

Year 5 English Medium Term Plan

Handwriting objectives- to be taught throughout the year	
Statutory	Non-statutory
 Pupils should be taught to: Write 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. 	Pupils should continue to practise handwriting and be encouraged to increase the speed of it, so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of their writing down what they want to say. They should be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, for example, quick notes or a final handwritten version. They should also be taught to use an unjoined style, for example, for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address, or for algebra and capital letters, for example, for filling in a form.

Autumn 1	Objectives covered
Week 1	Spoken language:
Recount of Summer	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
holidays	 ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
(Recount)	 articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
	 maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
	Transcription:
	 Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
	 Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	 Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
	• Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the
	appropriate form and using other similar as models for their own
	Draft and write by:
	 Identify the features of recounted texts such as sports reports, diaries, police reports, including introduction to set the scene, chronological sequence, varied but consistent use of past tense, e.g. 'As he was running away he noticed ', possible supporting illustrations, degree of formality adopted and use of connectives.
	 Use the language features of recounts including formal language when recounting events orally and written.
	Evaluate and edit by:
	 Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	• Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:



	 Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Using standard noun phrases to communicate complicated information concisely
Weeks 2, 3 and 4 The London Eye Mystery (Narrative)	 Spoken language: Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
	 Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Use a thesaurus. Composition: Plan their writing by: 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 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 atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating
	 dialogue to convey character and advance the action Evaluate and edit by: 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 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
Weeks 5 and 6 The London Eye Mystery (Diary)	 Spoken language: Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Transcription:



	 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
	 Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
	 Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both
	of these in a dictionary
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	Draft and write by:
	 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	Evaluate and edit by:
	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
	• 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
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
	• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that
	or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
	 Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
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Week 7	Spoken language:
Week 7 The Village that Vanished	 Spoken language: Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
Week 7 The Village that Vanished (BHM)	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
The Village that Vanished	 Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
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Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
 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 (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun

Autumn 2	Objectives covered
Weeks 1, 2 and 3 Suffragettes: The Battle for Equality (Non-chronological report)	 Spoken language: Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
	 Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words Composition: Plan their writing by: 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 Draft and write by:
	 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Precising longer passages Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] 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 Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: 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 convey complicated information concisely Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Weeks 4 and 5 Suffragettes: The Battle for Equality (Biography)	 Spoken language: Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates Transcription: Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary Use a thesaurus.
Suffragettes: The Battle for Equality	 Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity Spoken language: Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates Transcription: Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or bot of these in a dictionary Use a thesaurus.



	 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 Draft and write by: Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Evaluate and edit by: Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun Punctuating bullet points consistently
Maak C and 7	Chelken lenguage:
Week 6 and 7 Suffragette (narrative)	 Spoken language: Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Transcription: Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that
	 the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are
	often confused
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	 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 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 atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
	• Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	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
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	 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 commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
Week 7	Spoken language:
Senryu Poetry	 Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
	 Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
	Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play,
	improvisations and debates
	 Transcription: Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
	 Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both
	of these in a dictionary
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	 Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the
	appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
	Draft and write by:
	Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such
	choices can change and enhance meaning
	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
	Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between
	independent clauses

Spring 1	Objectives covered
Weeks 1, 2 and 3 Street Child (Diary)	 Spoken language: Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] Composition: 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
	Draft and write by:



 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragra Evaluate and edit by: Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance 	ohs
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 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance 	
Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance	
effects and clarify meaning	
Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors	
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:	
 Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing 	
Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	
Weeks 4 and 5 Spoken language:	
Street Child • Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions	
(Historical narrative) • Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard Engli	sh
Transcription:	
 Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand t the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Engli Appendix 1 	
Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused	
Composition:	
Plan their writing by:	
 Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research when necessary 	е
 In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed 	and
Draft and write by:	
Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning	
 In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrat dialogue to convey character and advance the action 	ng
• Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragra Evaluate and edit by:	ohs
 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 wr 	ting
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:	
 Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal spectrum and writing, including subjunctive forms 	ech
 Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence 	2
 Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause 	
 Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing 	
 Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between 	
independent clauses	



Spring 2 Books:	Objectives covered
Weeks 1, 2 and 3 Space (Newspaper)	 Spoken language: Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are
	often confusedComposition:Plan their writing by:• 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 necessaryDraft and write by:• Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning• 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 [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]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• Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errorsVocabulary, grammar & punctuation:• Using reparded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
Weeks 4, 5 and 6 Space (Balanced Argument)	 Spoken language: Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates Transcription: Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary Composition: Plan their writing by:



 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
Draft and write by:
 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
Precising longer passages
Evaluate and edit by:
• Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
 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 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 (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
Using a colon to introduce a list

Summer 1	Objectives covered	
Week 1, 2 and 3 Myth of the Norsemen-	Spoken language:	
How did the Vikings	 Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments 	
invade Britain? (explanation text)	 Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas 	
	 Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings 	
	Transcription:	
	 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them 	
	• Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]	
	 Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused 	
	Use a thesaurus.	
	Composition: Plan their writing by:	
	 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 	
Draft and write by:		
	 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning 	
	Precising longer passages	
	• Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs 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	
	In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating	
	dialogue to convey character and advance the action	
	Evaluate and edit by:	
	Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects	
	and clarify meaning	
	Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors	
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:	
	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 convey complicated information concisely	
	 Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	
	 Using a colon to introduce a list 	
Week 4 and 5	Spoken language:	
Narrative- Viking entering	 Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge 	
into battle	Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary	
(description)	Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play,	
	improvisations and debates	
	• Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)	
	Transcription:	
	• Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of	
	these in a dictionary	
	• Use a thesaurus.	
	• Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that	
	the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English	
	Appendix 1	
	 Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words 	
	Composition:	
	Plan their writing by:	
	In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and	
	settings in what pupils have 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 atmosphere and integrating 	
	dialogue to convey character and advance the action	
	Evaluate and edit by:	
	 Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning 	
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors 	
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:	
	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 convey complicated information concisely	
	Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility	
	Using a colon to introduce a list	
Week 6	Spoken language:	
Free	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers	
Free verse poetry	 Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge 	



