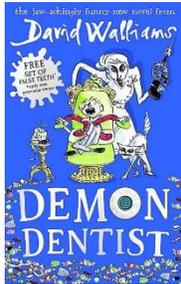
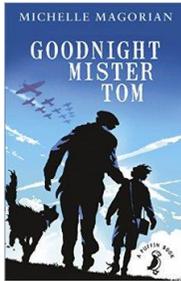


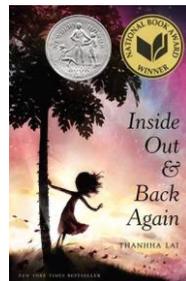
100 Books To Read In Year 5 and 6



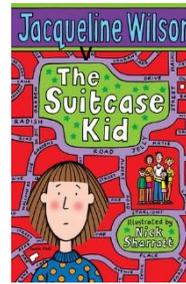
Demon Dentist
David Walliams



Goodnight Mister Tom
Michelle Magorian



Inside Out and Back Again
Thanhha Lai



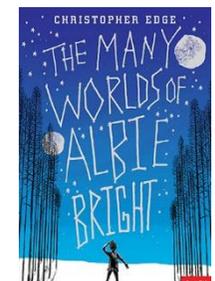
The Suitcase Kid
Jacqueline Wilson



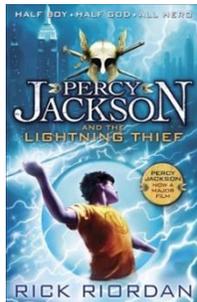
The Boy in the Striped Pajamas
John Boyne



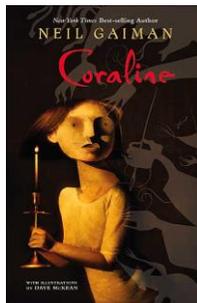
Firegirl
Tony Abbott



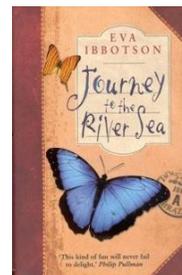
The Many Worlds of Albie Bright
Christopher Edge



Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief
Rick Riordan



Coraline
Neil Gaiman



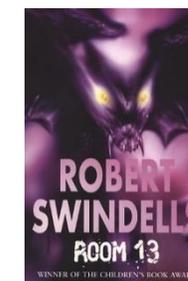
Journey to the River Sea
Eva Ibbotson



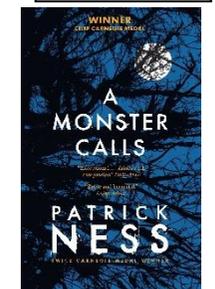
Five On A Treasure Island
Enid Blyton



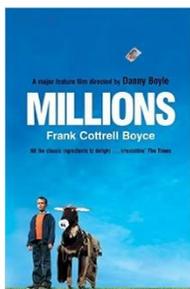
Time Travelling With a Hamster
Ross Welford



