

## Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 6 Cycle B

- ❖ **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> Quest 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>	<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Warning Tale  <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>
<b>Non Fiction</b>	<b>Non Fiction</b>
<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></p>	<p><b>Text Type:</b> Persuasion  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>            Formal/ informal language            Alliteration            Parenthesis            Rhetorical questions  <b>Year 6:</b>            Semi colon            Modal verbs – accurate use            Persuasive language</p>

<p>Technical language Adverbial phrases for detail Adjectives and adverbs for precision</p> <p><b>Sentence Types:</b> <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>Generaliser phrases Cohesion – cause and effect</p> <p><b>Sentence Types:</b> <b>Ing verb in 1<sup>st</sup> clause, impersonal verb in 2<sup>nd</sup> clause:</b> <i>Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..</i> <b>If clause + comma + conditional verb:</b> <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</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> Wishing Tale <b>Focus:</b> Character 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></p>	<p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Defeating the Monster Tale <b>Focus:</b> Vocabulary for style <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> <i>Sasha, hoping to meet him again, returned to the library.</i> <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>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>Non Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Text Type:</b> Information (biography)  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Adverbial phrases  Fronted adverbials  Relative clauses  Parenthesis  Quotes – direct and indirect  Speech punctuation  Opinions and facts  <b>Year 6:</b>  Active / passive voice  The subjunctive  Adverbial phrases for detail  Adjectives and adverbs for precision  Tenses – past progressive, past perfect, present perfect  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <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>Start with a noun + dash + character’s feelings:</b> <i>Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.</i>  <b>Begin adjective + preposition + subordinate clause:</b>  <i>Astounded at what had happened, they immediately decided to give up.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Non Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Text Type:</b> Discussion (balanced argument)  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Colons to start a list  First /third person  Relative clauses  Subordinate clauses  Paragraphs around a theme  Conclusion  <b>Year 6:</b>  Semi colon  Modal verbs – accurate use  Passive voice  Generaliser phrases  Cohesive devices – listing examples, cause and effect, rephrasing, summing up.  Comparisons  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  ; <b>to balance ideas:</b> <i>Some people think that homework is essential; others say it is pointless.</i>  <b>Ing verb in 1<sup>st</sup> clause, impersonal verb in 2<sup>nd</sup> clause:</b>  <i>Weighing up all the evidence, it can be seen that..</i>  <b>If clause + comma + conditional verb:</b> <i>If everyone saved a little money, it would soon add up.</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>

Summer 1	Summer 2
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Tale of Fear  <b>Focus:</b> Setting  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Fronted adverbials  Speech punctuation  Figurative language – simile  Colon  Parenthesis  Extended simile  Metaphor  <b>Year 6:</b>  Subject / object  Ellipses  Semi colon  Modal verbs – accurate use  The subjunctive  Adverbial phrases  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Story Pattern:</b> Losing Tale  <b>Focus:</b> Description of atmosphere  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Colon  Parenthesis  Prepositional phrases  Figurative language – personification  Extended simile  Metaphor  <b>Year 6:</b>  Synonym/ antonym  Semi colon  Active / passive voice  Modal verbs – accurate use  Past / present conditional tense  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <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>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Non Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Text Type:</b> Explanation  <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> <i>Sasha, hoping to meet</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Non Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Text Type:</b> Information (Non-chronological report)  <b>SPAG Focus:</b>  <b>Revisit Previous Years:</b>  Brackets  Bullet points  Generalisers  Headings  <b>Year 6:</b>  Hyphen  Semi colon  Generaliser phrases  Adverbial phrases for detail  Listing  Comparison  Technical language  <b>Sentence Types:</b>  <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</i></p>

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:** *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.*

**Start with a noun + dash + character's feelings:** *Worms – she had hated them for as long as she could remember.*

*machine...*

**The second main clause gives information about the first:**  
*Gnortown was a dreadful place: everything was grey and no one ever smiled.*

**Passive verb:** *The phone had been confiscated and locked away by the teacher.*

**Passive verb without agent:** *The book had been badly damaged.*

Poetry Unit – Sonnets  
Shakespeare

Poetry Unit – Free verse