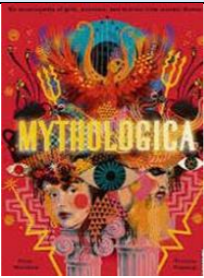
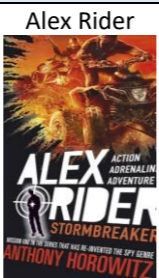
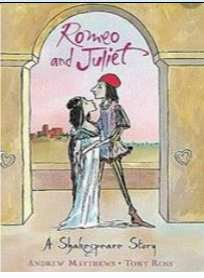
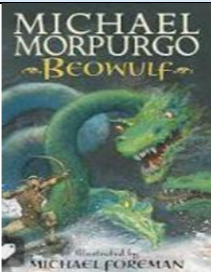
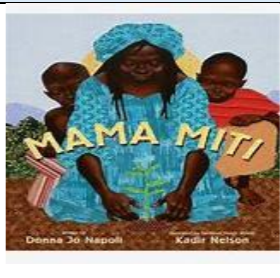
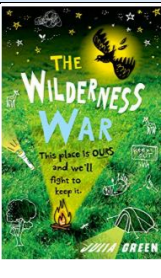




Wessex Gardens Primary School - English Curriculum Year 5



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Text:						
Suggested Hook Lesson:	A feely bags of artefacts relating to ancient Greece and Greek Gods to provoke discussion.	Activity: Pupils will become secret agents and work in teams to solve a mission! Explain that each team will face different "missions" with challenges that require teamwork, creative solutions, and careful planning.	Give groups different part of the script to rehearse and act out to their peers.	Research the history of the story/manuscript – which can be found at the British museum. Make own manuscripts.	Research Wangari Maathai and her work. Whole class create a 'Tree of Hope'. Each child creates a leaf for the tree with a positive environmental message.	Secret Wilderness Map Discovery Present the class with a mysterious old map of a wild forest area (fictional or local). Pupils work in groups to explore the map, mark key locations, and imagine what kinds of creatures, plants, or people might live there. Discuss the idea of protecting this wilderness versus developing it. This sparks curiosity about the story's setting and themes.
Spoken Language:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and Responding: Demonstrate active listening through paraphrasing and thoughtful follow-up. • Asking Questions: Use probing questions that deepen conversations and enhance understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary Building: Use context clues and word roots to expand vocabulary actively. • Articulation: Articulate and justify arguments and opinions with clarity and depth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative Discussions: Lead discussions, maintaining focus on the topic while inviting contributions from peers. • Speculating and Hypothesizing: Engage in imaginative discussions, exploring complex ideas and themes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and Clarity: Demonstrate increased fluency in spoken language, using varied vocabulary. • Maintaining Engagement: Use storytelling techniques and interactive elements to maintain listener interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Evaluation: Evaluate and respond to differing viewpoints constructively, fostering a respectful dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured and Purposeful Speech: Give well-structured, detailed explanations or narratives tailored to the audience.
Reading:	Foundation of Vocabulary and Fluency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop fluency by reading a range of age-appropriate texts. • Focus on pronunciation of challenging words and refining decoding skills for unfamiliar words. • Comprehension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop basic understanding of text structure and identify main ideas. • Discuss vocabulary meanings in context. • Practice using dictionaries to clarify word meanings. 	Developing Inference and Prediction Skills <p>Inference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice making inferences about character motives and feelings. • Begin to draw inferences from evidence in the text. <p>Prediction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make predictions based on understanding of themes and plot development. <p>Comprehension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize paragraphs, chapters, or sections. • Recognize different genres and discuss purpose. 	Examining Authorial Intent and Language Use <p>Authorial Intent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore why authors choose specific language or techniques. • Discuss tone and mood, and how language contributes to them. <p>Language Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify similes, metaphors, personification, and other figurative language. • Analyse the impact of language choices on the reader. 	Exploring Character Development and Plot <p>Character Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study character descriptions and actions to understand development. • Compare and contrast characters in stories. <p>Plot Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and discuss the structure of narratives, including rising action, climax, and resolution. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce figurative language, including similes and metaphors. 	Working with Themes and Context <p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and discuss themes within a text, such as friendship, bravery, or perseverance. • Begin to compare themes across different texts. <p>Contextual Understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore historical or cultural contexts if relevant to the reading. <p>Non-Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on structure, including headings, subheadings, and organization of ideas 	Synthesis, Comparison, and Summative Analysis <p>Text Comparison:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast two or more texts, looking at themes, structure, and characters. <p>Synthesis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the ability to summarize and synthesize information from multiple texts. <p>Comprehension Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on progress with a range of reading assessments focusing on all skills developed across the year.
