

## Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 6 Cycle A

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

Autumn 1	Autumn2
<b>Fiction</b>	<b>Fiction</b>
<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Wishing Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Character description  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>            Past and present perfect tense            Expanded noun phrases            Fronted adverbials            Brackets            Extended simile            Metaphor  <b>Year 6:</b>            Subject / object            Synonym/antonym            Ellipses            Expanded noun phrase            Hyphen            Tenses – past progressive, past perfect, present perfect  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <b>Embed ing clause + pair of commas:</b> Sasha, hoping to meet him again, returned to the library.  <b>Begin adjective + preposition + subordinate clause:</b>  <i>Astounded at what had happened, they immediately decided to give up.</i>  <b>Begin with 2 pairs of adjectives:</b> <i>Quiet and thoughtful, hopeful yet anxious,</i>  <b>Three if clauses:</b> <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>  <b>Start with a noun + dash + character’s feelings:</b> <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i></p>	<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Losing Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Suspense  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>            Fronted adverbials            Main and subordinate clauses            Relative clauses            Brackets            Dashes  <b>Year 6:</b>            Ellipses            Hyphen            Semi colon            Active / passive voice            Modal verbs – accurate use            Prepositional phrases            Relative clauses with parenthesis            Expanded noun phrase  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <b>Three if clauses:</b> <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>  <b>Semi colon separates long items in a list:</b> <i>This is what she saw: a rusty iron box with broken hinges; a pile of handwritten documents;...</i>  <b>Two short closely connected main clauses separated by a semi colon:</b> <i>The door opened; a stranger walked in.</i>  <b>The second main clause gives information about the first:</b>  <i>Gnortown was a dreadful place: everything was grey and no one ever smiled.</i>  <b>In the 2<sup>nd</sup> main clause, the writer gives some info about the story:</b> <i>He wondered how long he could continue like this: he did not know.</i></p>
<b>Non Fiction</b>	<b>Non Fiction</b>
<p><b>Text Type:</b> Explanation  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>            Formal / technical language            Sub headings            Bullet points            Dashes            Parenthesis            Diagrams  <b>Year 6</b>            Technical language            Semi colon            Hyphen            Active / passive voice</p>	<p><b>Text Type:</b> Instructions  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>            Fronted adverbials            Bullet points            Imperative verbs (command)            Adverbial phrases for detail            Parenthesis            Cohesion – cause and effect            Adjectives and adverbs for precision  <b>Year 6</b>            Technical language            Adverbial phrases for detail</p>

<p>Cohesion – cause and effect          Adverbial phrases for detail          Adjectives and adverbs for precision  <u><b>Sentence Types:</b></u>  <b>List of three + dash + question:</b> <i>Rain, snow, drought – which of these causes the most damage?</i>  <b>Use a further range of conjunctions in subordinate clauses :</b> <i>although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..</i>  <b>Open with a developed phrase describing subject of main clause:</b> <i>Thought to be the first of its kind in the world, this machine...</i></p>	<p>Adjectives and adverbs for precision  <u><b>Sentence Types:</b></u>  <b>Open with a developed phrase describing subject of main clause:</b> <i>Thought to be the first of its kind in the world, this machine...</i>  <b>Use a further range of conjunctions in subordinate clauses :</b> <i>although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..</i>  <b>Use paired conjunctions:</b> <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>
<p><b>Poetry unit – Repeating patterns</b></p>	
<p><b>Spring 1</b></p>	<p><b>Spring 2</b></p>
<p><b>Fiction</b></p>	<p><b>Fiction</b></p>
<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Quest Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Setting  <u><b>SPAG Focus:</b></u>  <u><b>Revisit Previous Years:</b></u>          Fronted adverbials          Speech punctuation          Figurative language – simile          Colon          Parenthesis          Extended simile          Metaphor  <u><b>Year 6:</b></u>          Subject / object          Ellipses          Semi colon          Modal verbs – accurate use          The subjunctive          Adverbial phrases  <u><b>Sentence Types:</b></u>  <b>So+ adjective+ that+ exaggeration:</b> <i>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.</i>  <b>More than one subordinate clause + no matter:</b> <i>Joining the two pieces together, he realised that the plate would never be the same again, no matter how hard he tried.</i>  <b>; to balance ideas:</b> <i>On the left was a fortress; on the right a ramshackle cottage</i></p>	<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Defeating the Monster Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Setting description  <u><b>SPAG Focus:</b></u>  <u><b>Revisit Previous Years:</b></u>          Colon          Parenthesis          Prepositional phrases          Figurative language – personification          Extended simile          Metaphor  <u><b>Year 6:</b></u>          Synonym/ antonym          Semi colon          Active / passive voice          Modal verbs – accurate use          Past / present conditional tense  <u><b>Sentence Types:</b></u>  <b>; to balance ideas:</b> <i>On the left was a fortress; on the right a ramshackle cottage.</i>  <b>If clause + comma + conditional verb:</b> <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</i>  <b>If clause + comma + past tense conditional verb:</b> <i>If only she had known what to expect, she would have worn something different.</i>  <b>Conditional as above but starting with had:</b> <i>Had they known how hard it would be, they would never have started.</i>  <b>Three if clauses:</b> <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>

### **Non Fiction**

**Text Type:** Discussion (balanced argument)

**SPAG Focus:**

**Revisit Previous Years:**

Colons to start a list  
First /third person  
Relative clauses  
Subordinate clauses  
Paragraphs around a theme  
Conclusion

