The Piggott School: Charvil Primary



'Go and do Likewise' Luke 10:25, -37 The Parable of the Good Samaritan We live with love and compassion, seeking help in times of need

Curriculum Map: Writing Year 5

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Text Types	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to inform	Write to entertain	Write to Persuade	Write to entertain
ickt Types						
	*Holes by Louis	*The Lost Words by	*Space Maps by Lara	*Onyeka and the	*Last: The Story of	*Over Sea, under
	<u>Sachar</u>	Jackie Morris	<u>Albanese</u>	Academy of the Sun	the White Rhino by	Stone by Susan
	Setting description	Poetry	Explanation	by Tola Okogwu	Nicola Davies	Cooper – The Sword
			Non-chronological	Narrative	Advert	in the Stone visual
	Writing to Persuade	Write to discuss	report	Character description		literacy
	*Holes by Louis	*The Lost Words by			Write to discuss	Narrative
	Sachar	Jackie Morris	Write to Persuade	Write to inform	*Last: The Story of	
	Letter of complaint	Oracy outcome -	*The Journey by	*Curiosity: The Story	the White Rhino by	Write to entertain
		debate leading into a	Francesca Sanna	of the Mars Rover by	Nicola Davies	*I am the Subway by
	Write to inform	written balanced	Letter	Markus Motum	Balanced argument	Kim Hyo-eun
	*Holes by Louis	argument. (Should		Newspaper report		Diary entry
	<u>Sachar</u>	words be removed			Write to inform	
	Non-chronological	from the dictionary?)			*Just Like Me by	Write to inform
	report – animals.				Louise Gooding	*The Boy Who
		Write to entertain			Biography	Harnessed the Wind
		*Journey to Jo'burg				by William
		by Beverley Naidoo				Kamkwamba
		Story opening				Speech
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'Hooks' into writing expose children to high quality, vocabulary-rich texts or engaging visual stimulus which cover the 3 Cs – Contemporary, Classic & Cultural. Each of the hooks is a vehicle for providing children the opportunity to write a variety of text types which cover the 4 main purposes for writing: to entertain, to inform, to discuss and to persuade.

For progression in genres: Reasons to write and progressions in genres

For progression through spelling and grammar see: English Appendix 1 and English Appendix 2

Writing	Handwriting and Presentation	Composition	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation
Spelling	Pupils should be taught to write	Plan their writing by:	Develop their understanding of the
To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them To spell some words with 'silent' letters To continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused	 legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task 	 identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have 	 recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using expanded noun phrases
To use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1 To use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words		read, listened to or seen performed Draft and write by: selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describing settings, characters and	to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun
To use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary		atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs	Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in Appendix 2 indicate grammatical and other features by: • using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing · using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using brackets,

To use a thesaurus	using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader Evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation,	dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a lists punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading
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