Writing 1: Purpose and Audience:	Retell a myth of a famous Greek God. Purpose: To entertain Audience: Year 5 peers	Pupils will write a short mystery story where Alex uncovers a strange clue that leads him to suspect something dangerous	Retell the story of Romeo and Juliet. Purpose: To entertain Audience: Year 5 peers	Retelling a Scene: Pupils rewrite a key event (e.g., Beowulf's battle with Grendel) from a different perspective, such as Grendel's mother or a frightened villager. Purpose: To entertain Audience: A young warrior	Retell the story of Mama Miti from the viewpoint of one of the villagers. Purpose: To entertain Audience: year 5 pupils	A flashback story about how the wilderness was used before the children's campaign. Purpose: To entertain Audience: Year 5 peers

		<p>happened to his uncle Ian Rider's death.</p> <p>Purpose: To entertain Audience: year 5 pupils</p>				
Writing 2: Purpose and Audience	<p>Non-chronological report: Write an information report about your chosen god for a children's encyclopaedia. Include classification, powers, family, myths, and cultural impact.</p> <p>Purpose: To inform the reader about a mythological figure or creature. Audience: Year 5 pupils</p>	<p>Write an advert for a new tech device that Alex Rider could use</p> <p>Purpose: To inform Audience: General public</p>	<p>Persuasive Writing Letter to the families: Write as Romeo or Juliet persuading their families to end their feud.</p> <p>Purpose: To entertain Audience: Year 5 peers</p>	<p>Newspaper Report: The Defeat of Grendel: Pupils write a news article reporting Beowulf's heroic deed.</p> <p>Purpose: To inform Audience: Year 5 peers</p>	<p>A report discussing the importance of tree planting and environmental conservation in our community (linked to the Greening Project at Wessex Gardens).</p> <p>Purpose: To inform Audience: The school community</p>	<p>Should the wilderness be developed into housing? Pupils will write a discussion text where they explore both the arguments for and against developing the wilderness into housing.</p> <p>Purpose: To discuss Audience: Local council</p>
Composition:	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic story elements like setting, characters, problem, and solution. Ensure the story follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Begin to experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to Inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use formal or neutral language appropriate for non-fiction writing, such as reports or instructions. Organise writing into clear paragraphs, with each paragraph focusing on a specific topic or key point. Use subject-specific vocabulary where appropriate, such as in science reports or historical recounts. Include key facts, details, and statistics to support the information being presented, using researched or known information. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the narrative follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Begin to experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to Inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use formal or neutral language appropriate for non-fiction writing, such as reports or instructions. Organise writing into clear paragraphs, with each paragraph focusing on a specific topic or key point. Use subject-specific vocabulary where appropriate, such as in science reports or historical recounts. Include key facts, details, and statistics to support the information being presented, using researched or known information. Use basic linking words like <i>then, next, after that</i> to ensure the writing flows smoothly. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the narrative follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to Persuade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use persuasive vocabulary to influence the reader, such as <i>must, should, everyone</i> to show the importance of the argument. Use simple rhetorical questions to engage the reader (e.g., <i>Why wouldn't you want to help?