



	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
Text	WONDER		HARRIET TUBMAN & UNSPOKEN		ROOM 13	
P.S.H.E	Equality and diversity (disability)		Equality and diversity (prejudice, racism).		Dilemmas/Friendship	
Purpose of Writing (audience & form)	Recount (August/ informal diary entry) Persuasion (August/informal letter) Persuasion (Character/informal letter) Recount (adult/newspaper) Report (parents/school report)		Biography (Harriet Tubman) Recount (The young girl/the eye in the corn). Informal Note (from the girl to the eye on the corn) Narrative (write the narrative to go with a section on the story)		Recount (family member/postcard) Poetry (children) Narrative (Chapter 13 in the style of the author) Character Description (description of Mad Sal) Using dialogue in Narrative (Mad Sal's conversation) Instruction text (adults/how to kill a vampire) Persuasion (adults/leaflet to visit Whitby)	
Grammar Focus	Inverted commas for direct speech Clauses in sentences, using commas to clarify meaning. Formal Writing v's Informal Writing. Devices to build cohesion (adverbs, fronted adverbials, pronouns, headline and sub-headings, conclusions, introduce using -ing verbs).		Revisit devices for cohesion (range of adverbs, range of fronted adverbials, pronouns, sub-headings, conclusions, using -ing verbs). Parenthesis Relative clauses in sentences, using commas to clarify meaning. Modal verbs Dialogue to move the plot on or give more information about the characters' feelings.		Perfect tense Progressive tense Relative clauses in sentences. Continue to use parenthesis in writing. Devices to build cohesion (range of adverbs, range of fronted adverbials, pronouns, sub-headings, conclusions, using -ing verbs, labelled diagram).	

		Use of inverted commas for speech and for split speech.	Relative clauses in sentences and commas to demarcate clauses. Dialogue to move the plot on or give more information about the characters' feelings. Use of inverted commas for speech and for split speech.
--	--	---	--