

## **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			<ul> <li>Understand what they read by:         <ul> <li>Checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context</li> <li>Asking questions to improve their understanding</li> <li>Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</li> <li>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas</li> <li>Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning</li> </ul> </li> <li>Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader</li> <li>Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion</li> <li>Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>Provide reasoned justifications for their views</li> </ul>			
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: Summer Term 2**

Term	Summer Term 2				
Quality Text &Writing Outcomes	Wonder Poetry: *Free Choice Fiction: *Free Choice Non-fiction: *Free Choice				
Word	Build on previous learning and focus on:  The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter].				
Sentence	Build on previous learning and focus on:  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)].				
Text	Build on previous learning and focus on: 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 or stage directions, scene titles, character names].				
Punctuation	Build on previous learning and focus on: Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up]. How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]. Punctuation of bullet points to list information.				