</i>). Clearly state an opinion or point of view, especially in the opening and closing paragraphs. Begin using emotive language to stir feelings in the reader (e.g., <i>It's our duty to protect these animals</i>). Repeat key words or phrases to emphasize the argument (e.g., <i>We must act now!</i>) <p>Begin addressing simple counterarguments and refuting</p>	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the narrative follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to Inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use formal or neutral language appropriate for non-fiction writing, such as reports or instructions. Organise writing into clear paragraphs, with each paragraph focusing on a specific topic or key point. Use subject-specific vocabulary where appropriate, such as in science reports or historical recounts. Include key facts, details, and statistics to support the information being presented, using researched or known information. Use basic linking words like <i>then, next, after that</i> to ensure the writing flows smoothly. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the narrative follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to Inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use formal or neutral language appropriate for non-fiction writing, such as reports or instructions. Organise writing into clear paragraphs, with each paragraph focusing on a specific topic or key point. Use subject-specific vocabulary where appropriate, such as in science reports or historical recounts. Include key facts, details, and statistics to support the information being presented, using researched or known information. Use basic linking words like <i>then, next, after that</i> to ensure the writing flows smoothly. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the narrative follows a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end. Use descriptive vocabulary to create vivid imagery, focusing on adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions of settings and characters. Choose words carefully to match the mood or tone of the story (e.g., using adventurous vocabulary for exciting moments). Experiment with sentence lengths for pace and suspense, using simple, compound, and a few complex sentences. <p>Writing to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced Viewpoints: Present both sides of an argument fairly before stating a personal opinion. Introduction: Clearly introduce the topic and outline the different perspectives to be discussed.: Clear Structure: Use paragraphs to separate ideas: one paragraph per point or argument. Formal Tone: Use formal language, avoiding slang and contractions. Use of Evidence and Examples: Support arguments with facts, examples, or reasons. Linking Words and Phrases: Use connectives to show contrast, comparison, and sequence (e.g., <i>however, on the other hand, furthermore, in addition</i>). Balanced Arguments: Use phrases like "some people believe,"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic linking words like <i>then, next, after that</i> to ensure the writing flows smoothly. Include diagrams, bullet points, or headings where appropriate to enhance clarity and understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include diagrams, bullet points, or headings where appropriate to enhance clarity and understanding. 	<p>them to strengthen the case (e.g., <i>Some may think it's too expensive, but...</i>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include diagrams, bullet points, or headings where appropriate to enhance clarity and understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include diagrams, bullet points, or headings where appropriate to enhance clarity and understanding. 	<p>"others argue," to show different viewpoints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concluding Paragraph: Summarise the main points and clearly state your own viewpoint or recommendation. Rhetorical Questions: Use questions to engage the reader and provoke thought. Modal Verbs and Persuasive Language: Use modal verbs (should, could, might) to express possibility or necessity.
Grammar and Punctuation:	<p>Writing to entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit what makes a sentence: Phrases and clauses. Variety of sentence structure: single-clause, coordination and subordination. Use speech marks correctly to include dialogue that helps develop characters and adds to the action. Incorporate similes and alliteration to add interest and creativity to the writing. Present and past progressive (subject verb agreement). Review adjectives. Review adverbs. <p>Writing to inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that instructions or explanations are clear, using imperative verbs where needed (e.g., <i>First, mix the ingredients</i>). <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks to add emphasis and excitement. Apostrophe for contraction. Eradicate comma splicing. Speech marks. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use speech marks correctly to include dialogue that helps develop characters and adds to the action. Incorporate similes and alliteration to add interest and creativity to the writing. Subordination – using a wider range of conjunctions. Expanded noun phrases. Referencing of pronouns. Present and past simple (links with spelling – ed suffix). Adverbs (time, manner, place). <p>Writing to inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that instructions or explanations are clear, using imperative verbs where needed (e.g., <i>First, mix the ingredients</i>). <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use commas, exclamation marks, and question marks to enhance meaning and add emphasis or excitement. Commas in a list. Apostrophe for possession (singular and plural). Speech marks. Bullet points. Parenthesis. Eradicate comma splicing. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use speech marks correctly to include dialogue that helps develop characters and adds to the action. Incorporate similes and alliteration to add interest and creativity to the writing. Fronted adverbials (time, manner, place). Modal verbs. Past/Present perfect. Different sentence types: questions, commands, exclamations. Prepositions. <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commas for clarity. Eradicate comma splicing. Speech marks. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use speech marks correctly to include dialogue that helps develop characters and adds to the action. Incorporate similes and alliteration to add interest and creativity to the writing. Subordination – using a wider range of conjunctions. Present and past progressive. (Subject verb agreement) <p>Writing to inform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that instructions or explanations are clear, using imperative verbs where needed (e.g., <i>First, mix the ingredients</i>). Commands. Reported speech. <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punctuation for parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas). Eradicate comma splicing. Speech makrs. 	<p>Writing to Discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple cohesive devices like <i>however, but, on the other hand</i> to compare ideas. Formal language structures – passive voice. Conditionals. Adverbs of possibility. <p>Writing to Persuade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use command sentences to create a sense of urgency (e.g., <i>Take action today!</i>). <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas). Hyphens. Semi-colons. Colons. Eradicate comma splicing. 	<p>Writing to Entertain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use speech marks correctly to include dialogue that helps develop characters and adds to the action. Incorporate similes and alliteration to add interest and creativity to the writing. Prepositions and prepositional phrases. Relative clauses. Expanded noun phrases. Referencing of pronouns. Fronted adverbials (time, manner, place). <p>Writing to Persuade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use command sentences to create a sense of urgency (e.g., <i>Take action today!</i>). <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speech marks. Eradicate comma splicing.
Spelling:	<p>No Nonsense Spellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plurals (adding '-s', '-es' and '-ies'). Apostrophe for contraction and possession. Words with 'silent' letters. Morphology/ Etymology. Word endings. Words with the letter string '-ough'. Words ending in '-able' and '-ible'. Homophones (isle/aisle, aloud/allowed, affect/effect, herd/ 	<p>No Nonsense Spellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apostrophe for possession. Teach words with rare GPCs from the Year 5 and 6 word list. Words with the /i:/ sound spelt 'ei' after 'c.' Morphology/Etymology. Teach extension of base words using word matrices. Word endings. Words ending in '-ably' and '-ibly'. Revise words ending in '-able' and '-ible'. 	<p>No Nonsense Spellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of strategies for learning words. Homophones ((cereal/serial, father/farther, guessed/guest, morning/mourning, who's/whose). Suffixes Problem suffixes. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heard, past/passed). Hyphens. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homophones (altar/alter, led/lead, steal/steel). 			
Handwriting:	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising joining to and from the letter r. Ensuring letters are consistent in height and size. Developing fluency. Ensuring the letter t is the correct height. Forming and joining the letter s. 	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising break letters. Practising writing a play script. Practising printing. Forming ascenders correctly. 	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising presentation. Ensuring the correct formation of the letter k. Forming the letter y correctly. 	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising speed and fluency. Practising punctuation. Ensuring consistency in letter sizes. Practising speed writing. Forming small letters correctly. 	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising forming and joining the letter f. Practising writing with a slant. Practising printing. Practising speed writing. Practising writing with decorated capital letters. 	<p>Nelson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising writing letters. Practising paragraphs. Practising presentation. Revising different joins. Looking at different handwriting styles.
Poetry Week:	<p>Saw my teacher on a Saturday by Dave Crawley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn a wider range of poetry by heart Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience. 	<p>If you were a carrot by Berlie Doherty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience. 	<p>Vegan Delight by Benjamin Zephaniah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write poems that express personal thoughts, ideas, or emotions, focusing on word choice and sensory details to engage the reader. 			

