

Year 5 Literature Spine

Autumn Term

Reading:

-Read a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types (such as the use of the first person in writing diaries and autobiographies) and differences between text types.

-Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.

-Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and to summarise these.

-Recommend texts to peers based on personal choice.

Text		Purpose	Grammar Focus	Writing Outcomes	Wider reading
1-4 The Errand- Leo LaFleur		Engaging text Link to traditional stories Vocabulary rich	<p>Recap: Pronouns, conjunctions, expanded noun phrases</p> <p>-Relative pronouns clauses ('that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when')</p> <p>- Relative clauses use relative pronouns to give extra information about nouns. E.g the barn <u>which smells of smoke</u></p>	Description of the setting (2 weeks)	The Unforgotten Coat by Frank Cottrell Boyce (diversity, refugee, well-known, local author)
			<p>Recap: Determiners, adverbs</p> <p>-Nouns or adjectives can be converted into verbs by using suffixes -ate, -ise, -en and -ify e.g author becomes authorise <i>assassin becomes assassinate, dark becomes darken, class becomes classify</i></p> <p>-Relative pronouns clauses ('that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when')</p> <p>- Relative clauses use relative pronouns to give extra information about nouns. E.g the barn <u>which smells of smoke</u></p>	Narrative based on the story with elements changed (2 weeks)	Journey to River Sea by Eva Ibbotson , (adventure story, setting in another part of the world)

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			<p>-Adverbials can be used to link paragraphs by time e.g later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g. secondly</p> <p>- Ellipses can be used to show a word or words have been removed, create suspense by adding a pause, show the trailing off of a thought.</p>		
5&6 Varmints-Helen Ward		<p>Environment link PSHE Engaging story Story about making a difference</p>	<p>Recap: Pronouns, conjunctions, adverbs Know that:</p> <p>-Words and phrases that link ideas in a text can be called cohesive devices</p> <p>-Cohesive devices include determiners, pronouns conjunctions and adverbs can be used link back to other words</p> <p>-Adverbials of time are used to say when, how long or often something is happening e.g. yesterday evening, slowly, often</p> <p>-Informal vocabulary is casual- the way you would speak to people you know well and uses contractions e.g. I'll and first person pronouns</p> <p>- Formal vocabulary is used when speaking to people we don't know and for formal purposes. It doesn't use contractions and first person pronouns. E.g. Informal: I asked the mayor about earthquake preparedness, and he said we haven't done enough to be ready. Formal: When asked about earthquake preparedness, Mayor Kim said the city has more work to do.</p>	<p>Instructions for how to make a bee hotel (2 weeks)</p>	

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			-Modal verbs tell us the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must		
HALF TERM					
1-5 Cloud Tea Monkeys- Elsbeth Graham & Mal Peet		Eco week Vocabulary rich Set in another country Link to fair trade Strong female character	<p>Recap: Relative clauses, Commas to clarify meaning.</p> <p>-Relative pronouns clauses ('that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when')</p> <p>- Relative clauses use relative pronouns to give extra information about nouns. E.g the barn <u>which smells of smoke</u></p> <p>Know that:</p> <p>-Hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity e.g. bird eating spider/ bird-eating spider</p> <p>The position of a comma in a sentence can change the meaning e.g. Karen the sports coach is leaving the school. Karen, the sports coach is leaving the school</p> <p>Hyphens link two words so the word or phrase makes sense</p>	Description of the setting (1 week)	The Little Black Fish- Samad Behrangi (Stories from other cultures)
			<p>Recap: Modal verbs, cohesive devices, adverbials of time</p> <p>- Ellipses can be used to show a word or words have been removed, create suspense by adding a pause, show the trailing off of a thought.</p> <p>-Adverbials can be used to link paragraphs by time e.g later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g. secondly</p>	Diary entry for Tashi as she goes to work in the plantation (2 weeks)	

