

Kestrel Class Year 4/5/6 Writing Overview

These plans are based on HFL Essential Writing single-aged units and adapted to support all children. As a result, within this planning cycle for Year 2/3, teachers will need to adapt the planning to ensure teaching/review of specific objectives for the alternative year group (specified below). Some adaptations are already included within the planning; for example, much of the Y3 units revisit Y2 content and therefore this has not been explicitly included here.

In Year C (AY 2028/29) the cycle will follow the adapted Y5/6 planning with Y4 adaptations.

	<u>Autumn</u>				<u>Spring</u>					<u>Summer</u>				
<u>Year A</u> <u>(2026/27)</u>	Narrative – Short Too (Y5/6)	Non- Chronological Report – Planetarium (Y5/6)	Narrative – Wisp (Y5/6)	Speeches – Talking History (Y5/6)	Non- Chronological Report – Spiderwick	Dialogue	Balanced Arguments	Narrative – Oscar Wilde’s Stories for Children	Biography - Survivors	Advocacy Campaign – I Have The Right	Narrative – Skellig	Poetry – Be The Change	Blogs	Narrative - Macbeth
Key Adaptations for Y4 Statutory Non-Statutory	Dialogue can show how a person speaks (dialect, slang) and tells the reader more about the character – show, not tell Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or the setting changes Prepositions Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases before or after the noun	Conjunctions Adverbs Use of pronouns in place of a noun to avoid repetition and boring the reader Precise noun choices to replace any non-specific or vague nouns	Expanded noun phrases Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives or prepositional phrases Apostrophes of contraction Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause joined by a range of conjunctions	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Headings and subheadings to break down information into manageable chunks Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials to provide more information or detail Commas in a list Commas after a fronted adverbial	Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases Fronted adverbials to provide more detail Use of pronouns in place of a noun Use of the present perfect form	Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes	Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases Using facts to support opinions to make the reader take the writing more seriously Use of rhetorical questions	Accurate punctuation of dialogue New paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases Use of pronouns in place of a noun	Expanded noun phrases Apostrophes of contraction Apostrophes of possession	Prepositions Range of conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials Use of pronouns in place of a noun Use of a comma after a fronted adverbial Standard English forms for verb inflections Include anecdotes to support and provide evidence for the point you are trying to make, based on lived experiences	Adjectives to describe a noun Apostrophes of contraction Apostrophes of possession Apostrophes for plural possession	Onomatopoeia describes sounds and brings these to life for the reader to use all senses to feel the setting being described, the action or how a character is feeling	Paragraphs Headings and subheadings Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials Present perfect form of verbs can be used to indicate that something started in the past but is still relevant now Commas after fronted adverbials Apostrophes for plural possession	Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes Personification Metaphor Prepositional phrases Fronted adverbials Range of conjunctions Accurate punctuation of dialogue Use of pronouns

	Accurate punctuation of dialogue													
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	<u>Autumn</u>				<u>Spring</u>					<u>Summer</u>				
Year B (2027/28)	Non-Chronological Report – The World of the Unknown Monsters	Description – Cloud Tea Monkeys	Poetry - Where The Poppies Now Grow	Biography - Fantastically Great Women Who Changed The World	Persuasive Letters - The Misadventure of Frederick	Descriptive Recount – The Water Tower	Non Chronological Report – The Skies Above By Eyes	Balanced Arguments	Narrative – The Boy in the Tower	Explanation – The Lost Book of Adventure	Advertising Campaign	Reviews	Narrative – Birdsong	Poetry – Cloud Busting
Key Adaptations for Y4 Statutory Non-Statutory	Dialogue can show how a person speaks (dialect, slang) and tells the reader more about the character – show, not tell Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or the setting changes Prepositions Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases	Conjunctions Adverbs Use of pronouns in place of a noun to avoid repetition and boring the reader Precise noun choices to replace any non-specific or vague nouns Apostrophes of contraction Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause joined by a range of conjunctions	Expanded noun phrases Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives or prepositional phrases	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Headings and subheadings to break down information into manageable chunks Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials to provide more information or detail Commas in a list Commas after a	Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases Fronted adverbials to provide more detail Use of pronouns in place of a noun Use of the present perfect form Using facts to support opinions to make the	Dialogue can show how a person speaks e.g dialect, slang and tells the reader more about the character (show not tell) Use a new paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes	Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases	Accurate punctuation of dialogue New paragraph to show when a new or different character is speaking or when the setting changes Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Adding detail to expanded noun phrases with adjectives before the noun or prepositional phrases Use of pronouns in place of a noun	Expanded noun phrases Apostrophes of contraction Apostrophes of possession	Prepositions Range of conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials Use of pronouns in place of a noun Use of a comma after a fronted adverbial Standard English forms for verb inflections	Adjectives to describe a noun Apostrophes of contraction Apostrophes of possession Apostrophes for plural possession	Onomatopoeia describes sounds and brings these to life for the reader to use all senses to feel the setting being described, the action or how a character is feeling Expanded noun phrases Apostrophes of contraction Apostrophes of possession	Paragraphs Headings and subheadings Prepositions Conjunctions Adverbs Fronted adverbials Present perfect form of verbs can be used to indicate that something started in the past but is still relevant now Commas after fronted adverbials Apostrophes for plural possession	Personification Metaphor Prepositional phrases Fronted adverbials

	before or after the noun Accurate punctuation of dialogue			fronted adverbial	reader take the writing more seriously Use of rhetorical questions			Include anecdotes to support and provide evidence for the point you are trying to make, based on lived experiences						
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