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 6

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Text Types	Write to inform	Write to entertain	Write to inform	Write to discuss	Write to entertain	Write to inform
••	After the War by Tom	*The Arrival by Shaun	*Moth	Pig-Heart Boy:	*The Hobbit by J.R.R	Recount the residential
	Palmer Palmer	Tan	Explanation Text	balanced argument.	Tolkien	trip week
	Non-chronological	3 rd person narrative	Why do animals	Balanced argument –	Character description	
	report about the		evolve?	Should animal organs		Write to inform
	impact of war – cause	Write to persuade		be used for human		Go Big: The Secondary
	and consequence.	*Hitler's Canary by	Write to persuade	transplants?	Write to	School Survival Guide
		Sandi Toksvig	*Tales of Ancient	Argument - Should	<mark>entertain</mark> / <mark>inform</mark>	by Matthew Burton
	Write to entertain	Letter form Bamse	Worlds: Adventures in	animal organs be used	Malala: My story	Letter of introduction
	Beyond the lines –	persuading his brother	Archaeology by Stefan	for human transplants?	Biography	to new teacher.
	Literacy Shed	to join the resistance.	Milosavlievich		Diary entry	Year 6 survival guide for
	Dialogue between		Job description &	Write to entertain		Year 5.
	characters	Write to inform	advert	*The Lion and the		
	1st person narrative	The Christmas Truce –		Unicorn by Shirley		
	from a soldier's point of	Literacy Shed visual		<u>Hughes</u>		
	view	literacy		Setting description of		
		Newspaper report		London during The		
		about the Christmas		Blitz.		
		truce				
				Write to entertain		
				*Windrush Child by		
				Benjamin Zephaniah		
				Diary entry from the		
				point of view of the		
				central character		
				describing the journey.		

'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	 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 	 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 	 concepts by: recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect 				
To spell some words with 'silent' letters	 choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task 	ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessaryin writing narratives,	the presentation of information in a sentence using the perfect form of verbs				
To continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused		considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed	 to mark relationships of time and cause using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely 				
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 (Spelling Appendix 5-6)		selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning	 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 dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words To use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word		 in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action · 	Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 Indicate grammatical and other features by:				
to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary		précising longer passages	 using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing 				

To use a thesaurus	 using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader 	ambiguit dashes c parenthe using ser dashes t betweer using a c punctua
	 Evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effect 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 appropriating register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so tile 	accurate discussion reading sts

meaning is clear.

- nens to avoid using brackets, commas to indicate
- icolons, colons or mark boundaries ndependent clauses
- on to introduce a list
- ng bullet points
- nderstand the cal terminology and appropriately in their writing and