	Engli	sh	
	In Year 6, children wil	l cover the genres:	
To Entertain	To Inform	To Persuade	To Discuss
 Narratives 	Recount/Diary	 Advertisement 	 Balanced argument
 Descriptions 	◆Letter (formal and	♦ Letter (informal)	
(character/setting)	informal)		
♦ Poetry	♦ Biography/autobiography		
♦ Dialogue	♦Newspaper article		
-	♦Non-chronological report		
	(explanation, information)		
	 Instructions 		

In addition to previous learning, pupils should learn to...

Reading	Writing	Transcription	Speaking and
			Listening

YEAR 6

Reading Carousel	Planning, Composing and	Handwriting and Presentation	The objectives below will
VIPERS	Evaluating (All objectives	Can write neatly and legibly,	be planned for and
These skills are also covered during	are covered on a weekly basis	joining some of the time	assessed across the
our carousel slots daily and during	through the PJS 2-week		curriculum throughout the
interventions. They are woven	book/topic based unit- See	Spelling	year:
through our curriculum	Appendix 1)	Can spell most of the words	
		from the year 5/6 spelling list	Speaking
CT INFERENCE TASK	<u>Grammar</u>	Yr 6 high frequency words	-Give and justify an opinion
-VIPER skills	Revise and consolidate year	Focus words from Yr 5/6 word	in an appropriate manner
-Speaking and Listening skills -Echo reading	5 content and introduce the	list	-Agree and disagree
	following:		constructively with others'
INDEPENDENT COMPHREHENSION x 2	Conjunctions (full range,	Autumn	views
-VIPER skills	varying clause position for	'ei' following the letter 'c'.	-Adapt their talk
- Word Reading: use an understanding of morphology and etymology to aid them in	effect)	. Adding prefixes/suffixes to	depending on the response
reading unfamiliar words		root word 'fer'	of the listener
- Independently read a range of fiction,	All types of pronouns for	Use of hyphens (for prefixes	
poetry, plays, non-fiction, reference and text	cohesion	as a focus)	Listening
books		.Words ending in -que and -	-Make notes when listening
ENJOY READING BOOK	.Range of verbs (e.g. modal,	gue	for a sustained period of
- Independently read a range of fiction,	imperative and use range of	.'ch' makes 'k' sound and 'ch'	time
poetry, plays, non-fiction, reference and text	prefixes and suffixes to	makes 'sh' sound	-Identify and adopt
books (BIG CAT COLLINS- banded by	affect verb meaning)	Revision of words ending in -	features of formal
comprehension level) - VIPER skills when reading to LSA		sure and -ture	register
- Speaking/Discussion skills when reading to	Wide range of adverbial and	.Revision of 'ou' spells 'u', as in	-Analyse and evaluate a
LSA	prepositional phrases for	trouble	range of successful
	effect, varying position	.Revise common silent letters	speakers for useful
Reading Comprehension Lesson (Tue)	within a sentence.	Revision of 'shal' and 'shus'	techniques
		endings	

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Retrieval	.Complex expanded noun	.Review of able/ably and	Discussion
-Children confidently skim and scan,	phrases including	ible/ibly	-Use the conventions and
and use the skill of reading before	prepositions and hyphenated	-'ant' vs 'ent' endings	language of formal debate
and after, to retrieve information	adjectives e.g. for colours	'ance' vs 'ence' endings.	-Successfully counter
*They use evidence from across		'ancy' vs 'ency' endings.	anther argument during a
whole chapters and texts	.Wide range of determiners	.Revise the use of the -ough	debate or discussion
-Read a broader range of texts		letter string	-Consider, evaluate and
including myths, legends, stories	.Wide range of figurative	-'ious' endings	build on different
from other cultures, modern fiction	language (alliteration,	.Review the role and use of	viewpoints during debates
and archaic texts	onomatopoeia, similes,	suffixes	and discussions
-Retrieve, record and present	metaphors, idioms,		(DOTW) and PSHE
information from a wide variety of	hyperbole)	Spring	curriculum
non-fiction texts		.Use of hyphens (general)	
-Ask their own questions and follow a	.Formal/informal language -	'ou' sound	Drama
line of enguiry	the difference between	.Revision of 'shun' endings	AUTUMN TERM -
	vocabulary typical of	.Revise word list words	assessed in summer
Inference	informal speech and	(mixed)	production
-Drawing inferences such as inferring	vocabulary appropriate	.Review of homophones	SRING TERM assessed
character's feelings, thoughts and	for formal speech and	.Review of the use of	in summer production
motives from their actions, and	writing (e.g. said versus	apostrophes	SUMMER TERM
justifying inferences with evidence	reported, alleged, or	.Focus 'ei', 'eigh' and 'ey', 'ea'	End of Year Production
- Discuss how characters change and	claimed in formal	and 'aigh	-Sustain a character in
develop through texts by drawing	speech or writing)	.Etymology - words with the	role
inferences based on indirect clues		's' sound spelled 'sc'	-Take a full role in
-Make inferences about events,	.Synonyms and antonyms	. Etymology - American and	organising and
feelings and states and backing these		British spellings	presenting a play
up with evidence	.Subject/object		
-Infer character's feelings, thoughts			
• •	Active and parcive voice		
and motives, giving more than one	.Active and passive voice		

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piece of evidence to support each		Summer	-Interpret and rehearse
point made. They can draw evidence	.Direct vs reported speech	.Recap trickier spelling rules	scenes from published
from different places in the text		and practise mixed spellings	plays
	Function of		
Explaining	<u>sentences/sentence</u>		
-Provide increasingly reasoned	structure		
justification for their views			
-Recommend books for peers in	.Complex sentences		
detail			
-Give reasons for authorial choices	.Experiment with clause		
-Begin to challenge points of view	positions and orchestrate a		
-Begin to distinguish between fact	range of sentence structures		
and opinion	(ISPACED)		
-Identifying how language, structure			
and presentation contribute to	.Relative clause (both		
meaning	embedded and at end of		
-Discuss and evaluate how an author's	sentence)		
use of language, including figurative			
language, considering the impact on	<u>Verb forms and tenses</u>		
the reader	.Recap simple and perfect		
-Explain and discuss their	tenses		
understanding of what they have			
read, including through formal	.Progressive verb form/		
presentations and debates	perfect progressive		
	.Active and passive verbs		
	•		

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-Distinguish between fact, opinion	.Subjunctive form		
and bias explaining how they know			
this	<u>Punctuation:</u>		
	Ellipsis		
Summarise	Hyphen		
-Summarise information from across	Colon		
a text and link information by	Semi colon		
analysing and evaluating ideas	Brackets and dashes		
between sections of text	Bullet points (correctly		
-Summarising the main ideas drawn	punctuated)		
from more than one paragraph,	Direct speech using inverted		
identifying key details to support the	commas ,capitals at start of		
main ideas	speech, punctuation at the		
-Make comparisons across different	end of speech, new speaker		
books	new line including split		
-Summarise entire texts. In addition	speech		
to chapters or paragraphs, using a			
limited amount of words or			
paragraphs			
Prediction			
-Predicting what might happen from			
details stated and implied			
 Support predictions by using 			
relevant evidence from the text			
-Confirm and modify predictions in			
light of new information			
Vocabulary			

-Evaluate how the author's use of language impacts upon the reader -Find examples of figurative language and how this impacts the reader and contributes to meaning or mood -Discuss how presentation and structure combine to meaning -Explore the meaning of words in context by 'reading around the word' and independently explore its meaning in the broader context of a section or paragraph	
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