Year 6

Fiction and poetry text types

Shakespeare play - Macbeth

Fiction genres

Short stories with flashbacks

Poetry with personification (War poetry)

Non-fiction text types

Biographies and autobiographies

Arguments and discussions

Terminology – words they will be learning during the year

Consolidate

Punctuation

Letter/ Word

Sentence

Full stops/ Capitals

Question mark

Exclamation mark

 'Speech marks'

Direct speech

Inverted commas

Bullet points

Apostrophe contractions/ possession

Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action

Colon – instructions

Parenthesis

Bracket- dash

Singular/ plural

Suffix/ Prefix

Word family

Consonant/Vowel

Adjective / noun

Verb / Adverb

Bossy verbs - imperative

Tense (past, present, future)

Modal verb

Conjunction / Connective

Preposition

Determiner/ generaliser

Pronoun – relative/ possessive

Clause

Subordinate / relative clause

Adverbial

Fronted adverbial

Rhetorical question

Cohesion

Ambiguity

Alliteration

Simile – 'as'/ 'like'

Synonyms

Metaphor

Personification

Onomatopoeia

Introduce:

Active and passive voice

Subject and object

Hyphen

Synonym

Colon/ semi-colon

Bullet points

Word structure / Vocabulary development	Sentence structure	Text structure
Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. *said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing*)	**Types of sentences** Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences. Secure use of compound sentences Secure use of complex sentences (subordination) main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions. Active and passive verbs to create effect **Developed use of rhetorical questions for persuasion** Expanded **noun phrases** to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. *the boy that jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day*) The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. *He's your friend, isn't he?*, or the use of the **subjunctive** in some very formal writing and speech) Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a **sentence** than a comma How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. *man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover*)	**Fiction:** Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure, including suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks/forwards, time slips. Start story at any point of the 5 part structure. Maintain plot consistently working from plan. Paragraphs: secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs. Secure development of characterisation **Non-fiction** Secure planning across non-fiction genres and application. Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose. Use range of techniques to involve the reader –comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions. Express balanced coverage of a topic. Use different techniques to conclude texts. Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing. Choose or create publishing format to enhance text type and engage the reader Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of **cohesive devices**: • semantic **cohesion** (e.g. repetition of a **word** or phrase), • grammatical connections (e.g. the use of **adverbials** such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), **elision** • Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text.