PlanBee

	Learning Objective	Overview	Assessment Questions	Resources
Lesson 1	To analyse a character's backstory	In this first lesson, children will discuss the purpose and effect of using backstories within a narrative, using the character of Zoe as an example. In their independent activities, children will analyse the backstory of another character, and think about the effect this new information has on their thoughts and opinions of them.	• Do children understand the term 'backstory'? • Can they explain why an author might include a character's backstory? • Can children analyse a given character's backstory?	• Slides • Copy(ies) of 'Floodland' (not provided) • Sarah's 'Before' Sheet • Worksheet 1A/1B/1C • Question Cards (FSD? activity only) • Sarah's 'Then' Quotes Sheet (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 2	To develop ideas for a character's backstory	Children will begin by discussing what they know, or can infer, about a character based on extracts from the text. They will then start to think about what they would like to know about this character's life before they came to Eels Island. In their independent activities, children will generate questions and discuss answers to develop ideas for their character's backstory.	• Can children use the text to ask and answer questions about a character? • Can children generate ideas for a backstory to explain possible reasons for a character's behaviour? • Can children share and explain their ideas?	• Slides • Text Extracts about Munchkin (Teaching Input) • Text Extracts about Dooby (Teaching Input if following FSD? activity) • Question & Answer Sheet A/B/C • Challenge Cards (FSD? activity only) • Extract A & B (FSD? activity only) • Ideas for Dooby's 'Before' Sheet (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 3	To plan a backstory for a character	Before planning their backstory for their chosen character, children will analyse the structure of a given backstory, looking at and discussing the five main sections: opening, build-up, dilemma, resolution and ending. They will then apply what they have learnt to create their own plans.	• Do children understand the structure of the backstory? • • Can children plan a backstory for a character using this structure? • • Can children evaluate their own and others' work?	• Slides • Question & Answer Sheets from previous lesson • Sarah's 'Before' Sheet (Teaching Input) • Prompt Sheet • Planning Sheet • Challenge Card • Ideas for Dooby's 'Before' Sheet from previous lesson (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 4	To write a backstory for a character	Children will first discuss how to keep their audience engaged and develop the reader's understanding of the character through careful choice of vocabulary, use of different cohesive devices, and emotive language. They will then apply what they have learnt when writing their character's backstory.	• Can children use carefully chosen vocabulary for effect? • Can children use a range of devices to create cohesion between and within their paragraphs? • Can children use emotive language to evoke feelings towards a character?	• Slides • Planning Sheets from previous lesson • 'Before' Writing Template • Challenge Cards A/B/C

NB: 'FSD? activity only' refers to the alternative 'Fancy Something Different...?' activity within the lesson plan

Reading - word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Reading - 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
- 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
- recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
- identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
- making comparisons within and across books
- learning a wider range of poetry by heart
- preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
- checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding
- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence

- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
- 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
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and 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.

Writing - transcription HANDWRITING

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

Writing - transcription SPELLING

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus

Writing - composition

- plan their writing by:
- identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
- noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
- in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
- draft and write by:
- selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
- in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- précising longer passages
- using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- evaluate and edit by:
- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Writing - spelling, punctuation and grammar

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
- learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading

English Appendix 2

WORD
- The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]
- How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little].

SENTENCE
- Use of the **passive** to affect the presentation of information in a **sentence** [for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)].
- The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of **subjunctive** forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]

TEXT
- Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of **cohesive devices**: repetition of a **word** or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of **adverbials** such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and **ellipsis**
- Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]

PUNCTUATION
- Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent **clauses** [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up]
- Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists
- **Punctuation** of bullet points to list information
- How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover

TERMINOLOGY FOR PUPILS
- subject, object
- active, passive synonym, antonym
- ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points