Year 5					
Term					
Autumn 1	Driver Text: Ice Trap! Shackleton's Incredible expedition by Meridith Hooper Shackleton's Journey- William Grill				
- 201X	Fiction	Non Fiction	Poetry		
	Writing Focus Diary entry- write a diary entry as one of the crew from the Endurance. *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 6- Can we explore words associated with speed? *	Writing Focus Information text – Shackleton's expedition. Biographies *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 8- Can we use prefixes to change meaning? *	Writing Focus The Ant Explorer- C.J. Dennis Form a short poem in the style of the Ant Explorer describing his journey to Antarctica. *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 10- Can we talk about hope? *		
<u>Vocabulary, grammar and</u> <u>punctuation for Year 5</u>	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs usin Verb prefixes (e.g. 'did', 'de', 'mis', 'over', and Sentence Relative clauses beginning with who, which, w Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbsText Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph ((re') where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. mig (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) ials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and	ht, should, will, must)		

Reading Comprehension				
<u>Focus</u>			domain reference	
	2a	give / explain the meaning of words	in context	
	2b	retrieve and record information / ide	entify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	2c	summarise main ideas from more th	an one paragraph	
	2d	make inferences from the text / exp	lain and justify inferences with evidence from the	text
	2e	predict what might happen from det	tails stated and implied	
	2f	identify / explain how information / meaning as a whole	narrative content is related and contributes to	
	2g	identify / explain how meaning is en	hanced through choice of words and phrases	
	2h	make comparisons within the text		
Autumn 2	Driver	Text: The Explorer Katherine	Rundell	
KATHERINE RUNDELL	Fiction		Non Fiction	Poetry
	Writing I		Writing Focus	Writing Focus
COSTA BOOK WARDS	of wild ca	Narrative- write an adventure story amping.	Instructions- How to based on instructions from the text e.g. How to build a	The Explorer- Unknown
TUDIADED			shelter, how to build a fire.	Write similes and metaphors linked to
EXPLOREK		Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 20- words bring a place to life? *		movement.
A VERY EXCITING	How can	words bring a place to life?		Generate ideas for a stanza poem focusing on movement of each.
Jacquetine Wilson				1 st -The explorer
				2 nd - The river
				3 rd - Animals
ADDOUGSUP?				Include similes and metaphors
				*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-
				Page 12- How can we use friend to create new phrases? *
Vocabulary, grammar and	Word			
punctuation for Year 5		ng nouns or adjectives into verbs usin		
	Sentenc	fixes (e.g. 'did', 'de', 'mis', 'over', and	re)	
L	Jentent	<u>v</u>		

	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) Text Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before) Punctuation Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity			
Reading Comprehension Focus		Conte	nt domain reference	
	2 a	give / explain the meaning of wor	ds in context	
	21	retrieve and record information /	identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	n
2c summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph			than one paragraph	
	2dmake inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text2epredict what might happen from details stated and implied			m the text
	2f	identify / explain how information meaning as a whole	n / narrative content is related and contributes	to
2g identify / explain how			enhanced through choice of words and phrase	IS .
	21	make comparisons within the text	t	
	Drive	Driver Text: Greek Myths and Legends (e.g. Theseus and the Minotaur, Perseus and the Gorgons Head)		
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Ficti	on	Non-Fiction	Poetry

Spring 1	Writing Focus	Writing Focus	Writing Focus		
• USBORNE REPORTED CLUDE TO * 👰	Write an alternative ending to a myth. Use the traditional structure of a myth.	To write a Newspaper Report.	Mercury Rising- King of Limericks		
GREEK MYTHS			Children to choose a Greek God or		
& LEGENDS /	*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 28-	*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 38-	Goddess. Generate ideas and		
. N	Can we talk about courage? *	Can we describe ancient ruins? *	vocabulary associated with their chosen God.		
			Children to form a Limerick about their		
			chosen Greek God or Goddess.		
			*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-		
			Page 26- Can we use prefixes to		
Carlo Carlo			change meaning? *		
With Electricities by dealery Manifester					
Vocabulary, grammar and	Word				
punctuation for Year 5	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using				
	Verb prefixes (e.g. 'did', 'de', 'mis', 'over', and 're') Sentence				
	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, which				
	Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs	(e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. mig	ht, should, will, must)		
	Text Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly)				
	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before) Punctuation				
	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate paren				
	Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid am	biguity			