Room 13
Robert Swindells



A Monster Calls
Patrick Ness



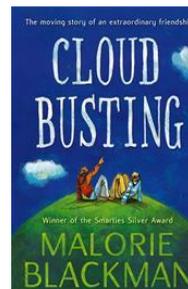
Millions
Frank Cottrell-Boyce



Street Child
Berlie Doherty



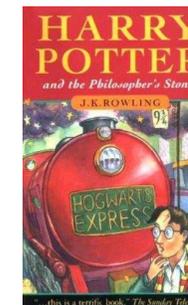
Cogheart
Peter Bunzl



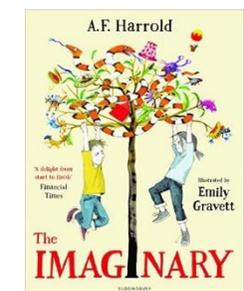
Cloud Busting
Malorie Blackman



Gaslight
Eloise Williams

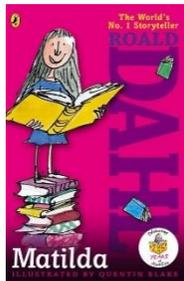


Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
JK Rowling



The Imaginary
A F Harrold

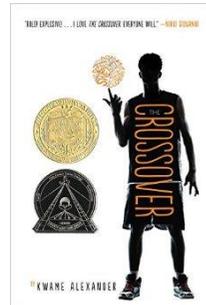
100 Books To Read In Year 5 and 6



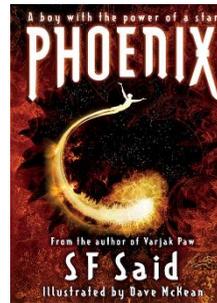
Matilda
Roald Dahl



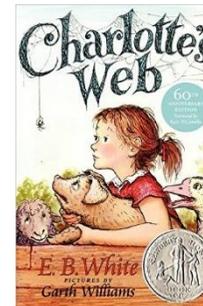
Kensuke's Kingdom
Michael Morpurgo



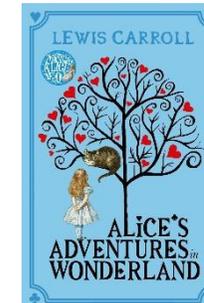
The Crossover
Kwame Alexander



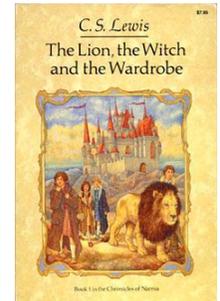
Phoenix
S F Said



Charlotte's Web
E B White



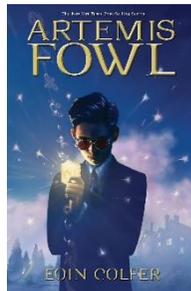
Alice's Adventures In
Wonderland
Lewis Carroll



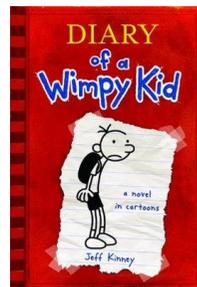
The Lion, the Witch
and the Wardrobe
C S Lewis



Stig Of the Dump
Clive King



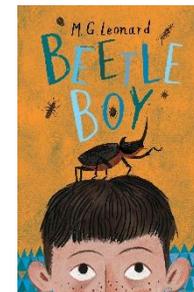
Artemis Fowl
Eoin Colfer



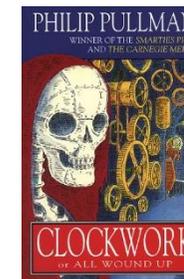
Diary Of A Wimp Kid
Jeff Kinney



Five Children and it
E Nesbit



Beetle Boy
M G Leonard



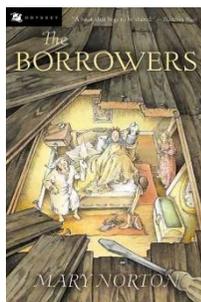
Clockwork
Phillip Pullman



The Secret Garden
Frances Hodgson
Burnett



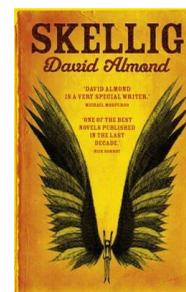
Wonder
RJ Palacio



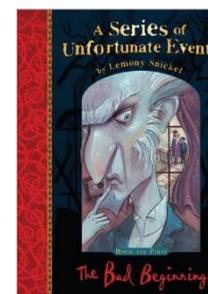
The Borrowers
Mary Norton



The Fantastic Flying Books
of Mr Morris Lessmore
William Joyce



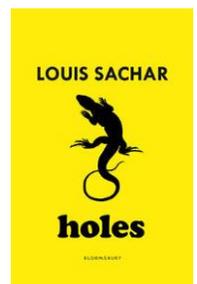
Skellig
David Almond



A Series of Unfortunate
Events
Lemony Snickett

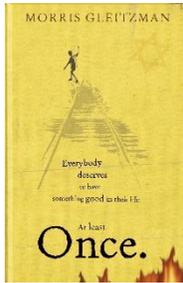


The Girl of Ink and Stars
Kiran Millwood
Hargrave

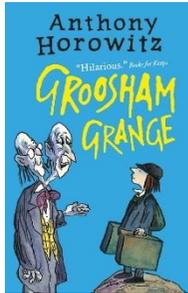


Holes
Louis Sachar

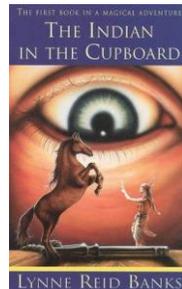
100 Books To Try And Read In Year 5 and 6



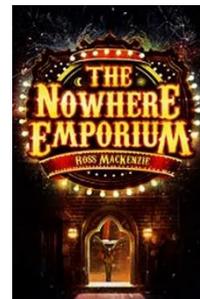
Once
Morris Gleitzman



Groosham Grange
Anthony Horowitz



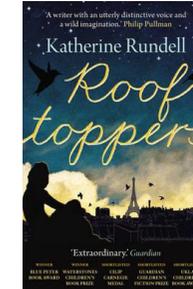
The Indian In The Cupboard
Lynne Reid Banks



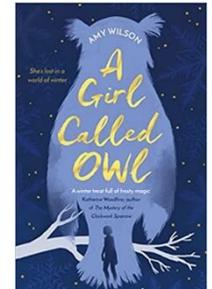
The Nowhere Emporium
Ross Mackenzie



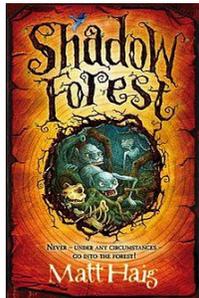
Oranges in No Man's Land
Elizabeth Laird



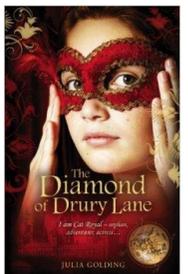
Rooftoppers
Katherine Rundell



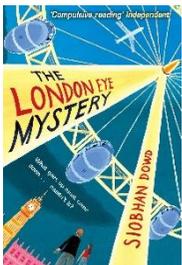
A Girl Called Owl
Amy Wilson



Shadow Forest
Matt Haig



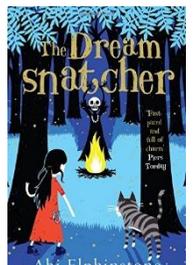
The Diamond of Drury Lane
Julia Golding



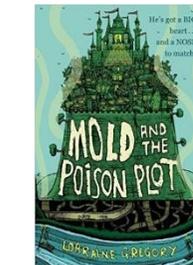
The London Eye Mystery
Siobhan Dowd



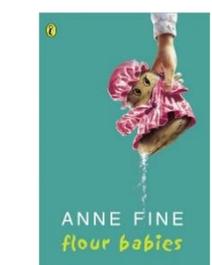
The Silly Book of Side-Splitting Stuff
Andy Seed



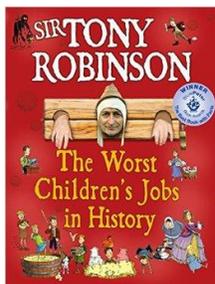
The Dreamsnatcher
Abi Elphinstone



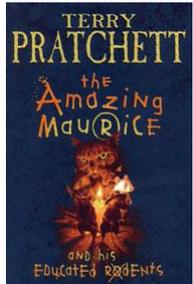
Mold and the Poison Plot
Lorraine Gregory



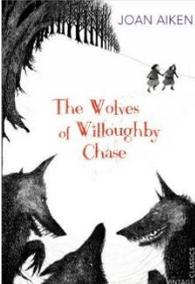
Flour Babies
Anne Fine



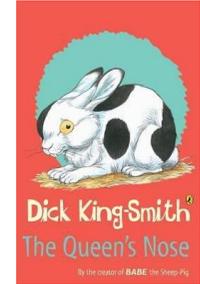
The Worst Children's Jobs In History
Tony Robinson



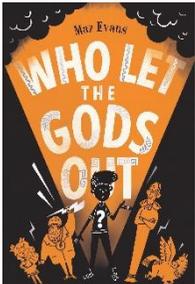
The Amazing Maurice and his Educated Rodents
Terry Pratchett



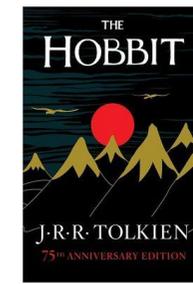
The Wolves of Willoughby Chase
Joan Aiken



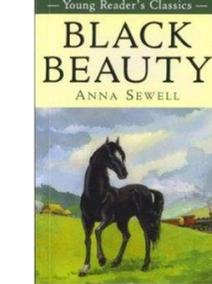
The Queen's Nose
Dick King-Smith



Who Let The Gods Out?
Maz Evans

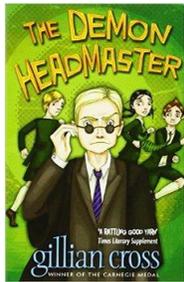


The Hobbit
JRR Tolkien

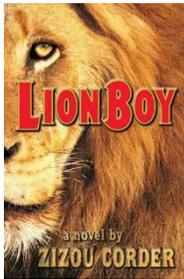


Black Beauty
Anna Sewell

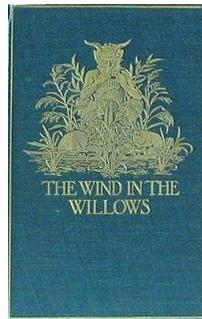
100 Books To Read In Year 5 and 6



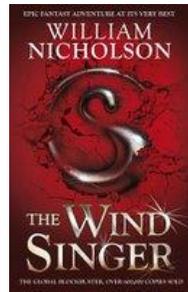
The Demon Headmaster
Gillian Cross



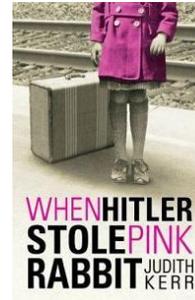
LionBoy
Zizou Corder



The Wind in the Willows
Kenneth Grahame



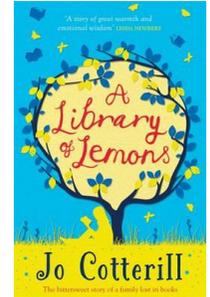
The Wind Singer
William Nicholson



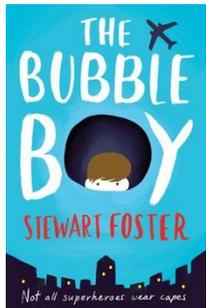
When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit
Judith Kerr



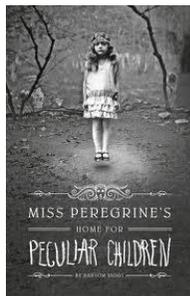
How to Train Your Dragon
Cressida Cowell



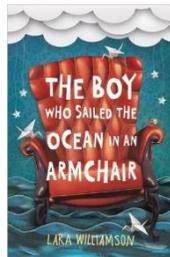
A Library of Lemons
Jo Cotterill



The Bubble Boy
Stewart Foster



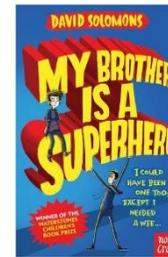
Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children
Ransom Riggs



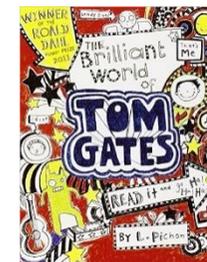
The Boy Who Sailed the Ocean in an Armchair
Lara Williamson



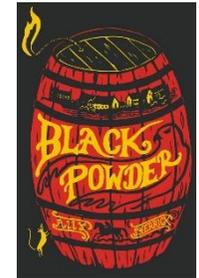
Pax
Sara Pennypacker



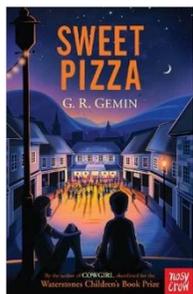
My Brother is a Superhero
David Solomons



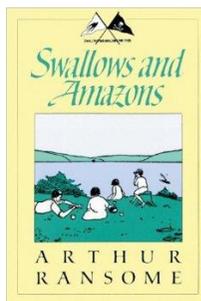
The Brilliant World of Tom Gates
Liz Pichon



Black Powder
Ally Sherrick



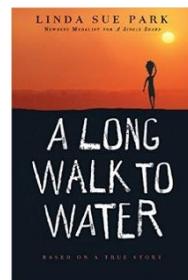
Sweet Pizza
G R Gremin



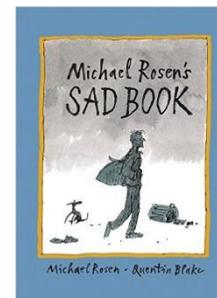
Swallows and Amazons
Arthur Ransome



Strange Star
Emma Carroll



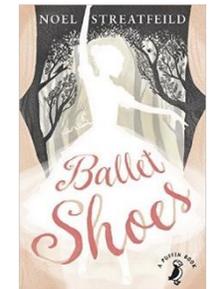
A Long Walk To Water
Linda Sue Park



Sad Book
Michael Rosen

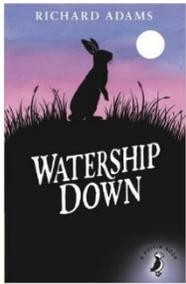


The Arrival
Shaun Tan

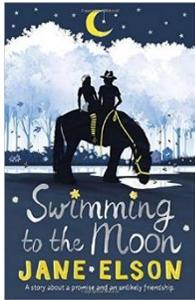


Ballet Shoes
Noel Streatfeild

100 Books To Read In Year 5 and 6



Watership Down
Richard Adams



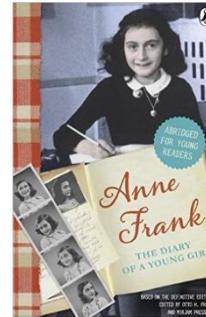
Swimming to the Moon
Jane Eelson



Carrie's War
Nina Bawden



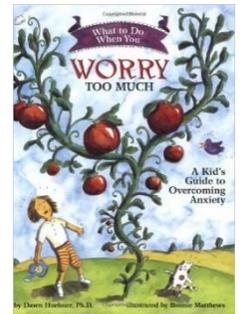
Peter Pan
JM Barrie



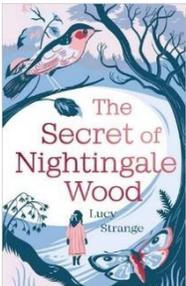
The Diary of Anne Frank
Anne Frank



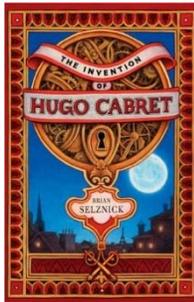
Winter Magic
Stories by Various Authors



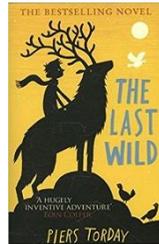
What to Do When You Worry Too Much
Dawn Huebner



The Secret of Nightingale Wood
Lucy Strange



The Invention of Huge Cabret
Brian Selznick



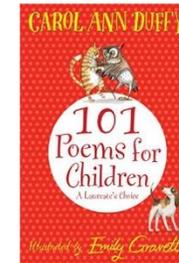
There May Be A Castle
Piers Toarday



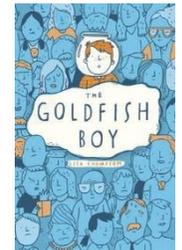
Skulduggery Pleasant
Derek Landy



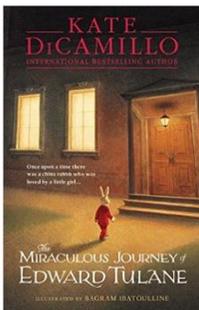
Howl's Moving Castle
Diana Wynne Jones



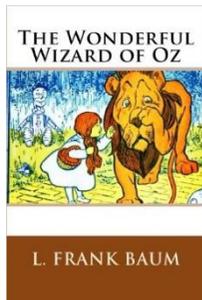
101 Poems for Children
Carol Ann Duffy



The Goldfish Boy
Lisa Thompson



The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane
Kate DiCamillo



The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
L Frank Baum

Features

- A chase or narrow escape
- A battle or fight between good and evil
- Suspense: character is placed in perilous situations
- Detailed descriptions
- Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence



PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story with action



WRITING GENRE MAT



Adventure Story KS2

DEFINITION

An adventure story is a heroic story that narrates a chain of events.

STRUCTURE

Hero decides to go on a long journey to find something special

- **Hero sets off and all is well**
- **Suddenly many different problems occur**
- **Hero has to be very clever and solve each problem**
- **Hero overcomes all the problems and reaches his/her destination**
- **Hero finds the special thing**
- **Hero return s home triumphant**



Grammar

- Fronted adverbials:
Without a sound, after a moment
- Expanded noun phrases
A dark gloomy cupboard under the stairs
- Subordinate clauses to add detail or context
Although Shackleton was scared, he prepared to face the storm
- Similes
- Nouns and pronouns for clarity and cohesion
- Ellipsis to add tension
- Short snappy sentences to build tension

Tense

Written in past tense

Simple and continuous

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Teach the reader a lesson
- Character's names tells you something about their personality
- Has good and bad characters
- Countryside or forest setting
- Repeated phrases throughout the story
- Something extraordinary happens to somebody ordinary

PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story with a moral



WRITING GENRE MAT



Folk-tale Story KS2

DEFINITION

A story originating in popular culture, typically passed on by storytellers to new generations.

STRUCTURE

- **Once upon a time**
Introduce setting and main characters
- **Has good and bad characters**
- **Describe the magical elements**
Talking animals, magic powers
- **Explain how the main character overcomes the problem**
- **Resolution**
Describe what happened to evil character
- **Happy ending for the main character**



Grammar

- Subordinate clauses
- Fronted Adverbials
- Expanded noun phrases
- Inverted commas
- Similes
- Onomatopoeia
- Exclamation sentences
- Dashes for emphasis

Tense

Written in past tense
Simple and continuous

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Set in historical times
- Set in a real place
- Characters based on real historic people
- Endear the reader to the main character
- Create lots of suspenseful moments

PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story with historical reference



WRITING GENRE MAT



Legend Story KS2

DEFINITION

A legend story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but not authenticated.

STRUCTURE

- Describe the setting, time period
- Introduce the main character using true historical facts
- Add fantastical element through the characters abilities or encounters
- Describe the quest or problem the main character must overcome
- Describe problems the character encounters along the way and how he/she resolves these
- Resolution
- Ending



Grammar

- Third person
- Create suspense by:
 - Short snappy sentences
 - Ellipsis
 - Powerful verbs
- Expanded noun phrase
- Fronted adverbial
- Subordinate clauses
- Similes
- Personification

Tense

Written in past and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Cultural or sacred background
- Set before recorded time began
- Characters are gods/goddesses
- Explain the origins of the world



PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story with cultural background



WRITING GENRE MAT



Myth Story KS2

DEFINITION

A myth, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.

STRUCTURE

- Describe the setting, time period
- Introduce the main character and their unearthly abilities
- Describe the quest or problem the main character must overcome
Based on natural events
- Describe problems the character encounters along the way and how he/she resolves these
- Resolution
The impact of the gods actions on mere mortals
- Ending
Explain the origins of the world and of existence itself

Grammar

- Third person
- Create suspense by:
 - Short snappy sentences
 - Ellipsis
 - Powerful verbs
- Expanded noun phrase
- Fronted adverbial
- Subordinate clauses
- Similes
- Personification
- Expanded noun phrases

Tense

Written in past and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Chronological order
- Historical facts—dates or events
- Detailed descriptions



PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story based on historic details



WRITING GENRE MAT



Historical Story KS2

DEFINITION

A story with a historical setting is a story set in during a specific time in history. It is fiction, but with true historical details.

STRUCTURE

- Introduce where the scene takes place
- Describe the characters
- Introduce a problem
- Resolve the problem
- Ending



Grammar

- Adverbial phrases explaining the who, when, where or why
- Third person
- Adjectives to describe characters, feelings, settings
- Commas to separate clauses
- Apostrophes for possession
- Dialogue to move action on and develop characters
- Metaphors
- Connectives to signal time

Tense

Written in past and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Has a cast list
- Includes a list of props and costumes
- Uses a narrator to tell the story

PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fictional conversation for performance



WRITING GENRE MAT



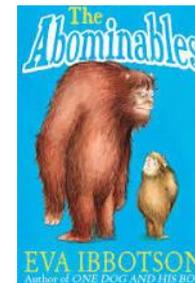
Play-script Story KS2

DEFINITION

A play-script is a written version of a play, which is used for performance on the stage or television or in a movie.

STRUCTURE

- Introduce where the scene takes place
- Write a short character description for each character. Give the characters distinctive features.
- Dialogue is written without speech marks
- New line new speaker
- The play is divided into scenes



Grammar

- Colon between speaker's name and dialogue
- Use brackets for stage directions

Tense

Written in present and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- There may be a single or multiple dilemmas in a story.
- Tension and complexity in the narrative is created by adding confusing and conflicting ideas.
- The reader should be able to relate to the characters
- Detailed descriptions
- Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence



PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story that makes you think



WRITING GENRE MAT



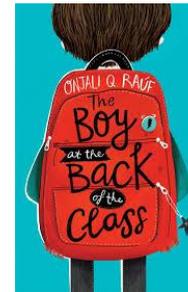
Dilemma KS2

DEFINITION

A dilemma story has a character who is struggling with a problem/s. It gives insight into characters' lives.

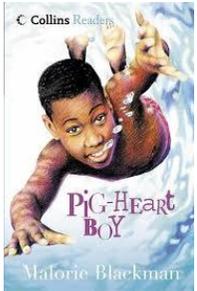
STRUCTURE

- **Set the scene**
Where and when the story set
- **Describe the main character**
Background, personality
- **Introduce a problem**
- **Issues**
The choices that the character have to solve the problem
- **Resolution**
How the character decides to resolve the problem
- **Consequences**
The result of the choice that was made



Grammar

- First person
- Rhetorical question
- Fronted adverbials, with a comma
- Expanded noun phrases
- Subordinate clauses to add detail or context
- Inverted commas
- Use of modals:
perhaps, maybe
- Conjunctions:
If, when, because, while, as, until
- Relative clause to add detail



Tense

Written in past tense
Simple and continuous

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Society are ruled by violence.
- People live in fear
- People are watched or monitored by the government
- People are encouraged to think a certain way or believe a particular idea
- Human actions have damaged or destroyed the environment
- Society presents an illusion of a utopian world

PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story about humanity



WRITING GENRE MAT



Dystopian Story KS2

DEFINITION

A dystopian story describes an imaginary society that is as dehumanizing and as unpleasant as possible

STRUCTURE

- Describe when the story is set
- Explain why the world has changed /ended and how
- Introduce your characters and how they fit into this world
- Think about the ending and what happens to your characters, so you can weave this into your story
- Ending should tie the plot and subplots together



Grammar

- First person
- Use of noun phrases to create mood and atmosphere
- Adverbials to enhance specificity and mood
- Prepositional phrases at the start of sentences for precise descriptions of settings.
- Relative clauses to develop people and places
- Subordinate clauses to add descriptive detail about people and places
- Dialogue

Tense

Written in past tense

Simple and continuous

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

Fantastical setting

Fantastical characters

Descriptive sentences

Action—build up problem or dilemma that the character has to solve



PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story with unreal details



WRITING GENRE MAT



Fantasy Story KS2

DEFINITION

A fantasy story is set in a fictional universe, often inspired by real world.

STRUCTURE

- Describe the setting,
A portal between a real and imagined place
- Introduce the main character and their abilities
- Describe the quest or problem the main character must overcome
Based on natural events
- Describe a dilemma the character encounters along the way
- Resolution
How the main character resolves the dilemma and solves the quest
- Ending
Have a mysterious ending to leave the reader wondering

Grammar

- Third person
- Create suspense by:
 - Short snappy sentences
 - Ellipsis
 - Powerful verbs
- Expanded noun phrase
- Fronted adverbial
- Subordinate clauses
- Similes
- Personification
- Expanded noun phrases
- Expanded noun phrases

Tense

Written in past and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Dark and isolated setting
- Description of the weather used to tell the reader about the mood or create atmosphere
- Use of a character or narrator, who is a non-believer at first
- Few characters that are well developed through description and dialogue
- Punishment for bad behaviour by one of the characters. This is usually for greed or curiosity.

PAT

P To entertain

A audience

T Fiction story to scare



WRITING GENRE MAT



Ghost Story KS2

DEFINITION

A story about ghosts, intended to be frightening.

STRUCTURE

- An interesting opening that sets the scene
- A problem such as an unexplained event, mystery
- A crisis which forces the characters to become involved, or take action
- An ending that will satisfy the reader such as: a happy ending, an unhappy ending, a shocking ending or a cliff-hanger.



Grammar

- Mixture of long and short sentences
- Metaphor
- Similes
- Descriptions using the senses
- Emotive language
- Rhetorical question
- Repetition

Tense

Written in past and perfect tenses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Write in chronological order: Write events in the person's life in the order that they happened.
-
- Grab the reader's attention in your opening paragraph to make them want to read on.
- Include information about the person's personality.
- Include the person's feelings about different events , or points in their life.
- Include quotes from the person or other key people.
- Use relevant images or a timeline to help the reader



WRITING GENRE MAT



Biography KS2

DEFINITION

A Biography gives an account of someone's life.

STRUCTURE

Title

Overview paragraph

A brief summary of the main events in a person's life.

Childhood events:

Include any childhood events that you think are important.

Early life, events and achievements:

The important things that happened, achievements or significant people in the person's early life and perhaps how these influenced his/her later work.

Later life, events and achievements:

The important things which happened in the person's later life. Indicate whether their later life achievements are more or less important than the earlier ones.

Legacy:

Conclusion tells what the person is doing now or what they will be remembered for.

Grammar

• Third person pronouns:

He/she /they

Himself/herself

It their them

• Adverbials such as:

Accordingly, consequently, therefore, hence

• Ellipsis

• Repetition

• **Time conjunctions** to link sentences and paragraphs:

Then, after that, this, firstly, whenever

• Passive voice

Vocabulary & Spelling

Generated through teaching and learning

Tense

Written in past tense

Closing tense may use present or future

PAT

- P** To discuss
- A** audience
- T** explanation

Features

- Use technical words
- Formal register
- Use organisational devices such as subheadings and numbering
- Use diagrams, flowcharts and annotated sketches to augment the text
- Passive voice

WRITING GENRE MAT



Explanations Yr5

DEFINITION

An explanation text explains how something works, or why something happens

Structure

- **Title**
Explains the purpose of the explanation and usually beginning with how or why
- **Opening statement**
Explaining the subject of the explanation
- **Key points paragraphs**
Key points of explanation, presented in a logical sequence to explain how or what something works or happens.
- **Summary paragraph**
Summarise the main points of the explanation

Grammar

- Appropriate language to link paragraphs sequentially
Firstly, secondly, furthermore, in addition
- Cause and effect conjunctions
On account of, due to this, as a consequence of, his led to, this causes,
- Relative clauses to add further detail
- Expanded noun phrases to inform

Tense

tense when explaining why things happened

Punctuation

- Capital letters for proper nouns
- Commas to mark fronted adverbials
- Commas to mark subordinate clauses

Vocabulary

Generated through teaching and learning

Features

- Use paragraphs or bullet points to emphasise points
- Facts and evidence to support points
- Use subject specific vocabulary
- Opinions presented as facts



WRITING GENRE MAT



Persuasive KS2

DEFINITION

A persuasive text presents a point of view and seek to convince or persuade the reader.

