

Year 4/5 Skylarks



English

Summer 1

Main Book for Big Read
and English work:

Oh Freedom
by Francesco
D'Adamo



Paragraphing

TiPToP

Start a new paragraph when there
is a change in:



Non-chronological reports

A non-chronological report is written about a single topic and has a range of different facts or information about the topic. They are normally non-fiction texts which give information on a particular subject or event, without referring to the order in which things happen

Structure:

- Opening contains a general classification
- A description of their chosen subject
- Paragraphs about different aspects of the subject
- Conclusion

Language Features:

- Present tense
- Technical vocabulary relevant to the subject
- Descriptive and factual language
- General language
- Third person

Adventure Stories

- Create a title to hook the reader in.
- Introduce character and setting.
- Build up giving hints and clues about what will happen.
- Dilemma (something goes wrong)
- Resolution (character / circumstances solve the dilemma)
- Dialogue to advance action.
- Varied sentence structures.
- Cliff hanger (make the reader want to read on).

Performance Poetry

- Poems of Valerie Bloom, including Pinda Cake, Granny Is, Who Dem Boots and The River.
- Focus on expression, using tone, volume of spoken language as well as facial expression and body language to engage the audience.
- Structure and technical features of poetry: rhyme, rhythm and meter, figurative language, repetition, personification, alliteration.

Vocabulary

Punctuation / Grammar Focus	Definition	Examples
Determiner	A word which is used before a noun to show which particular example of the noun you are talking about.	Articles: a, an, the Demonstratives: Possessives: Quantifiers:
Subordinate Clause	A clause that can't stand alone as a complete sentence. It doesn't express a complete thought and requires additional information if read on its own.	Jenny, who is 10 , lives in Brandon. Although she likes dogs , Jenny prefers cats as a pet. She owns a bike, which she rides after school .
Expanded noun phrase	A phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective. If one or more adjectives are listed to describe the noun, a comma should be added to separate the sentence.	A brightly coloured parrot sat in the gently swaying willow tree . The man with the red hat sat on the bench. Make sure that you water the plant on the windowsill
Prepositions	Linking words in a sentence which tell us where something is or when something is happening	Beside, under, on, against, beneath, over, next to etc. Until, during, after, before or more specifically 'on Christmas Day', 'at twelve o'clock' or 'in August'.
Semi-colons ;	A punctuation mark that is used to separate two independent (main) clauses that are closely related.	I love to sing; my brother loves to dance. The town was deserted; everyone was on holiday.

Vocabulary we aim to explore and include in our writing:

Slave	Enslaved, commodity, property,
treatment	Abuse, abused, mistreated, cramped, punished
Kept apart	Isolation, segregation
Fighting back	Active rebellion, insurrection Passive rebellion, boycott,
Not able to read	illiterate