

Year Group: 6 Term: Spring

Subject: English



'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

Publisher: Egmont Author: The Shakespeare Globe Trust

Final writing	Persuasion
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Outcome(s):	
Outcome(s).	

Success Criteria		
Continuous skills		
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	 Make appropriate choices of grammar and vocabulary: To clarify and enhance meaning and to reflect the level of formality required Use a dictionary and thesaurus to check word meaning and appropriateness 	
Composition	 Plan writing by identifying the audience and purpose of the writing. Develop setting, characters and plot in narrative writing: - Use dialogue to advance the action and/or reveal new information; - Create a setting and consider atmosphere by using expressive or figurative language and describing how it makes the character feel; - Create convincing characters and gradually reveal more as the story unfolds, through the way they talk, act and interact with others Evaluate and edit - Summarise longer passages to clarify and enhance meaning - Evaluate writing and edit to make appropriate changes to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation including use of tense, subject-verb agreement and register, to enhance effects and clarify meaning Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors 	
Transcription (Spelling)	The full range of spelling rules and patterns, as listed in Appendix 1 for Years 5/6, are mostly accurately applied, including: - accurate spelling of most prefixes and suffixes; - accurate spelling of most words with silent letters; - accurate spelling of most homophones and other words which are often confused; - accurate spelling of most words that need to be specifically learnt (see appendix)	
Handwriting and presentation	Legible, fluent handwriting is usually maintained when writing at efficient speed. This includes appropriate choice of letter shape; whether or not to join letters; and choice of writing implement.	
	Focus skills	

Focus skills

- Mostly appropriate use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information e.g. They were nowhere to be seen; It was planted in squelching mud
- Mostly appropriate use of modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility, probability and certainty e.g. Their performance will be cursed; They could clearly see inside; Should I risk it?; We won't, but you might; Maybe you could do that.
- Some accurate use of hyphens to avoid ambiguity.