

Year 5			
Term	Topic	Outcome	Grammar Intentions to be taught
			Word Level Sentence Level
Advent 1	What is Egypt Like Today?	Instructions- how to plan a trip to Egypt. (1 cluster)	<p>Cluster One Know and use the following modal verbs can could may might must shall should will would</p>
		Diary entries- a trip to the pyramids (1 cluster) Author: Laura Marsh Book: Pyramids	<p>Cluster One Use adjectives that describe age young fresh elderly ancient</p>
Advent 2	Pharaohs	Newspaper reports- the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb (2 clusters)	<p>Cluster One Avoid pleonasm when using adjectives huge giant cold ice future plans white snow</p> <p>Cluster One When at the end of a sentence, capitalise direct speech, separate from the sentence with a comma, and close with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark The boy said, "It's dark tonight." The boy asked, "Should I go in?" The boy cried, "A ghost!"</p>

			<p>Cluster Two Insert a reporting clause into longer speech. "Should I go in?" the boy asked. "It doesn't look very safe to me."</p> <p>NC: Use commas to avoid ambiguity and clarify meaning.</p>
	<p>Character description- own Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh/God Author: Shirley Climo Book: Egyptian Cinderella (1 cluster)</p>	<p>Cluster One Know and use the following relative pronouns that when where which who whose</p>	<p>Cluster One Recap: Use brackets, commas and dashes to indicate parenthesis. Understand a relative clause as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a relative pronoun Describe a noun phrase with a relative clause, separating with commas Rats, whose eyes flashed in the light, skittered away into the dark. The boy stepped over broken furniture, which littered the floor.</p>
Lent 1 Peasants, Princes and Pestilence	<p>Historical fiction - A narrative focused on a person surviving the black death (Diary entries) Children of Winter (2 clusters)</p>	<p>Cluster One Use prepositions to compose adverbial phrases of manner with great care in disgust in a fit of rage</p>	<p>Cluster One Recap: Use brackets, commas and dashes to indicate parenthesis. Use a parenthetical adverbial clause, separating with commas The old door, as it was pushed open, squealed upon rusty hinges.</p>
		<p>Cluster Two Use adjectives that describe material Silk bronze plastic porcelain</p>	<p>Cluster Two NC: Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.</p>

	<p>Poetry Cinquain based on the symptoms/attitudes towards the Black Death (1 cluster)</p>	<p>Cluster One Understand an abstract noun as concept, idea or emotion love terror religion friendship success</p>	
Lent 2 Firedamp and Davy Lamps	<p>Adventure story (Dilemma and Resolution) Town is by the Sea (2 clusters)</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Recap: Use adjectives that describe material Silk bronze plastic porcelain</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Coordinate 2 -ing non-finite clauses</p> <p>The boy <u>crept</u> through the room, <u>sweeping</u> his torch around the room and <u>chasing</u> away the shadows.</p> <p><u>Slithering</u> beneath closed doors, <u>snaking</u> ghostly tendrils across the floor, a grey mist <u>filled</u> the house. =</p>
		<p>Cluster Two</p> <p>Recap: Avoid pleonasm when using adjectives huge giant cold ice future plans white snow</p>	<p>Cluster Two</p> <p>Use ellipsis to show incompleteness The boy opened the door, stepped through and...</p>
	<p>Balanced argument – Should the mines have closed? (1 cluster)</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions now that so that whatever whenever whereas wherever whoever</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Coordinate using 2 different coordinating conjunctions</p> <p>The boy <u>heard</u> a scream in the darkness and <u>shivered</u> but <u>made his way towards the sound</u>.</p> <p>Rats <u>scurried</u> across the floor and spiders <u>lurked</u> in thick webs but the boy <u>ventured</u> onwards</p>

Pentecost 1	Rainforests	Persuasion text (letter)-deforestation (1 cluster)	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Know and use the following linking adverbs besides furthermore in conclusion in fact likewise similarly still</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Join 2 main clauses with a semi colon</p> <p>Strange slithering noises <u>made</u> his skin crawl; something <u>was</u> inside the walls.</p>
		Shakespeare and play-scripts Romeo and Juliet (1 cluster)		<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Begin a non-finite clause, with a noun or noun phrase</p> <p>His heart <u>pounding</u> in his chest, the boy <u>stepped</u> into the house.</p> <p>The boy <u>stepped</u> into the house, his heart <u>pounding</u> in his chest.</p>
		Limerick (1 cluster)	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Know and use the following demonstrative determiners that these this those</p>	
Pentecost 2	Revolution	A recount of a school trip to Perlethorpe (2 clusters)	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Recap: Know and use the following linking adverbs besides furthermore in conclusion in fact likewise similarly still</p>	<p>Cluster One</p> <p>Zoom out using 3 'when' or 'where' fronted adverbials</p> <p>In an abandoned house, upon a lonely hill, at the edge of a deserted street, something <u>stirred</u></p> <p>(NC- To link ideas across paragraphs using time and place adverbials).</p>

		<p><u>Cluster Two</u></p> <p>Avoid pleonasm when using adverbs: smiled happily shouted loudly ran quickly</p>	<p><u>Cluster Two</u></p> <p>Begin a sentence with 2 adverbial clauses</p> <p>As clouds <u>gathered</u> overhead, as the moon <u>faded</u> from view, darkness <u>stole</u> across the land.</p>
	Fables (1 cluster)		<p><u>Cluster One</u></p> <p>Coordinate 2 relative clauses</p> <p>The <u>evil</u>, which <u>lurked</u> in the basement and <u>which</u> filled the house with terror, <u>grew</u> ever stronger.</p> <p>Coordinate 2 appositives, separating with commas</p> <p>The <u>old house</u>, a place of untold terrors and a source of great evil, <u>stood</u> at the edge of the village.</p>