	Autumn Term		
Text	**Rooftoppers & The Listeners**	**Pig Heart Boy**	**How to Live Forever**
By the end of this unit children will know:	Motivation for a character's actions or feelings can be inferred Some of the techniques used by authors to convey a character's mood Contrast means to find differences How to use inference to explore the meaning of figurative language Context can be used to work out the meaning of archaic language Synonyms can be used as a checking device when explaining the meaning of unfamiliar words	Fiction can be used as a context to explore controversial issues A supposition is a belief without proof Words within questions may differ to those in the text In a nonlinear narrative, events are told out of order	Wry humour is a form of dry humour, intended to mock It is helpful to read a poem twice: once for an overall impression and twice for meaning
By the end of this unit children will be able to:	Use organisational devices to navigate a text efficiently Make inferences to draw overarching meaning from a text Record responses concisely Reason about how an author intends the reader to respond to a character Paraphrase a question to clarify what is required Justify inference using evidence from the text	Retrieve multiple examples from a text Justify opinions using evidence from the text Substitute words with synonyms to support understanding Annotate a text to explain implied meaning	Analyse questions to clarify their intention Structure a response to a text verbally

		Spring Term	
Text	**All Aboard the Empire Windrush**	**The Island**	**Skellig & A Carol from Flanders**
By the end of this unit children will know:	Language used by an author is influenced by its intended impact Empathising with characters helps to understand them Paraphrasing is a way of summarising Evidence needs to be interpreted to show how it supports a viewpoint	Prediction is a form of inference Images can be used to both retrieve information and infer meaning	Synonyms can be used to support retrieval Predictions should be based on evidence Information can be implicit or explicit Identifying more than one piece of evidence helps to support a point Contrast means to find differences Authors can infer meaning through figurative language
By the end of this unit children will be able to:	Consider the relative strengths of multiple pieces of evidence Make comparisons Recognise and discuss key themes across texts Use life experiences to support inference	Make feasible predictions based on given information Use evidence to prove or disprove statements	Write a summary and review its accuracy Infer an author's opinion using text evidence Retrieve a quotation to support a point Explain the impact of word choices on the reader Retrieve key information about how characters feel Use evidence to prove or disprove statements

Summer Term		
Text	**Intro to Dickens – Oliver Twist**	**Dare to Be You**
By the end of this unit children will know:	The language we use changes over time Actions and dialogue can provide information about a character Many children were exploited during Victorian times Dickens used imagery and great detail in his writing Antonyms and synonyms can be used to support retrieval Dickens championed the poor	Subheadings help the reader to navigate a text Quotations should be interpreted to demonstrate how they support a point Opinions need to be supported by evidence Bullet points are a method of summarising Elaboration of a point makes the argument more convincing Personality traits can be conveyed through actions and dialogue
By the end of this unit children will be able to:	Find and copy specified information Use evidence from the text to justify inference Use question words as a guide to the type of information to be retrieved Use life experiences to support inference Can prove or disprove statements using evidence Can infer meaning from a whole text	Find and copy specific words or phrases accurately Identify themes across multiple texts Comment on authorial intentions Use personal experience to support inference Decide on the relative strength of multiple pieces of evidence Compare and contrast characters