Year 5	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11
G&P **Autumn**	**1. Writing essentials** Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict mathsteacher with curly hair) Using fronted adverbials Using commas after fronted adverbials The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"]			**2. Relative Clauses** Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun Terminology for pupils: • relative pronoun • relative clause			**3. Modal Verbs** Using modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must] Terminology for pupils: • modal Verb		**4. Adverbs** Using adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely]		

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Spring	**1. Parenthesis** Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Terminology for pupils: • parenthesis • bracket • dash			**2. Expanded Noun Phrases** Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated			**3. Tenses** Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause				

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Summer	**1. Commas** Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing Terminology for pupils: • ambiguity		**2. Cohesion** Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before] Terminology for pupils: • cohesion							**3. Prefixes** Verb prefixes [for example, dis —, de —, mis —, over and re	**4. Suffixes** Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, ate; ise ; ify