AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER	
Half term 1	**Half term 2**	**Half term 3**	**Half term 4**	**Half term 5**	**Half term 6**
Theme / Topic **Explorations in Creative Reading**	**Theme / Topic** **Explorations in Creative Writing**	**Theme / Topic** **Writers' Attitudes and Perspectives**		**Theme / Topic** **Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing / Writers' Attitudes and Perspectives**	
By the end of this half term pupils will know *(key knowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary)*					
➢ The conventions of fiction ➢ A range of effective literary techniques ➢ Structural choices made in fiction ➢ Terminology for elements of language and structure ➢ Methods and approaches used for intended effect ***Tier 3 vocabulary*** ➢ *setting, pathetic fallacy, figurative language, sensory imagery, semantic field, zoomorphism, personification, symbolism, metaphor, simile, juxtaposition, characterisation*	➢ The conventions of fiction ➢ Components of effective narratives and descriptions ➢ Effective planning frameworks ➢ A range of effective literary techniques ➢ Structural choices made in fiction ➢ Terminology for elements of language and structure ➢ Methods and approaches used for intended effect ***Tier 3 vocabulary*** ➢ *setting, pathetic fallacy, figurative language, sensory imagery, semantic field, zoomorphism, personification,*	➢ Conventions and components of successful non-fiction ➢ Features appropriate to a range of non-fiction text types ➢ Methods and approaches used by writers to convey their personal opinions ➢ A range of effective language and structural devices ➢ Terminology for language, form and structure ➢ A variety of tones used by writers when expressing their viewpoints ***Tier 3 vocabulary*** ➢ *rhetoric, direct address, salutation, formality, colloquialism, emotive language, hyperbole, pathos, ethos, logos, discourse markers, perspective, attitude, bias, counter argument, direct address, flattery, facts, opinions, superlatives, statistics, imperative, adverbial phrase, figurative language, simile, metaphor, personification, comparative connectives, intent, anecdote, tricolon, pronouns (inclusive and collective), allusion, syntax, prolepsis, metanoia, hypophora, anaphora, isocolon, antithesis, extended metaphor*		➢ Conventions and components of successful fiction and non-fiction ➢ Features appropriate to a range of text types ➢ Methods and approaches used by writers to convey their personal opinions or for intended effect ➢ A range of effective language and structural devices ➢ Terminology for language, form and structure ➢ A variety of tones used by writers when expressing their viewpoints ➢ Effective planning frameworks ***Tier 3 vocabulary*** ➢ *setting, pathetic fallacy, figurative language, sensory imagery, semantic field, zoomorphism, personification, symbolism, metaphor, simile, juxtaposition, characterisation (direct and indirect), pathetic fallacy, setting, action, dialogue, foreshadowing, withholding, revelation, equilibrium, disequilibrium, false equilibrium, focus (shift, widened, narrowed), perspective (narrative, inward and outward), flashback/forward, embedded clause, parenthesis, adverbial phrase, connotation,*	

(direct and indirect), pathetic fallacy, setting, action, dialogue, foreshadowing, withholding, revelation, equilibrium, disequilibrium, false equilibrium, focus (shift, widened, narrowed), perspective (narrative, inward and outward), flashback/forward, embedded clause, parenthesis, adverbial phrase, connotation, denotation, interrogative, exclamative, imperative, declarative	*symbolism, metaphor, simile, juxtaposition, characterisation (direct and indirect), pathetic fallacy, setting, action, dialogue, foreshadowing, withholding, revelation, equilibrium, disequilibrium, false equilibrium, focus (shift, widened, narrowed), perspective (narrative, inward and outward), flashback/forward, embedded clause, parenthesis, adverbial phrase, connotation, denotation, interrogative, exclamative, imperative, declarative*		*denotation, interrogative, exclamative, imperative, declarative, rhetoric, direct address, salutation, formality, colloquialism, emotive language, hyperbole, pathos, ethos, logos, discourse markers, perspective, attitude, bias, counter argument, direct address, flattery, facts, opinions, superlatives, statistics, imperative, adverbial phrase, figurative language, simile, metaphor, personification, comparative connectives, intent, anecdote, tricolon, pronouns (inclusive and collective), allusion, syntax, prolepsis, metanoia, hypophora, anaphora, isocolon, antithesis, extended metaphor*

They will understand *(key concepts)*			
- How meaning is conveyed through language and structure - How writers create specific effects in their work through a combination of language and structural techniques - How to explore methods and approaches used by writers - Why writers decide to use a particular narrative perspective - How the sequencing of a text is significant	- How to construct narratives and descriptions - How to use language and structure effectively - How to create specific effects in written work - How vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone - How sentence construction can adapt pace and tone	- How writers adapt their tone to convey meaning - How language and structure combine to convey attitudes and perspectives - Why writers opt to use specific language and structural techniques - How language can hold a variety of connotations and meanings - How viewpoints can be delivered in a variety of ways - How different text types require different features - How to use effective planning frameworks - How to construct a range of non-fiction text types - How to use language and structure effectively - How to create specific effects in written work - How sentence structure, punctuation and vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone and pace - How paragraphing can be varied for effect	- How writers adapt their tone to convey meaning - How language and structure combine to convey attitudes and perspectives - Why writers opt to use specific language and structural techniques - How language can hold a variety of connotations and meanings - How viewpoints can be delivered in a variety of ways - How different text types require different features - Why writers decide to use a particular narrative perspective - How the sequencing of a text is significant - How to use effective planning frameworks - How to construct a range of fiction and non-fiction text types - How to use language and structure effectively - How to create specific effects in written work - How sentence structure, punctuation and vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone and pace - How paragraphing can be varied for effect
They will know how to *(key skills)*			
- Infer and deduce information from a text - Select explicit and implicit information from a text - Analyse the effects of a range of language features - Analyse the structure of a text - Evaluate the overall effectiveness of a writer's methods and approaches when creating fiction	- Produce effective pieces of creative writing - Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner - Structure whole texts effectively and coherently - Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect - Apply a range of structural devices - Apply a range of literary devices	- Select implicit and explicit information from texts - Identify facts, opinions and bias in non-fiction texts - Synthesise information from different sources - Analyse the effect of language techniques chosen by the writer - Identify similarities and differences across texts, making cross references and comparisons throughout - Produce a range of non-fiction text types, appropriate to form, audience and purpose - Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner - Structure whole texts effectively and coherently - Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect - Apply a range of structural devices - Apply a range of literary devices	- Select implicit and explicit information from texts - Infer and deduce information from a text - Identify facts, opinions and bias in non-fiction texts - Synthesise information from different sources - Analyse the effect of language techniques chosen by the writer - Analyse the structure of a text - Identify a range of literary devices within a text - Use subject terminology to add clarity to analytical writing - Evaluate the overall effectiveness of a writer's methods and approaches when creating fiction - Identify similarities and differences across texts, making cross references and comparisons throughout

➢ Identify a range of literary devices within a text ➢ Use subject terminology to add clarity to analytical writing	➢ Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace	➢ Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace	➢ Produce a range of fiction and non-fiction text types, appropriate to form, audience and purpose ➢ Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner ➢ Structure whole texts effectively and coherently ➢ Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect ➢ Apply a range of structural devices ➢ Apply a range of literary devices ➢ Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace