



English Progression Map

Reception

Reading

- Enjoys rhyming and rhythmic activities.
- Shows awareness of rhyme and alliteration.
- Recognises rhythm in spoken words.
- Listens to and joins in with stories and poems, one-to-one and also in small groups.
- Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.
- Beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured.
- Suggests how the story might end.
- Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall.
- Describes main story settings, events and principal characters.
- Shows interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment.
- Recognises familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos.
- Looks at books independently.
- Handles books carefully.
- Knows information can be relayed in the form of print.
- Holds books the correct way up and turns pages.
- Knows that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom.
- Continues a rhyming string.
- Hears and says the initial sound in words.
- Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and knows which letters represent some of them.
- Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Begins to read words and simple sentences.
- Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of books.
- Enjoys an increasing range of books.
- Knows that information can be retrieved from books and computers.

Children read and understand simple sentences. They use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. They also read some common irregular words. They demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.

Writing (Talk for Writing)

- Sometimes gives meaning to marks as they draw and paint.
- Ascribes meanings to marks that they see in different places.
- Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.
- Begins to break the flow of speech into words.





- Continues a rhyming string.
- Hears and says the initial sound in words.
- Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together.
- Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate
- meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence.
- Writes own name and other things such as labels, captions.
- Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.

Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.

can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spect correctly and others are phonetically plausible.	
Term 1	Fiction – We're going on a bear hunt
	Non-Fiction – the human body – labelling/drawing
Term 2	Poetry – Shape poems (stars/Christmas theme)
	Fiction – Nativity story - cards
Term 3	Fiction – 3 little pigs – Wanted posters
	Non-Fiction – Instructions – how to grow a dinosaur
Term 4	Fiction – Smartest Giant in town – narrative recount
	Poetry - Nursery Rhymes
Term 5	Fiction – Fairytales
	Non-Fiction - instruction
Term 6	Fiction – Elmer – passport to year one
	Poetry – Teddy's Bears Picnic

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and	Speaking and Listening
		Presentation	
 apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, 	 words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught common exception words the days of the week 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly 	 Pupils will be taught to: listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge





- including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, ed, -er and -est endings
- read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading

Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
- becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
- recognising and joining in with predictable phrases

- naming the letters of the alphabet in order
- using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
- using the prefix un-
- using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]

Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1

Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far

Write sentences by:

saying out loud what they are going to write about

- begin to form lowercase letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form capital letters
- form digits 0-9
- understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication





- learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
- discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known

Understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- discussing the significance of the title and events
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say

explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

Text: Can't you sleep little bear?

- composing a sentence orally before writing it
- sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

Writing (Talk for Writing)

Term 1

Fiction: Tiger who came to tea

Non-fiction: Narrative: Recount (Letter, postcard, diary entry, news report, biography, autobiography, oral presentation)

Text Structure

- Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- Understanding 5 parts to a story

Sentence Construction

Words combining to make sentences – reading/completing/writing sentences

Word Structure/Language

- Plural nouns with s
- Simple determiners





	ACADE	-III
	<u>Punctuation</u>	
	Capital letters	
	Full stops	
Term 2	Poetry: Shape Poems/Calligrams	
	The poem usually describes an object	
	The poem is presented in the shape of the object which it is describing	
	The layout may either be the words inside a shape or around the outline of a shape The layout may either be the words inside a shape or around the outline of a shape.	
	Non-fiction: Report (Leaflet, poster ,booklet, class big book/ Encyclopaedia page/film)	
	Text Structure	
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	
	Sentence Construction	
	Words combining to make sentences – reading/completing/writing sentences	
	Joining words and clauses with simple conjunctions	
	Word Structure/Language	
	Plural nouns with es	
	Simple prepositions	
	<u>Punctuation</u>	
	Capital letters	
	Full stops	
	Capital letters (proper nouns)	
Term 3	Fiction: Cops and Robbers	
	Poetry: Free Verse	
	<u>Text Structure</u>	
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	
	Sentence Construction	
	 Words combining to make sentences – reading/completing/writing sentences 	
	Joining words and clauses with simple conjunctions	
	Word Structure/Language	
	Suffixes added to verbs	
	Punctuation Focus	
	Capital letters (proper nouns)	
Term 4	Non-Fiction: Explanation (newspaper or magazine article, a debate, an interview with people of opposing points of view, a letter)	





Fiction: Where the wild things are

Text Structure

Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

Sentence Construction

- Words combining to make sentences reading/completing/writing sentences
- Joining words and clauses with simple conjunctions
- -ly openers

Word Structure/Language

- Prefix un with adjectives
- Prefix un with verbs
- Simple prepositions

Punctuation

- Exclamation marks
- Question marks

Term 5

Poetry: Riddles

- The poem describes a noun but does not name it
- The last line usually directly addresses the reader and uses a question
- The mood of the poem is light hearted

Non-Fiction: Instructions (step-by-step list of instructions with diagrams to help the reader, flow-chart with numbered steps and diagrams, booklet to put in a game, demonstration video, Big Book of recipes or craft projects)

Text Structure

Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

Sentence Construction

- Words combining to make sentences reading/completing/writing sentences
- Joining words and clauses with simple conjunctions
- -ly openers

Word Structure/Language

- Plural nouns
- Suffixes added to verbs

Punctuation Focus

- Capital letters
- Full Stops
- Exclamation marks





	Question marks
Term 6	Fiction Avocado Baby
	Poem: Free Verse
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
	Sentence Construction
	 Words combining to make sentences – reading/completing/writing sentences
	Joining words and clauses with simple conjunctions
	Word Structure/Language
	Prefix un with adjectives
	Prefix un with verbs
	Punctuation Focus
	Capital letters
	Full Stops
	Exclamation marks
	Question marks

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and Presentation	Speaking and Listening
 continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above read words containing common suffixes 	 Phase 5 GPCs including polysyllabic words. Homophones (sea/see and be/bee) Strategies at the point of writing: using a GPC chart Strategies forlearning words: using spelling journals. Using segmentation strategy for learning selected words Homophones (blue/blew) Strategies at the point of writing: using the environment 	 form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined 	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings





- read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered
- read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
- becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
- being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
- recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
- discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
- discussing their favourite words and phrases

- Strategies for learning words: highlighting the tricky part in common exception words
- Proofreading: using word banks for common exception words
- Strategies for learning words: polysyllabic and common exception words
- /aɪ/ spelt 'i' in common
- exception words (find, kind, mind, behind, child, wild, climb
- write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication





 continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear

Understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- answering and asking questions
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

Participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

Text: Flat Stanley and Amazing Grace

Writing (Talk for Writing)

- develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
- writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
- writing about real events
- writing poetry
- writing for different purposes





- consider what they are going to write before beginning by:
- planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
- writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
- encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
- make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:
- evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils
- re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form
- proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]
- read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

Term 1	Fiction Hodgeheg
	Non-Fiction: Instructions (step-by-step list of instructions with diagrams to help the reader, flow-chart with numbered steps and diagrams, booklet to put in a game,
	demonstration video, Big Book of recipes or craft projects)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Understanding 5 parts to a story
	Present simple tense
	Past simple tense
	Sentence Construction
	Subordination
	Coordination
	Word Structure/Language
	Forming nouns
	Forming adjectives
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	Capital letters
	• Full stops
	Exclamation marks
Term 2	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-fiction: Persuasion (Letter, job application, newspaper or magazine article, radio jingle, video recording, oral presentation, advertisement)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Present simple tense
	Past simple tense
	Endings of more than one sentence
	Sentence Construction





	ACADEMIE
	Noun phrases
	Sentence forms
	Word Structure/Language
	Comparative adjectives
	Superlative adjectives
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	Capital letters
	Full stops
	Exclamation marks
Term 3	Fiction Traction Man
	Poetry: Diamantes
	 The poem is presented in the shape of a diamond
	The line structure is as follows:
	- Line 1: Beginning subject
	- Line 2: Two adjectives about line 1
	- Line 3: Three words or words ending '-ing' about line 1 - Line 4: A short phrase about line 1, a short phrase about line 7
	Line 5: Three words or words ending '-ing' about line 7
	- Line 6: Two adjectives about line 7
	- Line 7: End subject
	Precise verbs and adjectives are used in the relevant lines indictaed above
	Each lines starts with a capital letter; commas are used between verbs and adjectives; no punctuation at the end of lines
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Present progressive tense
	Past progressive tense
	Sentence Construction
	 Subordination
	 Coordination
	Noun phrases
	Sentence forms
	Word Structure/Language
	Comparative adjectives
	Superlative adjectives
	Punctuation Focus
	Exclamation marks