Viking	 Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates Transcription: Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both
	of these in a dictionary Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	 Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own Draft and write by:
	 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	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
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
	 Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses

Summer 2	Objectives covered	
Week 1, 2 and 3	Spoken language:	
Kensuke's Kingdom	Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations,	
(log book)	staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments	
	 Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, 	
	hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas	
	Composition:	
	Plan their writing by:	
	 Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the 	
	appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own	
	Draft and write by:	
	 Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across 	
	paragraphs	
	Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	
	 using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to 	
	guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]	
	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 	
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:	
	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 semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Using standard noun phrases to communicate complicated information concisely
Weeks 4 E and 6	Sneken languaga:
Weeks 4, 5 and 6 Kensuke's Kingdom (Persuasive)	 Spoken language: Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the confligent
	 the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 Composition: Plan their writing by: 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 Draft and write by: Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Precising longer passages Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs 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 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	 Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses Using a colon to introduce a list
Week 7 Letter to new teacher (Letter)	 Spoken language: Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them



 Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
 Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
Composition:
Plan their writing by:
 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
Draft and write by:
 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
Precising longer passages
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
Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
 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 convey complicated information concisely
Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses

National Curriculum Objectives

Spoken language

Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Transcription



Pupils should be taught to:

- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- Use a thesaurus.

Composition:

Pupils should be taught to:

Plan their writing by:

- 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 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 atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- Precising longer passages
- 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 [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]

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

• Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:

Pupils should be taught to:

Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:

- 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 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 (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
- Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English 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, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- Using a colon to introduce a list
- Punctuating bullet points consistently
- Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

	Spel	ling	
Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words	Week taught
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound)	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling	
Words containing the letter-string ough	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough cough though, although, dough through thorough, borough plough, bough	
Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word loch.	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight	
Homophones and other words that are often confused	In the pairs of words opposite, nouns end –ce and verbs end – se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c. More examples: aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane). isle: an island. aloud: out loud. allowed: permitted. affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans).	advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy farther: further father: a male parent guessed: past tense of the verb guess guest: visitor heard: past tense of the verb hear herd: a group of animals led: past tense of the verb lead lead: present tense of	



		1	
	effect: usually a noun (e.g. It	that verb, or else the	
	may have an effect on our	metal which is very	
	plans). If a verb, it means 'bring	heavy (as heavy as lead)	
	about' (e.g. He will effect	morning: before noon	
	changes in the running of the	mourning: grieving for	
	business). altar: a table-like	someone who has died	
	piece of furniture in a church.	past: noun or adjective	
	alter: to change. ascent: the act	referring to a previous	
	of ascending (going up). assent:	time (e.g. In the past) or	
	to agree/agreement (verb and	preposition or adverb	
	noun). bridal: to do with a	showing place (e.g. he	
	bride at a wedding. bridle: reins	walked past me) passed:	
	etc. for controlling a horse.	past tense of the verb	
	cereal: made from grain (e.g.	'pass' (e.g. I passed him	
	breakfast cereal). serial:	in the road) precede: go	
	adjective from the noun series	in front of or before	
	 – a succession of things one 	proceed: go on	
	after the other. compliment: to		
	make nice remarks about		
	someone (verb) or the remark		
	that is made (noun).		
	complement: related to the		
	word complete – to make		
	something complete or more		
	complete (e.g. her scarf		
	complemented her outfit).		
Homophones and	descent: the act of descending	principal: adjective –	
other words that are	(going down). dissent: to	most important (e.g.	
often confused	disagree/disagreement (verb	principal ballerina) noun	
(continued)	and noun). desert: as a noun –	– important person (e.g.	
	a barren place (stress on first	principal of a college)	
	syllable); as a verb – to	principle: basic truth or	
	abandon (stress on second	belief profit: money that	
	syllable) dessert: (stress on	is made in selling things	
	second syllable) a sweet course	prophet: someone who	
	after the main course of a	foretells the future	
	meal. draft: noun – a first	stationary: not moving	
	attempt at writing something;	stationery: paper,	
	verb – to make the first	envelopes etc. steal:	
	attempt; also, to draw in	take something that	
	someone (e.g. to draft in extra	does not belong to you	
	help) draught: a current of air.	steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired	
		who's: contraction of	
		who is or who has	
		whose: belonging to	
		someone (e.g. Whose	
		jacket is that?)	
Word List		accommodate	
		accompany according	
		achieve aggressive	
		amateur ancient	



relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere(ly)
prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend
neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical
interrupt language leisure lightning marvellous mischievous muscle necessary
government guarantee harass hindrance identity immediate(ly) individual interfere
especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign forty frequently
determined develop dictionary disastrous embarrass environment equip (–ped, –ment)
controversy convenience correspond criticise (critic + ise) curiosity definite desperate
cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience* conscious*
apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise category