



Year 6 Writing Overview

Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Composition	Narrative - new world Biography - Lucien Silver	Diary entry for characters in the book Narrative - Alma scene with dialogue	Flashback Non chron report - impact of WW2 on the lives of children	SPAG - SATS reading	Poetry	Narrative David Attenborough style commentary / report
Text	The Nowhere Emporium (class reader)	The Nowhere Emporium (class reader) The Arrival Alma (Literacy Shed video)	Letters from the Lighthouse (class reader) The Piano (Literacy Shed video)	Letters from the lighthouse (class reader)	1001 Arabian Nights (class reader)	1001 Arabian Nights (class reader) Varmints
Sentence Construction	- Secure independent use of a wide range of clause structures (relative, embedded, subordinate) . - Correct subject-verb agreement (e.g., <i>I was</i> vs. <i>we were</i>) . - Secure use of compound sentences and similes/alliteration/metaphors		- Use passive voice to shift emphasis (e.g., <i>The water was heated</i>) . - Use subjunctive forms for very formal writing (e.g., <i>If I were...</i> or <i>Were they to come...</i>) . - Use question tags typical of formal speech (e.g., <i>He is your friend, isn't he?</i>)		- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely . - Vary the position of clauses within sentences for impact . - Use a range of verb forms to create subtle meanings (past/present perfect/progressive)	
Word structure / Language	- Develop a bank of antonyms and synonyms to enhance description. - Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility, probability, and certainty. - Differentiate between informal and formal vocabulary (e.g., <i>said</i> vs. <i>claimed/alleged</i>). - Use expanded noun phrases to convey information concisely		- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g., <i>man-eating shark</i> vs. <i>man eating shark</i>). - Choose imaginative vocabulary precisely to create impact - Build in literary features to create a desired effect - Use layout devices to structure a text		- Use cohesive devices (semantic cohesion) such as repetition of key words/phrases . - Use grammatical connections like adverbials (<i>as a consequence, in contrast</i>). - Adapt register and vocabulary perfectly to suit the audience.	



Punctuation	• Secure use of commas to mark phrases and clauses for clarity. • Secure use of inverted commas for dialogue • Use ellipsis to indicate omitted words or create suspense.	• Use brackets, commas, or dashes for parenthesis. • Use colons to start lists and semi-colons to separate items in lists . • Use semi-colons, colons, and dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	• Consistent use of punctuation for bullet points • Use hyphens to emphasize ideas or connect compound adjectives .
SPaG Terminology	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points Tense: simple past, present and future, present and past progressive, present perfect, past perfect, subjunctive form		