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			<p>Recap: relative clauses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bullet points are used to separate items in a list - Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information. -Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes -When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct 	<p>Non-chronological report: Researching and presenting facts about tea plantations in India/fair trade (2 weeks)</p>	<p>Tales from Outer Suburbia- Shaun Tan (fantasy in familiar setting, revisiting author)</p>
6-7 Dasher by Matt Taveres		<p>Christmas text Engaging narrative</p>	<p>Recap: Perfect tense, Formal/informal language, modal verbs, bullet points</p> <p>Formal vocabulary is used when speaking to people we don't know and for formal purposes. It doesn't use contractions and first person pronouns. E.g. Informal: I asked the mayor about earthquake preparedness, and he said we haven't done enough to be ready. Formal: When asked about earthquake preparedness, Mayor Kim said the city has more work to do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conjunctions such as because, therefore, so, as a result of, consequently can be used to show cause and effect. -Modal verbs tell us the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must 	<p>Balanced argument for or against keeping animals in the circus (2 weeks)</p>	

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Spring Term

Reading:

- Discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language.
- Evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader.
- Draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.
- Make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.
- Continually show an awareness of the audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.
- Use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction texts.

Text	Purpose	Grammar Focus	Writing Outcomes	Wider reading
1-4 Curiosity The Story of Mars Rover by Markus Motum	Historical link Non fiction Engaged boys	Recap: Expanded noun phrases Know that: -Conjunctions such as because, therefore, so, as a result of, consequently can be used to show cause and effect. -Cohesion means joining ideas in sentences and nouns, pronouns and conjunctions can be used as cohesive Formal vocabulary is used when speaking to people we don't know and for formal purposes. It doesn't use contractions and first person pronouns. E.g. Informal: I asked the mayor about earthquake	Job application for someone working at NASA (2 weeks)	You Wouldn't Want to be on Shackleton's Polar Expedition!- Jen Green & David Antram (non-fiction, link to adventure text, historical) <hr/> Pig Heart Boy-Malorie Blackman (diversity, engaging narrative)

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		<p>preparedness, and he said we haven't done enough to be ready. Formal: When asked about earthquake preparedness, Mayor Kim said the city has more work to do.</p>		
		<p>Recap: Present tense, nouns and pronouns for cohesion -Direct speech repeats or quotes the exact words spoken and speech punctuation is used e.g. "I'm tired," he said. -Indirect speech (also known as reported speech) is usually used to talk about the past and inverted commas are not used e.g. He said he was tired. -That paragraphs can be linked across time using time adverbials e.g. later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g. secondly -Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information.</p>	<p>News report about Mars Rover landing (2 weeks)</p>	

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		<p>-Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes</p> <p>-When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct</p>		
<p>5-7 The Highwayman- Alfred Noyse</p>	<p>Classic Narrative poem Language rich Engaged boys</p>	<p>Recap: Ellipses, tense, devices to build cohesion, speech punctuation</p> <p>-Direct speech repeats or quotes the exact words spoken and speech punctuation is used e.g. "I'm tired," he said.</p> <p>Know that:</p> <p>-That paragraphs can be linked across time using time adverbials</p>	<p>Character description of Bess (1 week)</p>	
		<p>Recap: brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis, perfect form of verbs</p>	<p>Retell the story from The Highwayman's POV (2 weeks) OR</p>	

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		-Indirect speech (also known as reported speech) is usually used to talk about the past and inverted commas are not used e.g. He said he was tired.	News report about the deaths of Bess and the Highwayman (2 weeks)	
Half Term				
1-5 The Lost Words-Jackie Morris & Robert McFarlane (Eco)	Poetry Vocabulary rich Links to environment	Recap: Expanded noun phrases, adverbs Spelling skill: apostrophes for possession -Hyphens link two words so the word or phrase makes sense -Hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity e.g. bird eating spider/ bird-eating spider	Poems in response to The Lost words spells (1 week)	
		Recap: devices to build cohesion, brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis, perfect form of verbs. Know that: -That paragraphs can be linked across time using time adverbials	Balanced argument- pros and cons of modern technology in response to Seckou Keita (see explorer pack) (2 weeks)	

