Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 5/6 Cycle A

❖ **SPAG focus for all units: Punctuation – A.,'?! Devices for cohesion within and across paragraphs.**

Autumn 1	Autumn2
Fiction	**Fiction**
Story Pattern: Wishing Tale **Focus:** Character description **SPAG Focus:** Basic vocabulary recap A.,'?! Past and present perfect tense Adjectives and adverbs Fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases Brackets **Sentence Types:** **Commas for sentences of three.** **Begin the sentence with a pair of adjectives:** *Tired and hungry,…* ***A pair of adjectives separated by commas:*** *The children, tired and hungry, stumbled to the door.* **2 sentences – the first tells what's happening on the outside, the second (in brackets) tells the inside story:** *She smiled bravely at Adam's suggestion. (But on the inside she felt doubtful and afraid.)*	**Story Pattern:** Losing Tale **Focus:** Suspense **SPAG Focus:** Main and subordinate clauses Relative clauses with parenthesis Dashes **Sentence Types:** **Three if clauses:** *If Rosie hadn't argues with her mother, if she hadn't lost the money, if Rose hadn't cancelled her visit, she might be smiling today.* **When? How? and where? adverbials + 2 adjectives separated by a comma:** *Five minutes later, the crumbling, dilapidated building exploded loudly into the air.* **Adjective – adjective+ reason:** *The man was grumpy- grumpy because the children kept asking questions.*
Non Fiction	**Non Fiction**
Text Type: Explanation **SPAG Focus:** Formal / technical language Sub headings Bullet points Dashes Parenthesis Diagrams **Sentence Types:** **Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma:** *With a large shovel, he cleared away the snow.*	**Text Type:** Instructions **SPAG Focus:** Adverbial phrases for detail Fronted adverbials Bullet points Parenthesis Cohesion – cause and effect Imperative verbs (command) Adjectives and adverbs for precision **Sentence Types:** **Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma using an imperative:** *With an old pen, scratch your design carefully…* **Start sentence with past tense ing verb using an imperative:** *Having designed your chair, make a list…*
Poetry unit – Repeating patterns	
Spring 1	**Spring 2**

Fiction	**Fiction**
Story Pattern: Quest Tale	**Story Pattern:** Defeating the Monster Tale
Focus: Setting	**Focus:** Setting description
SPAG Focus:	**SPAG Focus:**
Fronted adverbials	Prepositional phrases
Modal verbs	Modal verbs
Colon	Active / passive voice
Speech punctuation	Semi colon
Figurative language – simile	Figurative language – personification
Sentence Types:	**Sentence Types:**
Provide answer after a colon: *The answer was obvious: send for Simon*.	**Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma:** *with a large shovel,… With a look of radiant happiness,…*
Develop description of items in the list following a colon following a colon: *This is what they saw: golden sand, rows of deck chairs, and crowds of people.*	**; to balance ideas:** *On the left was a fortress; on the right a ramshackle cottage.*
Begin or end with like simile: *Like a huge golden sun in the sky.*	**Use personification to describe the weather:** *The wind whispered messages of fear. The drizzle hugged him in a soggy cuddle.*
Speech and action to show character's feelings + comma: *"Terrible!" said Asif, laughing at his Dad.*	
Non Fiction	**Non Fiction**
Text Type: Discussion (balanced argument)	**Text Type:** Persuasion
SPAG Focus:	**SPAG Focus:**
Relative clauses	Relative clauses
Parenthesis	Parenthesis
Modal verbs	Modal verbs
Cohesive devices – listing examples, cause and effect, rephrasing, summing up.	Formal/ informal language
Comparisons	Persuasive language
Semi colon	Alliteration
Sentence Types:	Rhetorical questions
Use a range of connectives to link/ contrast ideas: *Therefore, most people… On the other hand, it is possible to…*	Semi colon
Impersonal verbs: *It is thought that…*	**Sentence Types:**
; to balance ideas: *Some people think that homework is essential; others say it is pointless.*	**Use a range of connectives to link ideas:** *Therefore, most people…*
	; to balance ideas: *Some people think that homework is essential; others say it is pointless.*
Summer 1	**Summer 2**

Fiction	**Fiction**
Story Pattern: Warning Tale	**Story Pattern:** Tale of Fear
Focus: Characterisation / dialogue	**Focus:** Action
SPAG Focus:	**SPAG Focus:**
Formal and informal language	Adjectives / adverbs
Imperative verbs – command, statement, question, exclamation	Expanded noun phrases
Speech punctuation	Relative clauses with parenthesis
Sentence Types:	Figurative language – extended simile and metaphor
Provide answer after a colon: *The answer was obvious: send for Simon.*	Speech punctuation
Begin with an adjective and comma (especially feelings): Stunned, he could think of nothing to say.	**Sentence Types:**
Speech and action to show character's feelings + comma: *"Terrible!" said Asif, laughing at his Dad.*	**Use a range of conjunctions at the start of and in the middle of sentence + comma:** *Until he looked carefully, he could not work out the puzzle. It could be dangerous if they did not act soon.*
Sentence ends with ing clause + comma before it: *The sad old man shuffled slowly into the shop, carrying a battered old suitcase.*	***Extend a simile:*** *He was as proud as a king being crowned in a cathedral.*
	Use metaphors in description: *Her thoughts were a deep muddy pool of despair.*
Non Fiction	**Non Fiction**
Text Type: Journalistic Recount	**Text Type:** Information (Non-chronological report)
SPAG Focus:	**SPAG Focus:**
Adverbial phrases	Headings
Fronted adverbials	Bullet points
Relative clauses	Generalisers
Parenthesis	Technical language
Passive voice	Listing
Quotes – direct and indirect	Comparisons
Speech punctuation	**Sentence Types:**
Past progressive tense	***Impersonal verbs:*** *It is thought that…*
Past perfect tense	**Use a range of connectives to link/ contrast ideas:** *Therefore, most people… On the other hand, it is possible to…*
Present perfect tense	
Sentence Types:	
Identify fact and opinion	
Start sentence with past tense ing verb: *Having started the investigation…*	
Speech and action to show character's feelings + comma: *"Terrible!" said Asif, laughing at his Dad.*	
Superlative phrase describes subject of sentence + 2 commas: *Stig, the largest of the three pups, was the most mischievous.*	
Poetry Unit – Nonsense poems **The Jabberwocky by Lewis Carroll**	**Poetry Unit** – Narrative poems **The Listeners by Walter de La Mare**