



Brackenwood Junior School English Long Term Plan Y5 2022/23

Autumn 1								
POR – Treason – B.Doherty								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	
Extended Writing Genre	Character Description			Formal Letter		Informal Letter		
Spelling Focus Teaching	ing and ed endings Irregular verbs	Comparitive/superlative (er, ier and est)	Plural – s, es, ies	Adding y	Homophones	Homonyms Homographs	Silent letters	
Grammar/ punctuation Focus Teaching	Capital letters Full stops	Articles Nouns Adjectives Noun phrases	Verbs Adverbs Adverbials Fronted adverbials	Co-ordinating clauses (compound sentences) Co-ordinating conjunctions	Subordinate clauses Subordinating conjunctions Commas	Relative clauses Commas Relative pronouns	Question marks Exclamation marks Questions/exclamations Statements/commands	
Reading Comprehension	Identifying NFRs Poetry	2b M – Ghost T – Elephants W - Elephants T – Wind F – Wind	2a M - Ghost T - Elephants W - Elephants T – Wind F - Wind	2d M - Ghost T - Elephants W - Elephants T — Wind F - Wind	2e M- Paws T- Jake/Bill W- Jake/Bill T- Croc Tale F- Croc Tale	2c/2h M – Visiting day T – Ghost W – Elephants T – Visiting day F – Wind	2g/2f M – Wind T – Ghost W – Jake/Bill T – Elephants F – Peppermint	
Bookclub/ class read		•	•					
Linked curriculum texts								

Autumn 2								
POR – Treason – B. Doherty								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	
Extended Writing	Informal Letter (cont)	Newspaper Report			Non-chronological Report			
Genre								
Spelling	Consonant spellings -	Consonant spellings -	Consonant spellings -	Short vowel sounds -	Long vowel sounds - ei/ai	Long vowel sounds -	Digraphs and trigraphs -	
Focus	que'/'ck'/'ch' sounding k	's' sounding 'z' 'y'	'th' sounding 't' 'gh'/'ph'	a/ea/sounding 'e'	sounding long á ea/ie	i/i-e sounding long í	oi,oy ow, ou ar	
Teaching	'sc' sounding 's' 'c'	sounding 'i' 'gue'	sounding 'f'	i/o/u/y/sounding 'i' a	sounding long é	ow/ou sounding long ó	air, are, ear	
	sounding 's'	sounding 'g'	'wh' sounding 'w' 'qu'	sounding o o/ou/oo/		u sounding long ú		
Comment Description	la control a control a control	'g'/'ge'/'dge' sounding 'j'	sounding 'kw'	sounding 'u'	Calcada	D	A control la Control la	
Grammar/Punctuation	Inverted commas and pu	nctuation	Commas in list	Parenthesis	Cohesion:	Proper nouns	Apostrophe Contraction	
Focus			Commas to clarify meaning	Single dashes	Adverbials	Pronouns		
Teaching					Determiners	Possessive pronouns		
					Conjunctions			
	21			- ·· ·	Pronouns	2 /25		
Reading Comprehension	2b	2a	2d	Testing week	2c/2h/2e	2g/2f	Poetry	
	M – Visiting day	M – Visiting day	M – Visiting day		M – C – Crocodile tale	M – e- Chiokes		
	T – Paws	T – Pawsitively	T – Pawsitively		T – C - Pawsitively	chance		
	W – Paws	W – Pawsitively	W – Pawsitively		W – h – Inuit people	T –g – Take off		
	T – Jake/Bill	T – Jake/Bill	T – Jake/Bill		T – h – Detective Nimble	W – g - Pirates		
	F - Jake/Bill	F - Jake/Bill	F - Jake/Bill		F – e – Pawsitively	T – f - Outdoos		
						F – f - Tiger		
Bookclub/ class read								
Linked curriculum texts								

Spring 1 Just So Stories/ Journey to Jo'burg								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	
Extended Writing Genre	Narrative - Just So stories	S		Diary Entry	Diary Entry			
Spelling Focus Teaching	Digraphs and trigraphs ear, ere, eer	Digraphs and trigraphs ir, er, ur, or,ore,au,aw, augh,ough	Prefixes- de, mis, dis dis'- not/ opposite of 'mis' -wrong/ opposite of 'de' - undo/do opposite of	Prefixes- in/im/il/ir in' means 'not'. When the root word starts with a 'p' or 'm' 'in' becomes 'im' When the root word starts with 'l', 'in' becomes 'il' When the root word starts with 'r', 'in' becomes 'ir'	Prefixes 'un' means 'not'. 'ex' means former. Anti means opposing	Prefixes – 'fore'- before 'post' – after/later 'pre'- before 're' - again	Digraphs and trigraphs ir, er, ur, or, ore, au, aw, augh, ough	
Grammar/Punctuation Focus Teaching	Apostrophes for possession	Prepositions Prepositional phrases	Sentences revision (co-ordinating, subordinating, relative)	Determiners	Simple past Progressive past Perfect past Progressive perfect past	Simple present Progressive present Perfect present Progressive perfect present	Semi-colons	
Reading Comprehension	Alternative Santa b, d, a, c, h	Pirates b, d, a, c	Inuit people b, d, a, c	Ready for take off b, d, a, c	Adventures outdoors b, d, a, c	Tiger b, d, a, c,	Problem with plastic b, d, a, c, g	
Bookclub/ class read Linked curriculum texts								

Spring 2 Just So Stories/ Journey to Jo'burg								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5			
Extended Writing Genre	Setting Description			Newspaper Report				
Spelling	Prefixes	<u>Prefixes</u>	Words ending (Y5)	Words ending (Y5)	Noun suffixes			
Focus	Inter	under	ant, ance, ancy	ent, ence, ency	'ness'-quality /state			
Teaching	micro	Out	ent, ence, ency	Use -ent after soft c, soft g	'ment'-action/state			
	Auto	Over	For related words with 'long a' in the same		'ship'-state/condition			
	sub	super	place use 'ant'					
Grammar/Punctuation	Colons	Formal vocabulary	Modal verbs	Phrases and clauses	Sentences revision			
Focus		Informal vocabulary	Verbs in the perfect form		(co-ordinating, subordinating, relative)			
Teaching		Standard English						
Reading Comprehension	The Perfect Pluto	Test week	Diving the depths	The Dragonfly	Beneath the Waves			
	b, d, a, c, f	Free reading	b, d, a, c, h	b, d, a, g, h	b, d, a, c, g			
Bookclub/ class read								
Linked curriculum texts								

Summer 1 Survivors									
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6			
Extended Writing	Explanation			Narrative					
Genre									
Spelling	Adjective suffixes	Words ending -cious, tious, cial,	tial		Adverb suffixes	Word ending-ture,			
Focus	ful'-full of	The 'shus' sound- spelt as 'cious'	The 'shus' sound- spelt as 'cious' at the end of an adjective. 'tious' -few words. 'shul' sound: 'tial' is used						
Teaching	'less' -without	after a consonant -'cial' is used af	after a consonant -'cial' is used after a vowel.						
Grammar/Punctuation	Bullet Points	Subject and Object	Subject and Object Passive voice Synonyms and Antonyms						
Focus			Active voice			and punctuation			
Teaching									
Reading Comprehension	Sketches to Cinema	Can't Go Over or Under	Chioke's Chance	Angel of the North	Cows on the Beach	Welcome to York			
	b, d, a, c, f	b, d, a, c, f	b, d, a, c, e	b, d, a, c, e	b, d, a, c, e	b, d, a, c, f			
Linked curriculum texts									

Summer 2 Survivors								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6		
Extended Writing	Biography		Letter to Kenya		Poetry	Poetry		
Genre								
Spelling	Words ending-(Y4/5) Words ending-(Y4/5) Suffix- ise Words ending-(Y2/3/4)					Words ending-(Y2/3/4) sion, tion, cian,		
Focus	able, ably	ible, ibly	Nouns and adjectives can be	converted into verbs by using the s	uffix -ise.	ssion 'sion' words-formed from verbs		
Teaching	Root word ends in 'e' it	Root word ends in 'e' it	Suffix -ify ending 'se' 'd' or 'de'-ssion is used if wor					
	is often dropped before	is often dropped before	Nouns and adjectives can be	ends in –ss or –mit/ -cian is used if word				
	adding the suffix unless	adding the suffix unless	Suffix- ate	ends in –c or –cs -tion is used if the root				
	the word ends in 'ce' or	the word ends in 'ce' or	Nouns and adjectives can be	converted into verbs by using the s	word ends in –t or -te			
	'ge' when the 'e' must	'ge' when the 'e' must						
	be kept. y' often	be kept. y' often						
	changes to 'i'	changes to 'i'						
Grammar/Punctuation	Prepositions	Sentences revision	Adverbials Apostrophe Possessive pronouns					
Focus	Prepositional phrases	(co-ordinating,		Contraction/possession				
Teaching		subordinating, relative)						
Reading Comprehension	Detective Nimble	Test week	Peppermint path	Crocodile tale	Starbooks focus			
	b, d, a, c, h	Free reading	b, d, a, c, g	b, d, a, c, e				
Bookclub/ class read								
Linked curriculum texts		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	·		