

## Year 6- Writing long term plan

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Kensuke's Kingdom (Michael Morpurgo)</p> 	<p>Letters from the Lighthouse (Emma Carroll)</p> 	<p>Pig Heart Boy (Malorie Blackburn)</p> 	<p>Macbeth (William Shakespeare)</p> 	<p>Explorer (Katherine Rundell)</p> 	<p>Wonder (R.J. Palacio)</p> 
<p><u>Purpose</u></p>   <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Recount</p> <p>Explanation</p>	<p><u>Purpose</u></p>    <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Newspaper report</p> <p>Recount (diary)</p> <p>Debate</p>	<p><u>Purpose</u></p>   <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Non-chronological report</p> <p>Narrative</p> <p>Poetry</p>	<p><u>Purpose</u></p>   <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Narrative</p> <p>Persuasive – Balanced argument</p> <p>Recount</p>	<p><u>Purpose</u></p>    <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Recount</p> <p>Persuasive</p> <p>Newspaper report</p>	<p><u>Purpose</u></p>   <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Recount</p> <p>Formal letter/Informal</p> <p>Poetry</p>

<u>SPAG</u> Synonyms/ antonyms  Subordinate phrases and clauses  Ellipsis	<u>SPAG</u> Informal speech and formal speech  Passive voice/ active voice	<u>SPAG</u> Linking ideas with cohesive devices  Semi colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses	<u>SPAG</u> Repetition of a word or phrases  Hyphens to avoid ambiguity	<u>SPAG</u> Subjunctive form  Consolidate all prior grammar learning	<u>SPAG</u> Consolidate all prior grammar learning
<u>Spelling</u>  Suffixes –ing –ed –er –est –ible – able –ion –ian – ant –ent –ous –y  Double the constant before adding a suffix.  Words containing the ough sound  Orange words- communicate, community, committee, harass, occur, occupy	<u>Spelling</u>  Suffixes -less, -er, -ous, ly  The <i>sh</i> sound spelt ti or ci  The <i>sh</i> sound spelt si or ssi  Orange words- profession, sufficient, correspond, apparently, opportunity  Orange words- guarantee, queue, vehicle, mischievous,	<u>Spelling</u>  Silent letters  The spellings ei and ie  Words ending in –ible and –able  Orange words- available, category, existence, controversy, explanation, identity, variety, ancient  Hyphens  Common mistakes- whose/ who’s, its/it’s,	<u>Spelling</u>  Plural nouns  If a noun ends in s, ss, x, sh, ch (when pronounced <i>ch</i> ) or tch we add –es to make it plural.  If a noun ends in f or fe, we usually swap f or fe for v and then add –es.  Orange words- government, conscience, twelfth, conscious, environment,	<u>Spelling</u>  Consolidation	<u>Spelling</u>  Consolidation

Homophones	foreign, bargain, amateur, hindrance  Homophones	your/you're, theirs/ there's	parliament, shoulder, solider  Homophones		
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Key:

- Female author
- Male author
- Text which celebrates difference
- Text linked to historical period
- Classic text
- Play script
- Traditional tale