

Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 5/6 Cycle B

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

Autumn 1	Autumn2
<u>Fiction</u>	<u>Fiction</u>
<p>Story Pattern: Quest tale Focus: Suspense SPAG Focus: Basic vocabulary recap: A.,’?! Adjectives and adverbs Hyphen Main and subordinate clauses Prepositional phrases Expanded noun phrases Sentence Types: Embed ing clause + pair of commas: Sasha, hoping to meet him again, returned to the library. Begin adjective + preposition + subordinate clause: Astounded at what had happened, they immediately decided to give up. Begin with 2 pairs of adjectives: Quiet and thoughtful, hopeful yet anxious, Three if clauses: <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Story Pattern: Warning Tale Focus: Action SPAG Focus: Prepositional phrases Relative clauses Modal verbs Speech punctuation Active / passive voice Reported speech Colon Semi colon Hyphen Sentence Types: Semi colon separates long items in a list: <i>This is what she saw: a rusty iron box with broken hinges; a pile of handwritten documents;...</i> Two short closely connected main clauses separated by a semi colon: <i>The door opened; a stranger walked in.</i> The second main clause gives information about the first: <i>Gnortown was a dreadful place: everything was grey and no one ever smiled.</i> In the 2nd main clause, the writer gives some info about the story: <i>He wondered how long he could continue like this: he did not know.</i></p>
<u>Non Fiction</u>	<u>Non Fiction</u>
<p>Text Type: Instructions SPAG Focus: Adjectives and adverbs for precision Adverbial phrases for detail Fronted adverbials Parenthesis Cohesion – cause and effect Imperative verbs - command Bullet points Technical language Sub headings Sentence Types: Start sentence with past tense ing verb using an imperative: <i>Having designed your chair, make a list...</i> Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma: <i>With a large shovel, he cleared away the snow.</i> Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma using an imperative: <i>With an old pen, scratch your design carefully...</i></p>	<p>Text Type: Persuasion SPAG Focus: The subjunctive Persuasive language Formal/ informal language Alliteration Rhetorical questions Sentence Types: Ing verb in 1st clause, impersonal verb in 2nd clause: <i>Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..</i> If clause + comma + conditional verb: <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</i> Use a further range of conjunctions: <i>although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..</i> Use paired conjunctions: <i>both..and.. neither..nor.. Either..or..</i> <i>Not only is this idea expensive, it is also giving people the wrong idea. This story is both boring and badly spelt.</i></p>
Poetry Unit – Repeating patterns	
<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>

<p style="text-align: center;">Fiction</p> <p>Story Pattern: Wishing Tale Focus: Character dialogue SPAG Focus: Past/ present perfect tense Adverbial phrases Expanded noun phrases Imperative verbs – command, question, statement, exclamation. Active/ passive voice Formal/ informal language Speech punctuation Colons and semi colons Parenthesis Sentence Types: Embedded past participle clause + pair of commas: <i>Tom, beaten by his old enemy, was feeling humiliated.</i> Passive verb: <i>The phone had been confiscated and locked away by the teacher.</i> Passive verb without agent: <i>The book had been badly damaged.</i> Indirect question: <i>Alison asked whether they had heard a noise.</i> Indirect question with future conditional: <i>She wondered whether they would be going to play.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fiction</p> <p>Story Pattern: Defeating the Monster Tale Focus: Vocabulary for style SPAG Focus: Past/ present conditional tense Hyphen Fronted adverbials Vocabulary for style – simile, metaphor, personification. Modal verbs Parenthesis Sentence Types: If clause + comma + conditional verb: <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</i> If clause + comma + past tense conditional verb: <i>If only she had known what to expect, she would have worn something different.</i> Conditional as above but starting with had: <i>Had they known how hard it would be, they would never have started.</i> Three if clauses: <i>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.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Non Fiction</p> <p>Text Type: Information (biography) SPAG Focus: Past progressive tense Past perfect tense Present perfect tense First / third person Subordinating conjunctions Fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases Phrases to replace pronouns Relative clauses for detail Opinion and feeling Sentence Types: Begin with past participle verb + comma at end of subordinate clause: <i>Surrounded by the forest, there seemed no hope of escape.</i> Open with a developed phrase describing subject of main clause: <i>Thought to be the first of its kind in the world, this machine...</i> Start with a noun + dash + character's feelings: <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i> Begin adjective + preposition + subordinate clause: <i>Astounded at what had happened, they immediately decided to give up.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Non Fiction</p> <p>Text Type: Discussion (balanced argument) SPAG Focus: Formal and informal language The subjunctive Passive voice Cohesive devices – listing examples, cause and effect, rephrasing, summing up. Sentence Types: Use a range of connectives to link/ contrast ideas: <i>Therefore, most people... On the other hand, it is possible to...</i> Impersonal verbs: <i>It is thought that...</i> ; to balance ideas: <i>Some people think that homework is essential; others say it is pointless.</i> Ing verb in 1st clause, impersonal verb in 2nd clause: <i>Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..</i> If clause + comma + conditional verb: <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</i> Use a further range of conjunctions: <i>although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..</i> Use paired conjunctions: <i>both..and.. neither..nor.. Either..or.. Not only is this idea expensive, it is also giving people the wrong idea. This story is both boring and badly spelt.</i></p>
Summer 1	Summer 2

<p style="text-align: center;">Fiction</p> <p>Story Pattern: Tale of Fear Focus: Setting SPAG Focus: Adverbial phrases Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Modal verbs Figurative language – personification, onomatopoeia Parenthesis Colons and semi colons Sentence Types: So+ adjective+ that+ exaggeration: He was so evil that even vampires shrank away. When the baby cried, her shrieks and sobs were so deafening that people living four streets away could not sleep. More than one subordinate clause + no matter: Joining the two pieces together, he realised that the plate would never be the same again, no matter how hard he tried. ; to balance ideas: <i>On the left was a fortress; on the right a ramshackle cottage.</i> Provide answer after a colon: <i>The answer was obvious: send for Simon.</i> Start with a noun + dash + character’s feelings: <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fiction</p> <p>Story Pattern: Losing Tale Focus: Description of atmosphere SPAG Focus: Vocabulary for style – simile, metaphor, personification. Main and subordinate clauses Prepositional phrases Adverbial phrases Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Sentence Types: Report speech with the correct tense: <i>The teacher said that he wanted to speak to the whole class.</i> Start with a noun + dash + character’s feelings: <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i> List of three + dash + question: <i>Rain, snow, drought – which of these causes the most damage?</i> Use inverted commas to emphasise irony: <i>Our “star” prize turned out to be an ugly leather bag.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Non Fiction</p> <p>Text Type: Explanation SPAG Focus: Passive voice Cohesion – cause and effect Semi colons and colons Dashes Prepositional phrases Technical language Sub headings Sentence Types: Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma: <i>With a large shovel, he cleared away the snow.</i> Begin with a prepositional phrase and a comma using an imperative: <i>With an old pen, scratch your design carefully...</i> Start sentence with past tense ing verb using an imperative: <i>Having designed your chair, make a list...</i> List of three + dash + question: <i>Rain, snow, drought – which of these causes the most damage?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Non Fiction</p> <p>Text Type: Short burst writing based on Spring term assessments of each cohort</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Poetry Unit – Sonnets Shakespeare</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Poetry Unit – Free verse</p>