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence or referential pronouns or precise vocabulary], and ellipsis.
	Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text].
	Layout devices [101 example, neadings, sub-neadings, columns, bunets, of tables, to structure text].
	Build on previous learning and focus on:
Punctuation	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up].
T MALVOMOTOR	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover].