English programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2 National curriculum in England Year 5: Reading & Writing

Core Reading	Word Reading and Fluency	Comprehension
Range of Reading	Word Reading	Language Comprehension
 Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks. Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes. Making comparisons within and across books. Familiarity of Texts 	 Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words. Fluency Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, and the meaning of meaning discrete the second secon	 Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader. Understanding Checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their
 Making increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions. Identifying and discussing conventions in and across a wide 	showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to the audience.	 understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context. Asking questions to improve their understanding. Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas.
range of writing.		Discussing Reading Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving
Poetry and Performance • Learning a wider range of poetry by heart.		 Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and
 Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing an understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to the audience. Non-Fiction Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction. 		 those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary. Provide reasoned justifications for their views.
	PRV	 Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied. Inference Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.

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Composition: planning, drafting, evaluating, editing and	Composition: structuring	Composition: applying vocabulary,	Transcription: spelling	Transcription:
proof-reading	and organising text	grammar and punctuation		handwriting
Plan writing by:	Structure and organisation of	Write relative clauses beginning with	Follow Spelling requirements from	• Usually write
 Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own. 	text is informed by its audience, purpose and context.	who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.	Appendix 1 pg56-62Spell accurately some prefixes	legibly and fluently when writing at
 Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. 	 Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas 	 Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, 	and suffixes listed in Appendix 1 for Y5/6:	efficient speed.
 Considering how authors have developed characters and settings when writing own narratives. 	around a theme. Beginning to develop and expand some ideas in depth.	surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must].	 Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for 	 Choose which shape of a letter to use
Draft and write by:		Use expanded noun phrases to	example, –ate, –ise, –	when given
Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding	Use devices to build cohesion	convey complicated information	ify].	choices and decide whether
how such choices can change and enhance meaning (including use of thesaurus).	within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly).	concisely.	 Spell words using verb prefixes [for example, 	or not to join
• Describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating		• Ensures the consistent and correct	dis–, de–, mis–, over–,	specific letters.
dialogue to convey character and advance the action when	• Link ideas across paragraphs	use of tense throughout a piece of	re–].	
writing narratives.	using adverbials of time [for	writing.		 Choose the writing
Précis longer passages appropriately.	example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example,	• Ensures the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and	 Spell some words with 'silent' letters. 	implement that is best suited
Evaluate and edit by:	secondly].	plural.	Spell accurately some	for a task.
 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. 			homophones and other words	
• Making appropriate changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to improve consistency, including accurate use of	 Use of tense choices [for example, he had seen her 	• Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.	which are often confused.	
 pronouns in sentences. Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing. 	before] to build cohesion across paragraphs.	 Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. 	 Spell accurately some words listed in Y5/6 word list (Appendix 1). 	
 Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural. 	 Choose pronouns and nouns to aid cohesion and clarity to 		Use dictionaries to check the	
• Distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register.	avoid repetition.		spelling and meaning of words.	
 Proofreading for spelling (including some use of a dictionary) and punctuation errors. 			• Use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.	
Perform their own compositions by:				
• Using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.		NCP	• Use a thesaurus.	

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