

YEAR 5 LONG TERM ENGLISH PLAN



	Block 1		Block 2		Block 3	
Texts	Darkest Dark Astronaut Chris Hadfield Manuful Pixtu Balant		CHRIS VAN ALLSBURG		HIGH RISE MYSTERY	
					Endings	E DAY THE POWER THE TELEFICIAL SEPTEMBER TELEFICIAL SEPTEMBER SEPT
	Imagine- Pie Corbett		The Amazon- Jane Goulbourne		The Highwayman- Alfred Noyes	
Poetry Focus	Space poetry- Pie Corbett					
	Moon- (Simile and metaphor)					
	Six Ways to Look at the Moon					
Written Outcome	Main written outcome: <u>The Odyssey</u> Epic adventure story	Main written outcome: <u>The Darkest Dark</u> Biography	Main written outcome: <u>Queen of the Falls</u> Recount- Diary	Main written outcome: <u>The Great Kapok Tree</u> Counterargument	Main written outcome: <u>Cogheart</u> Newspaper report	Main written outcome: <u>The Day the Crayons Quit</u> Persuasive letter
	Other writing opportunities: Speeches (proclamation, persuasive, soliloquy) Diary entry	Other writing opportunities: Setting description Diary writing	Other writing opportunities: Instructions Newspaper report Narrative writing	Other writing opportunities: Letter writing Non-chronological report	Other writing opportunities:	Other writing opportunities: Diary entry Alternative narrative
	DialogueMissing scene				Main written outcome: The Lost Happy Endings	Main written outcome: <u>High Rise mystery</u>

	PostcardAdvertisement				Prequel- Alternative perspective Other writing opportunities: Newspaper report Extended response to a text	Extended narrative Other writing opportunities:
Sentence Focus	To recognise word classes and incorporate these into writing. using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely converting nouns or adjectives into verbs	 Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun 	 Engage reader through use of description, feelings and opinions Use adverbs and fronted adverbials Use rhetorical questions to engage reader Use consistent 1st person; write in consistent tense 	 Use modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely 	 Use modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. 	 Use modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. Fronted adverbials adverbials of time, place and manner Relative clauses
Text Focus	 Describe settings, characters and atmosphere Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing Choose appropriate register Organise paragraphs around 	 Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing Choose appropriate register Organise paragraphs around a theme 	 Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing Choose appropriate register 	 Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing 	Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing	Use layout devices Identify audience and purpose of writing

Punctuation Focus	Conveying character through dialogue Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	 Use commas after fronted adverbials Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing Contractions Rhetorical questions Parenthesis 	 Subject – verb agreement Contractions Parenthesis
Cross-Curricular writing links*			

^{*} Worked into Topic books/lessons