	Question marks
	• Question marks
Term 4	Non-Fiction: Discussion (leaflet/flow chart/poster/concertina book/part of a non-chronological text/multimodal text such as a lifecycle, Encyclopaedia page)
	Fiction Not Now Bernard
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Present progressive tense
	Past progressive tense
	Sentence Construction
	Subordination
	 Coordination
	Noun phrases
	 Sentence forms
	Word Structure/Language
	■ Forming nouns
	■ Forming adjectives
	Comparative adjectives
	Superlative adjectives
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	Capital letters
	■ Full stops
	Exclamation marks
	Question marks
Term 5	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-Fiction: Explanation (newspaper or magazine article, a debate, an interview with people of opposing points of view, a letter)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Appropriate use of simple and progressive past and present tenses
	Sentence Construction
	Subordination
	■ Coordination
	Noun phrases





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	Sentence forms
	Word Structure/Language
	Compound nouns
	Singular possessive nouns
	<u>Punctuation Focus</u>
	■ Commas
	 Apostrophes
Term 6	Fiction: Who's afraid of the big book?
	Poetry: Haikus
	Originates from Japan
	Similar in structure to a Tanka poem
	The mood of a Haiku is generally serious, and can relate to many themes, including nature or love.
	Follows a 5,7,5 syllable structure
	Each line starts with a capital letter
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Appropriate use of simple and progressive past and present tenses
	Sentence Construction
	 Subordination
	 Coordination
	Noun phrases
	Sentence forms
	Word Structure/Language
	Compound nouns
	Singular possessive nouns
	Punctuation Focus
	 Commas
	 Apostrophes

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and Presentation	Speaking and Listening
	 Suffixes 		





- 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 they meet
- read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word

Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:

- listening to and discussing a 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
- using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
- increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
- identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
- preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
- recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]

Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:

- checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding of a text

- Prefixes
- Apostrophes for contraction
- Rarer GPC words ei sound
- Homophones (brake/break, great/grate, eight/ate, weight/wait, son/sun)
- Statutory words
- 's', 'ss(ion/ure)
- Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch' and
- Homophones

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication





-	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	
-	identifying main ideas drawn from more than one	
	paragraph and summarising these	
-	identifying how language, structure, and presentation	
	contribute to meaning	
-	retrieve and record information from non-fiction	
-	participating in discussions about both books that are	
	read to them and those they can read for themselves,	
	taking turns and listening to what others say	
T	tts –Georges Marvellous Medicine and Iron Man	

Writing (Talk for Writing)

Plan their writing by:

- discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- discussing and recording ideas

Draft and write by:

- composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)
- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Term 1	Fiction Into the Forest
	Non-Fiction: Instructions (step-by-step list of instructions with diagrams to help the reader, flow-chart with numbered steps and diagrams, booklet to put in a game,
	demonstration video, Big Book of recipes or craft projects)





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	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs
	Headings and sub headings
	Sentence Construction
	Prepositions
Term 2	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-Fiction Persuasion (Letter, job application, newspaper or magazine article, radio jingle, video recording, oral presentation, advertisement)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Perfect tense
	Sentence Construction
	 Conjunctions
	Word Structure/Language
	Formation of nouns
	Articles
	More specific technical language to add detail
Term 3	Fiction Dear Greenpeace
	Poetry: Free Verse
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Perfect tense
	Sentence Construction
	 Prepositions
	 Conjunctions
	Word Structure/Language
	Formation of nouns
	• Articles
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Inverted commas
Term 4	Fiction The True Story of the 3 little pigs Non Fiction Non shronological Poports (leaflet (nester/healtlet) class Rig Book (Engyplessed in page film)
	Non-Fiction Non-chronological Reports (leaflet/poster/booklet/ class Big Book/Encyclopaedia page, film)
	Text Structure
	Headings and sub headings
	Sentence Construction
	Adverbs





	ACADEMIE
	Word Structure/Language
	Word families
Term 5	Poetry: Cherihews
	Four lines in length, Rhyming couplets AABB
	The subject is usually a character who is named on one of the lines
	The mood of the poem is comic
	Non-fiction: Explanation (newspaper or magazine article, a debate, an interview with people of opposing points of view, a letter)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs
	Sentence Construction
	 Adverbs
	Word Structure/Language
	■ Word families
	Punctuation
	■ Inverted commas
Term 6	Fiction Degas the little Dancer
	Poetry: Limerick
	Five lines in length and follows the rhyme scheme AABBA
	■ Lines 1,2 and 5 have 7-10 syllables
	Line 3 and 4 have 5-7 syllables
	The last line should be unusual or far fetched
	Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines often end in a comma
	Text Structure
	Paragraphs
	Perfect tense
	Sentence Construction
	 Adverbs
	 Prepositions
	 Conjunctions
	Word Structure/Language
	Formation of nouns
	 Articles
	Word families
	<u>Punctuation</u>





■ Inverted commas

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and	Speaking and Listening
 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 they meet read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word relop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: listening to and discussing a 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 using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action 	 Possessive apostrophe with singular proper nouns (Revision) Homophones (peace/piece, main/mane, fair/fare) Statutory words Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh' or 'ey' Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch' and the /ʌ/ sound spelt 'ou' Apostrophes for possession, including singular and plural (revision) 	Presentation 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	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English





interest and imagination recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: • checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context • asking questions to improve their understanding of a text • 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 • identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these • identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning • retrieve and record information from non-fiction • participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web	and the section of th		and the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of th
 recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text 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 identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning retrieve and record information from non-fiction participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web play/improvisations and debates and interest of the listener(s) gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others select and use appropriate registers for effective communication identifying nami ideas drawn from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying main ideas drawn from non-fiction participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and lis	 discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's 		 participate in discussions,
example, free verse, narrative poetry] Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text 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 identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning retrieve and record information from non-fiction participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web	3		
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 predicting what might happen from details stated and implied identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning retrieve and record information from non-fiction participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web 	feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and		
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 retrieve and record information from non-fiction participating in discussions about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web 	 identifying how language, structure, and presentation 		
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read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web	 retrieve and record information from non-fiction 		
taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web	 participating in discussions about both books that are 		
taking turns and listening to what others say. Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web	read to them and those they can read for themselves,		
Text: Bills New Frock and Charlottes Web			
Writing (Talk for Writing)			
Wilding (Talk 10) Wilding)	Writing (Talk for Writing)		





Plan their writing by:

- discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- discussing and recording ideas

Draft and write by:

- composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)
- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Term 1	Fiction The caravan
	Non-fiction: Explanation (newspaper or magazine article, a debate, an interview with people of opposing points of view, a letter)
	Text Structure
	■ Paragraphs
	Word Structure/Language
	Plurals and possessives
	Noun phrases
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Inverted Commas
Term 2	Poetry: Kennings
	A 'kenning' is a two word phrase which describes an object, often using a metaphor to do so.
	 Kenning poems are a type of riddle which use kennings to describe something or someone.
	Each line consists of one kenning. There is no set number of lines in each verse.
	The kennings should be ordered within the poem with consideration of the impact on the reader.
	Non-fiction Instructions (step-by-step list of instructions with diagrams to help the reader, flow-chart with numbered steps and diagrams, booklet to put in a game,
	demonstration video, Big Book of recipes or craft projects)
	Text Structure





	ACADEMIE
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction
	Pronouns and nouns
	Noun phrases
	Word Structure/Language
	Standard English Verb inflections
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	 Apostrophe of possession
Term 3	Fiction Why the Whales came
	Poetry: Tetrachys
	The poem is five lines in length. The poem is five lines in length.
	The line structure is as follows: Line 1: 1 syllable;
	Line 2: 2 syllables; Line 3: 3 syllables;
	Line 4: 4 syllables;
	Line 5: 10 syllables.
	■ There is no set rhyme scheme.
	Each line starts with a capital letter and only the last line ends with a full stop.
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	 Paragraphs
	 Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction
	 Determiners
	Fronted adverbials
	Word Structure/Language
	 Plurals and possessives
	Standard English Verb inflections
	Punctuation Focus
	Comma – fronted adverbial
	■ Inverted Commas
Term 4	Fiction Voices in the park
	Non-Fiction: Recount (Letter, postcard, diary entry, news report, biography, autobiography, oral presentation)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs





	ACADEM
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction
	 Determiners
	Fronted adverbials
	Word Structure/Language
	Plurals and possessives
	Standard English Verb inflections
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	 Apostrophe of possession
Term 5	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-Fiction: Non-chronological Reports (leaflet/poster/booklet/ class Big Book/Encyclopaedia page, film)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction
	Pronouns and nouns
	Noun phrases
	 Determiners
	Fronted adverbials
	Word Structure/Language
	Plurals and possessives
	Standard English Verb inflections
	Punctuation Focus
	■ Inverted Commas
	 Apostrophe of possession
	Comma – fronted adverbial
Term 6	Fiction The Firework Makers Daughter
	Poetry: Free Verse
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	 Paragraphs
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction





- Pronouns and nouns
- Noun phrases
- Determiners
- Fronted adverbials

Word Structure/Language

- Plurals and possessives
- Standard English Verb inflections

Punctuation Focus

- Inverted Commas
- Apostrophe of possession
- Comma fronted adverbial

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and	Speaking and Listening
		Presentation	
 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 Maintain positive attitudes to reading and an understanding of what they read by: 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 	 Plurals (adding '-s', '-es' and '-ies' (revision) Apostrophe for contraction and possession (revision) Use of the hyphen Strategies for learning words: words from statutory and personal spelling lists. Proofreading, focusing on checking words from personal lists Using a dictionary to support learning word roots, derivations and spelling patterns Using dictionaries to create word webs 	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	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating,





 identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and 	 Strategies at the point of 	hypothesising, imagining and
across a wide range of writing	writing: building new words	exploring ideas
 making comparisons within and across books 	from known morphemes	speak audibly and fluently with an
learning a wider range of poetry by heart		increasing command of Standard
 preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, 		English
showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume		participate in discussions,
so that the meaning is clear to an audience		presentations, performances, role
Understand what they read by:		play/improvisations and debates
 checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their 		gain, maintain and monitor the interest
understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context		of the listener(s)
 asking questions to improve their understanding 		 consider and evaluate different
drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings,		viewpoints, attending to and building
thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying		on the contributions of others
inferences with evidence		 select and use appropriate registers for
predicting what might happen from details stated and		effective communication
implied		
 summarising the main ideas drawn from more than 1 		
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		
Text: Street Child and Midnight Fox		
	Writing (Talk for Writing)	

Writing (Talk for Writing)

Plan their writing by:

Identifying the audience for 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
- Describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action (in narratives)
- Precising longer passages
- Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- Using further organisation and presentation devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlying]

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
- Proofreading for spelling and punctuation errors
- performing their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear

• periorm	ing their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear
Term 1	Fiction Farther
	Non-Fiction = Discussion (leaflet/flow chart/poster/concertina book/part of a non-chronological text/multimodal text such as a lifecycle, Encyclopaedia page)
	Text Structure
	■ Paragraphs
	Word Structure/Language
	Forming verbs
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	Brackets
Term 2	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-Fiction Explanation (newspaper or magazine article, a debate, an interview with people of opposing points of view, a letter)
	Text Structure
	Nouns and pronouns
	Word Structure/Language
	Verb prefixes





		EIVILES
	<u>Punctuation</u>	
	■ Dashes	
	■ Commas	
Term 3	Fiction Wolf Brother	
	Poetry: Senryu	
	The structure of a senryu is identical to that of a haiku.	
	It is three lines in length.	
	The line structure is as follows: 5,7,5 syllables	
	Each line starts with a capital letter.	
	The last line ends with a full stop; no other punctuation is necessary.	
	 Where senryus differ from haikus is in their subject. Senryus are typically about humans rather than concepts such as nature of love 	
	<u>Text Structure</u>	
	■ Paragraphs	
	Nouns and pronouns	
	Sentence Construction	
	Relative clauses	
	Word Structure/Language	
	Relative pronouns	
	<u>Punctuation</u>	
	■ Brackets	
	■ Dashes	
Term 4	Recount (Letter, postcard, diary entry, news report, biography, autobiography, oral presentation)	
	Fiction Tom's midnight garden	
	<u>Text Structure</u>	
	■ Paragraphs	
	Nouns and pronouns	
	Sentence Construction	
	 Adverbs 	
	Modal verbs	
	Word Structure/Language	
	Forming verbs	
	Verb prefixes	
	Relative pronouns	