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		<p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Conjunctions such as because, therefore, so, as a result of, consequently can be used to show cause and effect.-Modal verbs tell us the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must-Cohesion means joining ideas in sentences and nouns, pronouns and conjunctions can be used as cohesive devices.		
		<p>Recap: relative clauses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Bullet points are used to separate items in a list-Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information.-Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes-When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct	<p>Non-chronological report about an endangered animal/plant species. This could be a made up creature. (2 weeks)</p>	

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Summer Term				
Reading: Revisit and apply reading skills taught				
Text	Purpose	Grammar Focus	Writing Outcomes	Wider reading
1-4 Richard III	Shakespeare text Cultural capital Engaging boy friendly narrative (family feud)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relative pronouns clauses ('that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when') - Relative clauses use relative pronouns to give extra information about nouns. E.g the barn <u>which smells of smoke</u> -Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information. -Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes -When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct -Adverbials can be used to link paragraphs by time e.g later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g. secondly 	Biography of Richard III (2 weeks)	The Firework Maker's Daughter-Phillip Pullman (well known author, strong female lead, adventure)
		Recap: Devices to build cohesion e.g then, that, firstly, linking ideas	Write Tyrell's monologue about the lead up to the princes'	

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		<p>across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Words and phrases that link ideas in a text can be called cohesive devices-Cohesive devices include determiners, pronouns conjunctions and adverbs can be used link back to other words-Adverbials of time are used to say when, how long or often something is happening e.g. yesterday evening, slowly, often- Time adverbials such as firstly, then, after, once, next can show the order things happen in.-Cohesion means joining ideas in sentences and nouns, pronouns and conjunctions can be used as cohesive devices.-semi-colons, colons and dashes-Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information.-Parenthesis can be punctuated using	murder in the tower (2 weeks)	
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		<p>commas, brackets or dashes</p> <p>-When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct</p>		
		<p>Recap: Devices to build cohesion e.g then, that, firstly, linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number</p>	<p>Book review/ summary of story (1 week)</p>	
<p>HALF TERM</p>				
<p>1-3 The Day War Came - Nicola Davies</p> <p>https://literacywithmissp.com/2018/08/09/the-day-war-came/</p>	<p>Refugee week (20th June)</p> <p>PSHE</p> <p>Call to action</p> <p>Real life links</p>	<p>Recap: dashes for parenthesis</p> <p>Know that:</p> <p>-Conjunctions such as because, therefore, so, as a result of, consequently can be used to show cause and effect.</p> <p>-Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information.</p> <p>-Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes</p> <p>-When parenthesis is removed, the sentence</p>	<p>Persuasive letter to government about allowing unaccompanied refugees into the UK (3 weeks)</p>	<p>There's a Boy in the Girls' Bathroom-Louis Sachar (anti-bullying, school setting)</p>

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		<p>should still be grammatically correct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -semi-colons, colons and dashes 		
4-7 The Iron Man-Ted Hughes		<p>Recap: Relative clauses, cohesive devices, adverbials of time,</p> <p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ellipses can be used to show a word or words have been removed, create suspense by adding a pause, show the trailing off of a thought. -Adverbials can be used to link paragraphs by time e.g later, place e.g. nearby and number e.g. secondly -Parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause inserted in to a sentence to provide extra information. -Parenthesis can be punctuated using commas, brackets or dashes -When parenthesis is removed, the sentence should still be grammatically correct 	Diary entry for Hogarth about the night he saw the Iron Man (2 weeks)	
		<p>Recap: Perfect tense, Formal/informal</p>	Balanced argument: Pros and cons of	

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		<p>language, modal verbs, bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Formal vocabulary is used when speaking to people we don't know and for formal purposes. It doesn't use contractions and first person pronouns. E.g. Informal: I asked the mayor about earthquake preparedness, and he said we haven't done enough to be ready. Formal: When asked about earthquake preparedness, Mayor Kim said the city has more work to do.-Modal verbs tell us the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must-Bullet points are used to separate items in a list	<p>Hogarth's Town's building the trap. (2 weeks)</p>	
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