English Writing Long-Term Plan-Year 6

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Class Reader- Taken from reading spine	MICHELLE MAGORIAN GOODNIGHT MISTER TOM	PIGHEART BOY malorie blackman	MALAMANDER THOMAS TAYLOR	Rooftoppers Katherine Rundell Estandary Gradus Marine William Rundell Fallender Gradus Marine William Rundell Marine Wil	No cash blend in when you were been to stand our. For the stand our to be the stand o	LOUIS SACHAR holes
Unit/Book						
Publish		History essay			History essay	
Spelling- Following SCODE	SCODE	SCODE	SCODE	SCODE	SCODE	SCODE
-See National	focus sound /sh/	focus sound /ul/ coded -	code ough	focus sound /r/	word endings;	Double Bubble
Curriculum	coded sh, ch, ti, si,	le, -al, -el, -il, ul including	making the	coded r, rr, wr, rh	ture/sure	(double letters
Appendix	ssi, ci including	curriculum words;	sounds /or/,	including	including	within words)
(Link below)	curriculum words; shoulder,	vehicle, muscle, vegetable, available,	/u(f)/, /oa/, including	curriculum words; recognise,	curriculum words;	including curriculum words;
I can spell most	competition,	individual, symbol,	curriculum word;	relevant,	temperature,	accommodate,
words correctly	dictionary,	prejudice,	thorough	recommend,	signature,	accompany,
(years 5 and 6)	explanation,			restaurant,	leisure, average	according, attached,
and use a	pronunciation,	Hip homophones;	/ee/ coded ei, ie	frequent,		marvellous, suggest,
dictionary to	conscience,	complement/compliment,	including	hindrance,	Hip	sufficient,
check the	conscious, ancient,	principle/principal,	curriculum	disastrous,	homophones;	exaggerate,
spelling of	sufficient,	bridle/bridal, angle/angel,	words;	programme,	weary/wary	community,
uncommon or	appreciate,		achievement,	professional,		committee
more ambitious	especially,	Word endings; able/ible,	mischievous	privilege,	Superb suffixes; -	
vocabulary.				prejudice,	ly, -ally	Hip homophones;
		Superb suffixes; al, -ful,		embarrass,		programme/program

	Hip homophones; stationary/stationery Superb suffixes; ous, cian	Powerful prefixes; ultra, mult	/i/ coded i, y, -y including curriculum words; privilege, individual, identity, immediate, critic, determined, bargain, symbol, system, physical, rhythm, dictionary, category, variety, opportunity, yacht	rhyme, rhythm, committee Hip homophones; past/passed, desert/dessert, guest/guessed Words with 'silent' letters; /m/ coded mb, mn Powerful prefixes; co, con		Hyphen Academy including curriculum word; awkward Powerful prefixes; self, ex, co
Punctuation and Grammar	Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Use pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition when referring back or forward (e.g. that, these, those, it).	Use adverbs, preposition phrases and expanded noun phrases effectively to add detail, qualification and precision. Use a range of clause structures, sometimes varying position within the sentence.	Use inverted commas, commas for clarity and punctuation for parenthesis mostly correctly and make some correct use of semi-colons, colons and hyphens.	Use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout writing. Use the range of punctuation taught at KS2 mostly correctly (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to	Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. contracted forms in dialogue in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is	

Handwriting- Following Letter- join-see link below	REVISIT Understand which letters are best left unjoined. Develop the fluency of joined script.	REVISIT Maintain handwriting with fluency. Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.		indicate direct speech). Choose the writing instrument that is best suited for a task. Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.	presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).	
Text Structure and Organisation Plan writing to ensure clear, logical sequenced ideas. Edit and improve writing by proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects	Use paragraphs to organise ideas.	Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs. Adapt sentence structure and word order to a text type.	Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs. Adapt sentence structure and word order to a text type to sustain interest.	Use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs. Accurately adapt sentence structure and word order to a text type to sustain interest.		

and clarify						
meaning.			Use different			
			techniques to			
			introduce and			
			conclude work			
			appropriately			
			(e.g. I am writing			
			to, Dear			
			Sir/Madam,			
			opinion,			
			summary and			
			justification			
			comment).			
Composition and	Describe settings	Describe settings and	Describe	Describe settings	Describe	Describe settings
Effect	and characters in	characters in narrative	settings and	and characters in	settings and	and characters in
I can write for a	narrative work.	work.	characters in	narrative work.	characters in	narrative work.
range of			narrative work.		narrative work.	
purposes and	I can integrate	I can integrate dialogue		I can integrate		I can integrate
audiences	dialogue in narrative	in narrative to convey	I can integrate	dialogue in	I can integrate	dialogue in narrative
(stories,	to convey characters	characters and advance	dialogue in	narrative to	dialogue in	to convey characters
biography,	and advance the	the action.	narrative to	convey	narrative to	and advance the
autobiography,	action.		convey	characters and	convey	action.
journalistic		Write a non-narrative	characters and	advance the	characters and	
writing,	Write a non-	using organisational	advance the	action.	advance the	Write a non-
argument,	narrative using	devices appropriate to	action.		action.	narrative using
formal,	organisational	the text type.		Write a non-		organisational
impersonal	devices appropriate		Write a non-	narrative using	Write a non-	devices appropriate
writing and	to the text type.	Use a range of literary	narrative using	organisational	narrative using	to the text type.
poetry).		features to create effect-	organisational	devices	organisational	
	Select interesting	similes and metaphors.	devices	appropriate to	devices	
	strategies to move a			the text type.		

Proof-read for	story forward (e.g.	I can use a range of	appropriate to		appropriate to	
spelling and	characterisation,	sentence openers-judging	the text type.	Use a range of	the text type.	
punctuation	dialogue with the	the impact for effect		literary features		
errors.	audience, dialogue	needed.	Use a range of	to create effect		
	and negotiation	Develop ideas in creative	literary features	(alliteration,		
	within contexts).	and interesting ways.	to create effect-	onomatopoeia,		
			personification	figurative		
	Use a range of	Use concise expanded	and figurative	language,		
	literary features to	noun phrases to add	language.	metaphors,		
	create effect-	details and create a clear		similes,		
	alliteration and	picture for my reader.		personification).		
	onomatopoeia.					
	Start sentences in					
	different ways -					
	REVISION (e.g. – ed					
	verbs, - ing starters,					
	similes, fronted					
	adverbials to tell the					
	reader how, when or					
	where).					
	Select from a range					
	of imaginative and					
	ambitious					
	vocabulary.					

Spelling National Curriculum Appendix-

 $https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239784/English_Appendix_1_-_Spelling.pdf$

Letter-join- https://www.letterjoin.co.uk/log-in.html