



Year 5 Writing Overview

Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Composition	Diary entry of Jimmy Narrative Estate agents leaflets for houses (country and town) - Persuasion	Narrative - comic strip Non chron report	Biographical writing Hero myth - Narrative	Newspaper report – Zeppelin – Explanation text	Narrative Interview	Persuasive speeches Persuasion Eyewitness statement regarding the robbery (The Promise)
Text	The House with Chicken Legs (class reader) Embarked (Lit Shed video)	Lights on cotton rock (class reader) Pandora (Lit Shed video)	Beowulf - Micheal Morpurgo	Cogheart (class reader)	Cogheart (class reader) Journey to the river sea - extracts only	Floodland - Marcus Sedgwick (class reader) The Promise - Nicola Davies
Sentence Construction	- Secure use of simple, compound, and complex sentences with a full range of conjunctions . - Use expanded -ed clauses as starters (e.g., <i>Encouraged by the bright weather...</i>) . - Elaboration of starters using adverbial phrases (e.g., <i>Beyond the dark gloom...</i>).		- Use relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, that, where, when, whose</i> or an omitted relative pronoun . Drop in -ed clauses (e.g., <i>Poor Tim, exhausted by so much effort, ran home</i>) . - Use modal verbs (<i>might, should, will, must</i>) and adverbs (<i>perhaps, surely</i>) to indicate degrees of possibility.		- Use sentence reshaping techniques: lengthening or shortening for effect . - Move sentence chunks (how, when, where) around for different effects . - Use stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) . - Use rhetorical questions to draw the reader in.	
Word structure / Language	- Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to suit the purpose - Develop use of technical language specific to topics (e.g., Saxon/Viking history). - Use organisational devices to structure a text		- Use stylistic devices: similes, metaphors, and personification. - Use onomatopoeia. - Use "empty words" to create mystery (e.g., <i>someone, somewhere...</i>)		- Maintain a consistent viewpoint throughout a piece of writing. - Use a thesaurus for precise and deliberate word choices. - Use cohesive devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	
Punctuation	- Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity . - Secure use of inverted commas and full punctuation for direct speech		- Use brackets, dashes, or commas to indicate parenthesis . - Use colons to introduce a list.		- Use dashes for emphasis or to separate clauses . - Use rhetorical questions with correct punctuation . - Consistent and effective use of punctuation across all genres	
SPaG Terminology	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity					



	Tense: simple past, present and future, present and past progressive, present perfect form
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