'n
m 'Homer' with the e children to write a aining what the about Odysseus and ocabulary Activity- re analyse words in

Vocabulary, grammar and	Word			-
punctuation for Year 5	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. 'ate', 'ise', 'ify') Verb prefixes (e.g. 'did', 'de', 'mis', 'over', and 're') <u>Sentence</u> Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun			
			(e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. m	
	Text			
		to build cohesion within a paragraph of the second se	(e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) vials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and	d number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices
		had seen her before)		a number (e.g. secondly) of tense choices
	Punctua			
		, dashes or commas to indicate parer		
Reading Comprehension	Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity			
Focus		Content	domain reference	
	2agive / explain the meaning of words in context2bretrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction2csummarise main ideas from more than one paragraph2dmake inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text2epredict what might happen from details stated and implied2fidentify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole2gidentify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases			
	2h	make comparisons within the text		
	Driver	Text: Tom's Midnight Garden	by Philippa Pearce	
	Fiction	l	Non- Fiction	Poetry

Summer 1	Writing Focus Write a detailed setting description of the garden. *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 2- Can we talk about feelings? *	Writing Focus Writing a persuasive argument -Should we have a Royal family? Should the queen be head of state in the Commonwealth countries.	 Writing Focus Do you have fairies in the bottom of your garden? – Betsy Williams Children to write a 3-stanza poem describing what the fairies might do at morning, noon and night in Tom's Midnight garden. *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-Page 30- Can we use whisper to create phrases? *
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 5	WordConverting nouns or adjectives into verbs usinVerb prefixes (e.g. 'did', 'de', 'mis', 'over', and 'SentenceRelative clauses beginning with who, which, wIndicating degrees of possibility using adverbsTextDevices to build cohesion within a paragraph (Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbs(e.g. he had seen her before)PunctuationBrackets, dashes or commas to indicate parentUse of commas to clarify meaning or avoid amount	re') here, when, whose, that or an omitted relative (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. mig e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) ials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and thesis	ht, should, will, must)

Reading Comprehension	Γ			
<u>Focus</u>			domain reference	
	2 a	give / explain the meaning of words	in context	
	2b	retrieve and record information / ide	entify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	2 c	summarise main ideas from more th	an one paragraph	
	2d	make inferences from the text / expl	ain and justify inferences with evidence from the	e text
	2 e	predict what might happen from det	ails stated and implied	
	2f	identify / explain how information / meaning as a whole	narrative content is related and contributes to	
	2 g	identify / explain how meaning is en	hanced through choice of words and phrases	
	2h	make comparisons within the text		
Summer 2	Driver	Text: Street Child by Berlie D	oherty	
BERLIE DOHERTY		-	-	
STREET	Fiction	1	Non-Fiction	Poetry
CHILD	seating. *Rising S Can we	Focus er study. Questioning and hot Write a character description. Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 14- describe emotions and conflict? *	Writing Focus Non-chronological report – Life in the Victorian workhouse *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 16- Can we describe disappointment and sadness? *	Writing FocusThe Street Child PoemUsing first person, form a short poemabout the conditions and how you feelas a street child. e.g. lonely, cold,hungry, sad, hopeless.*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-Page 18- How do co, com and corwords work? *
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 5	Verb pre Sentend Relative	clauses beginning with who, which, w		

	Lir (e. <u>Pu</u> Bra	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before) <u>Punctuation</u> Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity		
Reading Comprehension Focus			Content domain reference	
		2a	give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	 2b retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction 2c summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph 2d make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text 2e predict what might happen from details stated and implied 			
		2f	identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole	
		2g	identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases	
		2h	make comparisons within the text	

Terminology	Modal verb, relative pronoun			
	Relative clauses			
	Parenthesis, bracket, dash			
	Cohesion, ambiguity			

English Curriculum Long Term Plan Year 5

