



English Progression - Year 6

Murdishaw West Community Primary School



Spoken Language

What the national curriculum requires in spoken language at key stage 1 and key stage 2



Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A Year 4 speaker	A Year 5 speaker	A Year 6 speaker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I ask questions to clarify or develop my understanding. • I can sequence, develop and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always using complete sentences. • I show that I understand the main point and the details in a discussion. • I adapt what I am saying to the needs of the listener or audience (increasingly). • I show that I know that language choices vary in different contexts. • I can present to an audience using appropriate intonation; controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. • I can justify an answer by giving evidence. • I use Standard English when it is required. • I can perform poems or plays from memory, conveying ideas about characters and situations by adapting expression and tone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can engage the listener by varying my expression and vocabulary. • I adapt my spoken language depending on the audience, the purpose or the context. • I can develop my ideas and opinions, providing relevant detail. • I can express my point of view. • I show that I understand the main points, including implied meanings in a discussion. • I listen carefully in discussions. I make contributions and ask questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views. • I use Standard English in formal situations. • I am beginning to use hypothetical language to consider more than one possible outcome or solution. • I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation and volume so that meaning is clear. • I can perform poems and plays from memory, making careful choices about how I convey ideas. I adapt my expression and tone. • I begin to select the appropriate register according to the context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I talk confidently and fluently in a range of situations, using formal and Standard English, if necessary. • I ask questions to develop ideas and take account of others' views. • I explain ideas and opinions giving reasons and evidence. • I take an active part in discussions and can take on different roles. • I listen to, and consider the opinions of, others in discussions. • I make contributions to discussions, evaluating others' ideas and respond to them. • I can sustain and argue a point of view in a debate, using the formal language of persuasion. • I can express possibilities using hypothetical and speculative language. • I engage listeners through choosing appropriate vocabulary and register that is matched to the context. • I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and expression so that literal and implied meaning is clear. • I can perform poems and plays from memory, making deliberate choices about how to convey ideas about characters, contexts and atmosphere.

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 5 and Year 6

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Comprehension

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - making comparisons within and across books
 - learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing 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
- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
- explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
- provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A year 6 reader	
<p>Word reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words. • I use my combined knowledge of phonemes and word derivations to pronounce words correctly, e.g. arachnophobia. • I attempt the pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on my prior knowledge of similar looking words. • I can read fluently, using punctuation to inform meaning. 	<p>Comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am familiar with and can talk about a wide range of books and text types, including myths, legends and traditional stories and books from other cultures and traditions. I can discuss the features of each. • I can read books that are structured in different ways. • I can recognise texts that contain features from more than one text type. • I can evaluate how effectively texts are structured and presented. • I can read non-fiction texts to help with my learning. • I read accurately and check that I understand. • I can recommend books to others and give reasons for my recommendation. • I can identify themes in texts. • I can identify and discuss the conventions in different text types. • I can identify the key points in a text. • I can recite a range of poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, sonnet. • I can prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 5 and Year 6

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus

Handwriting

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
 - choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
 - choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
 - identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
 - noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
 - in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
- draft and write by:
 - selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
 - in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
 - précisising longer passages
 - using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
 - using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
 - proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
 - ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
 - ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
 - using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
 - using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
 - using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
 - using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
 - using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
 - learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
 - using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 - using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 - using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
 - using a colon to introduce a list
 - punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.



Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure /Language	Punctuation	Terminology
<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure. Include suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks/forwards, time slips Start story at any point of the 5 part structure Maintain plot consistently working from plan</p> <p>Paragraphs -Secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs</p> <p>Secure development of characterisation</p> <p>Non-fiction:</p> <p>Secure planning across non- fiction genres and application</p> <p>Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose</p> <p>Use range of techniques to involve the reader -comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions</p> <p>Express balanced coverage of a topic</p> <p>Use different techniques to conclude texts</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Secure use of complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Active and passive verbs to create effect and to affect presentation of information e.g. Active: <i>Tom accidentally dropped the glass.</i> Passive: <i>The glass was accidentally dropped by Tom.</i> Active: <i>The class heated the water.</i> Passive: <i>The water was heated.</i></p> <p>Developed use of rhetorical questions for persuasion</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. <i>the boy that</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. <i>said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing</i>)</p> <p>How words are related as synonyms and antonyms e.g. <i>big/ large / little</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma. Use of colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists.</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information.</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. <i>man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover</i>)</p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter/ Word • Sentence • Statement question exclamation Command • Full stops/ Capitals • Question mark • Exclamation mark • ‘Speech marks’ • Direct speech • Inverted commas • Bullet points • Apostrophe contractions/ possession • Commas for sentence of 3 - description, action, views/opinions, facts • Colon - instructions • Parenthesis • Bracket- dash <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel</p> <p>Adjective / noun / noun phrase</p>



<p>Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing</p> <p>Choose or create publishing format to enhance text type and engage the reader</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and elision Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text</p>	<p><i>jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports day)</i></p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech) as in <i>If I were you.</i></p>			<p>Verb / Adverb Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) modal verb Conjunction / Connective Preposition Determiner/ generaliser Pronoun - relative/ possessive Clause Subordinate / relative clause Adverbial Fronted adverbial Rhetorical question</p> <p>Cohesion Ambiguity Alliteration Simile - 'as' / 'like' Synonyms Metaphor Personification Onomatopoeia</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive voice • Subject and object • Hyphen • Synonym, antonym • Colon/ semi-colon • Bullet points <p>Ellipsis</p>
---	---	--	--	---