STRUCTURE

Title

Use a how or why question

Introduction

Introduction to topic and state your point of view

Argument

Give reasons for your opinion, with examples

Explain the other side of the argument

Give reasons some people think differently

Reiterate your opinion

Rebuff opposing arguments and further argue your viewpoint

Conclusion

Summarise and restate your position—link back to opening

Grammar

- Write short clear sentences, using conjunctions:

and, because

- Use opinion phrases:

I think, I feel that, I believe

- Connectives to link ideas:

However, therefore, furthermore

- Cause and effect conjunctions:

Even though, on the other hand, for this reason, whereas

- Powerful adjectives

• Persuasive device

Vocabulary & Spelling

Generated through teaching and learning

Tense

Written in present tense

Features

- Based on facts
- Formal and objective register
- Omission of opinions
- Non-chronological
- Each category has subheadings
- Use of colon for listing
- Some information may be in fact boxes, or bullet pointed lists
- Extra details support the main points
- Technical language



WRITING GENRE MAT



Report KS2

DEFINITION

A report text creating an account or statement that describes in detail an event, situation or occurrence, usually as the result of an observation or enquiry.

STRUCTURE

Factual report

Topic title

Covers the whole subject

Clarification / context paragraph

Who what where overview

Key features

Significance

Summary statement

- Comparing and contrasting report

- Title

- Context statement paragraph

Similarity paragraph 1

- Differences paragraph 1

- Further similarity and difference paragraph

Grammar

- Third person
- Passive voice

Vocabulary & Spelling

Generated through teaching and learning

Belongs to, is part of, similar, different, like

Tense

Written in present tense,
Unless about a historical event

Features

- Chronological order
- Pictures with captions
- Formal language
- Rhetorical questions
- Short factual sentences
- Quotations and sources to add detail
- Manipulation of detail to sustain reader's interest
- Short paragraphs
- Emotive language to provoke reader response



WRITING GENRE MAT



Newspaper Report KS2

DEFINITION

A report text creates an account or statement that describes in detail an event, situation or occurrence, usually as the result of an observation or enquiry.

STRUCTURE

Name of newspaper

Headline

That uses a pun, alliteration or rhyme

Subtitle

Gives a little more information about what the report is about

Introductory paragraph

Containing the 5 'W's—where, what, when, who, why

Body

Details of event

Conclusion

To explain what might happen next

Grammar

- Third person
- Conscious use of tense change for effect
- Passive voice
- Direct and reported speech
- Use of ellipsis in order to condense information

Vocabulary & Spelling

Causal connectives: consequently, subsequently

Emotive language: outrageous, horrified, charming, delightful, delightful

Tense

Written in past tense

PAT

P To inform

A audience

T instructions for an experiment

Features

- Use bullet points or numbering
- New lines for each step of the method
- Chronological order
- Use diagrams and annotated sketches to augment the text
- Short precise sentences
- Use boldening, increasing font size, block capitals for emphasis
- Charts, graphs, tables to illustrate results
-



WRITING GENRE MAT



Instructions/Experiment Yr5

DEFINITION

An instruction text explains how to do something.

Structure

- **Title**
 - Should explain a little bit about the experiment
- **Purpose /Introduction**
 - Briefly explain the purpose of the experiment, how the experiment will be carried out, what you know already about it and whether it links to a scientific theory.
- **Hypothesis:**
 - What you think the results will show
- **Materials**
 - Everything needed to carry out the experiment
- **Method**
 - A step by step guide explaining how you used the materials and carried out the experiment
- **Results and Data**
 - The facts and figures you collected, presented using a bar, graph or table
- **Discussion**
 - Write what the results mean
- **Conclusion**
 - Look back to the hypothesis, explain whether you were correct or wrong

Grammar

- Use **imperative verbs**
- **Time conjunctions** to link sentences and paragraphs:
In the morning, later, after that
- **Adverbs of manner** to increase precision:
slowly, carefully, gently
- **Collective nouns**
- **Formal register**
- **Standard English**
- **Technical vocabulary**

Tense

Written in present and present perfect tense

Punctuation

- Colon and bullet points for lists
- Brackets or dashes to explain technical vocabulary
- Brackets or dashes to mark relative clauses
- Commas to mark clauses

Vocabulary