



Uffculme Progression in Writing										
Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Progression of Core Texts	<i>Non-Fiction: Rainforest Rough Guide by Paul Mason</i>	<i>Fiction: How the Whale Became by Ted Hughes</i>	Fiction: <i>Weslandia</i> by Paul Fleischman	Non-Fiction: <i>Our Planet</i> by	Poetry: <i>The Sea</i> by James Reeves	Non-Fiction: Alastair Humphreys' <i>Great Adventurers</i>	Fiction: <i>Kensuke's Kingdom</i> by Michael Morpurgo	Non-Fiction: <i>Volcanoes</i> by Izzi Howell	Fiction: <i>A word in your ear</i> by Tony Ross	Poetry: <i>I am Cat</i> by Jackie Morris
Links to Wider Curriculum	Geography – Rainforests Science – Animals and their Habitats	Stand alone	History – Mayan civilisations Computing – algorithms (AI)	Geography – Rainforests	Stand alone	PHSE – challenges, goals, and ambitions	Stand alone	Stand alone	Stand alone	Science: Animals and their Habitats.
Independent Purposeful Writing Outcomes	To write a contrasting diary entry and formal email	To write a creation story explaining an animal's distinct features.	To write a story about a new civilisation.	To produce a spoken documentary style report about a short wildlife film.	To write a poem that communicates mood evoked by an image.	To write a newspaper report detailing the event of an iconic explorer.	To write an alternative version of a chapter.	To write a non-chronological report exploring the general features of a geographical topic.	To write a story that has expanded detail and changes in pace.	To write a poem about another family of animals.
Writing for purpose - composition <u>focus</u> <i>NB: Composition strands run throughout the year- This indicates focus only.</i>	Organising paragraphs around a theme Organise the layout of the text to engage the reader. show appropriate changes to the language and formality to create the voice of each.	Plan by noting how authors have developed characters and settings. Keep the plot clear by linking ideas and events across paragraphs.	Noting and developing initial ideas. Describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs.	Selecting appropriate grammar and vocab, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. Select and use appropriate language for effective communication. Speak audibly and fluently. Inform and entertain the listener by using two different levels of formality.	Make effective vocabulary choices to convey the desired mood. Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.	Identify the audience for and purpose of the writing and selecting the appropriate form. Using organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (headings, subheading, bullet points)	Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs. Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. Appropriate choice of vocab to provide rich setting description.	Using organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (headings, subheading, bullet points) Precising longer passages. Proposing changes to vocab, grammar, and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.	Describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within paragraphs.	Write a sequence of sentences to describe the different lives of the animal/object they have chosen using similes. Adopt a consistent tone throughout.
Writing to be clear - grammar and punctuation	Convey concise information using sentences with more than one clause. Use the perfect form of verbs to mark	Include some passages of dialogue to help convey the characters' personalities and priorities.	Create a sense of character using speech and repetition of pronouns to start sentences.	Written script to include: Vocab that is appropriate for formal speech and writing, including the subjunctive form.	Write a well-structured poem which maintains an extended metaphor throughout.	Verbs: variation in tense and form (including perfect form) Brackets, dashes, or commas for parenthesis	Degrees of possibility using adverbs and modals Parenthesis: brackets, dashes.	Expanded Noun phrases with relative clause. Using brackets and dashes to add additional information.	Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.	Write complex sentences combining clauses and phrases for effect.



	relationships of time and cause. Create cohesion using nouns and pronouns and determiners. Colons before a list.	Order clauses in complex sentences to achieve a particular effect. Draw on Ted Hughes' style in the original text to similarly vary sentence/paragraph starts (and lengths).	Provide detail about how to live in the created world through adverbials and expanded noun phrases.	Include detailed information concisely to inform and interest the reader by expanding noun phrases with relative clauses. Ensure clarity through accurate punctuation including commas.	Use punctuation to support the reader to convey the intended emphasis and rhythm.		Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. Revise: Colons before a list.	Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose that or with an implied relative pronoun.	Use passive verbs. Write complex sentences combining clauses and phrases for effect.	Use of present tense. Poetic devices such as similes. Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
Spelling	Sounds and Syllables by Jason Wade									
Handwriting	<p>Follow the Nelson Handwriting scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. ● Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined. ● Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters. ● Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. ● Pupils should revise and practise correct letter formation frequently. They should be taught to write with a joined style as soon as they can form letters securely with the correct orientation. ● Use of Letter Join scheme 									