**Year 6:**

Semi colon  
Modal verbs – accurate use  
Passive voice  
Generaliser phrases  
Cohesive devices – listing examples, cause and effect, rephrasing, summing up.  
Comparisons

**Sentence Types:**

**; to balance ideas:** *Some people think that homework is essential; others say it is pointless.*

**Ing verb in 1<sup>st</sup> clause, impersonal verb in 2<sup>nd</sup> clause:**

*Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..*

**If clause + comma + conditional verb:** *If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.*

**Use a further range of conjunctions in subordinate clauses:**

*although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..*

**Use paired conjunctions:** *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.*

### **Non Fiction**

**Text Type:** Persuasion

**SPAG Focus:**

**Revisit Previous Years:**

Formal/ informal language  
Alliteration  
Parenthesis  
Rhetorical questions

**Year 6:**

Semi colon  
Modal verbs – accurate use  
Persuasive language  
Generaliser phrases  
Cohesion – cause and effect

**Sentence Types:**

**Ing verb in 1<sup>st</sup> clause, impersonal verb in 2<sup>nd</sup> clause:**

*Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..*

**If clause + comma + conditional verb:** *If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.*

**Use a further range of conjunctions in subordinate clauses :**

*although, even if, whereas, despite the fact, rather than, instead of..*

**Use paired conjunctions:** *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.*

Summer 1	Summer 2
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Warning Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Characterisation / dialogue  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Imperative verbs – command, statement, question, exclamation  Speech punctuation  Colon  Parenthesis  Relative clauses  Onomatopoeia  Personification  <b>Year 6:</b>  Semi colon  Ellipses  Adverbial phrases  Active/ passive voice  Expanded noun phrases  Formal / informal language – character speech  Tenses – past progressive, past perfect, present perfect  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <b>Embedded past participle clause + pair of commas:</b> <i>Tom, beaten by his old enemy, was feeling humiliated.</i>  <b>Passive verb:</b> <i>The phone had been confiscated and locked away by the teacher.</i>  <b>Passive verb without agent:</b> <i>The book had been badly damaged.</i>  <b>Indirect question:</b> <i>Alison asked whether they had heard a noise.</i>  <b>Indirect question with future conditional:</b> <i>She wondered whether they would be going to play.</i>  <b>Use inverted commas to emphasise irony:</b> <i>Our “star” prize turned out to be an ugly leather bag.”</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Tale of Fear  <b>Focus:</b> Action  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Parenthesis  Fronted adverbials  Sentence of 3 for action with a comma  Ed clauses as starters  Figurative language – extended simile and metaphor  Relative clauses  Main and subordinate clauses  <b>Year 6:</b>  Semi colon  Ellipses  Expanded noun phrases  Relative clauses with parenthesis  Prepositional phrases  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <b>Semi colon separates long items in a list:</b> <i>This is what she saw: a rusty iron box with broken hinges; a pile of handwritten documents;...</i>  <b>Two short closely connected main clauses separated by a semi colon:</b> <i>The door opened; a stranger walked in.</i>  <b>The second main clause gives information about the first:</b> <i>Gnortown was a dreadful place: everything was grey and no one ever smiled.</i>  <b>In the 2<sup>nd</sup> main clause, the writer gives some info about the story:</b> <i>He wondered how long he could continue like this: he did not know.</i></p>

Non Fiction	Non Fiction
<p><b>Text Type:</b> Journalistic Recount</p> <p><b>SPAG Focus:</b></p> <p><b>Revisit Previous Years:</b></p> <p>Adverbial phrases  Fronted adverbials  Relative clauses  Parenthesis  Quotes – direct and indirect  Speech punctuation  Opinions and facts</p> <p><b>Year 6:</b></p> <p>Active / passive voice  The subjunctive  Adverbial phrases for detail  Adjectives and adverbs for precision  Tenses – past progressive, past perfect, present perfect</p> <p><b>Sentence Types:</b></p> <p><b>Open with a developed phrase describing subject of main clause:</b> <i>Thought to be the first of its kind in the world, this machine...</i></p> <p><b>Start with a noun + dash + character’s feelings:</b> <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i></p> <p><b>Begin adjective + preposition + subordinate clause:</b>  <i>Astounded at what had happened, they immediately decided to give up.</i></p>	<p><b>Text Type:</b> Information (Non-chronological report)</p> <p><b>SPAG Focus:</b></p> <p><b>Revisit Previous Years:</b></p> <p>Brackets  Bullet points  Generalisers  Headings</p> <p><b>Year 6:</b></p> <p>Hyphen  Semi colon  Generaliser phrases  Adverbial phrases for detail  Listing  Comparison  Technical language</p> <p><b>Sentence Types:</b></p> <p><b>Open with a developed phrase describing subject of main clause:</b> <i>Thought to be the first of its kind in the world, this machine...</i></p> <p><b>The second main clause gives information about the first:</b>  <i>Gnortown was a dreadful place: everything was grey and no one ever smiled.</i></p> <p><b>Passive verb:</b> <i>The phone had been confiscated and locked away by the teacher.</i></p> <p><b>Passive verb without agent:</b> <i>The book had been badly damaged.</i></p>
<p><b>Poetry Unit – Sonnets - Shakespeare</b></p>	<p><b>Poetry Unit – Free verse</b></p>