	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Dashes
	■ Commas
Term 5	Poetry: Free Verse
	Non-Fiction Recounts (Letter, postcard, diary entry, news report, biography, autobiography, oral presentation)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction
	Relative clauses
	 Adverbs
	Word Structure/Language
	Forming verbs
	■ Verb prefixes
	Relative pronouns
	Punctuation
	■ Commas
Term 6	Fiction The midnight Fox
Territo	Poetry: Renga
	Renga poems are written by more than one poet.
	Poet A would write three lines following the structure below.
	Poet B would then write the last two lines of the verse following the given structure. This is repeated within a pair or small group until the poem is complete.
	The line structure is as follows:
	Line 1: 5 syllables;
	Line 2: 7 syllables; Line 3: 5 syllables;
	Line 4: 7 syllables;
	Line 5: 7 syllables.
	There is no set rhyme scheme.
	The themes within a verse need to be consistent.
	Each line starts with a capital letter and the last line of each verse To 1 City of the starts with a capital letter and the last line of each verse
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	■ Paragraphs
	Nouns and pronouns
	Sentence Construction





Modal verbs

Punctuation

- Brackets
- Dashes
- Commas

Reading	Spelling	Handwriting and Presentation	Speaking and Listening
 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 Maintain positive attitudes to reading and an understanding of what they read by: 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 	 Words ending '-able' - 'ably', and '-ible' / '-ibly' Words ending '-able' and '-ible' Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in '-fer' Proofreading in smaller chunks (sentences, paragraphs) Statutory words SATs Prep 	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	 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English





•	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

Understand what they read by:

- 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 1 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 nonfiction
- 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

- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication





debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using		
notes where necessary		
 provide reasoned justifications for their views 		
Text: Holes and Skeling		

Writing (Talk for Writing)

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
- describing settings characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action (in narratives)
- 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, underlinging]

Evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabular, 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
- proofreading for spelling and punctuation errors
- performing their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear

Term 1

Fiction The arriva

Non-Fiction Non-chronological Reports (leaflet/poster/booklet/ class Big Book/Encyclopaedia page, film)

Text Structure

- Secure independent planning across story types
- Elision cohesion (layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables)

Sentence Construction

- Secure the use of sentence types
- Determiners





	ACAD
	Word Structure/Language
	 Adverbials
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Dashes
	Commas for clarity
Term 2	Poetry: lambic Pentameter
	A sequence of ten alternately unstressed and stressed syllables
	No particular rules about verse length – lambic pentameter refers to the way in which individual lines are constructed
	Non-Fiction: Discussion (leaflet/flow chart/poster/concertina book/part of a non-chronological text/multimodal text such as a lifecycle, Encyclopaedia page)
	<u>Text Structure</u>
	Semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word of phrase)
	Use of adverbials for cohesion
	Sentence Construction
	Elaboration of sentence starters using adverbials
	Active and Passive voice
	Expanded noun phrases
	Word Structure/Language
	Noun phrases
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Colons
	Semi colons
	■ brackets
Term 3	Fiction The Hobbit
	Poetry: Ottava Rima
	■ Italian Poetry
	Eight lines in length with each line consisting of eleven syllables
	ABABABCC rhyme scheme
	Each line opens with a capital letter
	Optional whether lines end with commas or not
	Poem may consist of several verses
	The last line of the poem ends with a full stop or question mark
	<u>Text Structure</u> • Elision cohesion (layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables)





	ACADEMIE
	Sentence Construction
	 Determiners
	Formal structure
	Word Structure/Language
	Conditionals and their persuasive use (if, then, might)
	Persuasive devices
	• (similarly, whereas)
	<u>Punctuation</u>
	■ Dashes
	Brackets
Term 4	Non-Fiction: Instructions (step-by-step list of instructions with diagrams to help the reader, flow-chart with numbered steps and diagrams, booklet to put in a game,
	demonstration video, Big Book of recipes or craft projects) Fiction Fireweed
	Text Structure
	Elision cohesion (layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables)
	Word Structure/Language
	Formal and informal language
	Formal and informal structure
	Punctuation Punctuation
	• Colons
	Semi colons
	brackets
Term 5	Poetry: Free Verse
Terms	
	Non-Fiction: Persuasion (Letter, job application, newspaper or magazine article, radio jingle, video recording, oral presentation, advertisement)
	Text Structure
	Elision cohesion (layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables)
	Word Structure/Language
	 Conditionals and their persuasive use (if, then, might) Persuasive devices
	 Persuasive devices Modal verb revision
	Formal language
	Subjunctive
	Punctuation Punctuation
	 Ellipses





Term 6 Fiction Clockwork
Poetry: Free Verse