

# Danegrove Primary School English Overview by Year Group 2021-2022



In Danegrove Primary School, English as a stand-alone subject plays a crucial role in developing key skills in speaking and listening, reading and writing and therefore in preparing pupils to access the broader curriculum. English plays a key part in providing opportunities for personal growth for our pupils by creating an understanding of the world around them and very importantly it provides socio-cultural understandings through the transferral of cultural heritage as they engage with and study a range of texts including those which are deemed as classics in their genre. We aim to provide a high-quality education in English that teaches pupils to speak and construct texts of their own, both written and visual so that they can communicate their ideas and feelings to others. Through their reading and listening, they develop the capacity to understand, appreciate and critique the ideas and concepts others can communicate with them. Through reading in particular, pupils have a chance to develop culturally, emotionally, intellectually and socially. Exposure and access to quality literature, especially, is instrumental in this process. Reading also enables pupils to acquire a wider vocabulary and to build on what they already know. The skills and experience in using the modes of language effectively are essential to participating fully as a member of society. The ability to enjoy or critique the texts they encounter in everyday situations, in the classroom or on a social-cultural level is promoted and developed in English lessons. The overarching aim for the teaching of English as stated in the National Curriculum is to "promote high standards of literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the written and spoken word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment." We aim to do this in a systematic consistent way so that our pupils become multi-literate and can use their knowledge and understandings confidently and competently in a wide range of contexts.

Voor Croup	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Phonics		Phonics		Revise set 1 sounds in Re	ead Write Inc
	Read Write Inc program	me set 1.	Revise set 1 sounds in Re	ead Write Inc	programme	
	Practise and application	of early reading and	programme		Revise Read Write Inc pr	ogramme, Set 2.
	phonics can be seen thro	ough opportunities in	Read Write Inc program	me, Set 2.	Introduce Read Write In	c Set 3 sounds
	the continuous provision	٦.	Practise and application	of early reading and	Practise and application of early reading and	
			phonics can be seen through opportunities in		phonics can be seen through opportunities in	
	Early Reading		the continuous provision	٦.	the continuous provision	١.
	Read stories individually	and as a class to build				
EYFS	fluency.		Early Reading		Early Reading	
	Explore quality texts whi	ich will help children to	Read stories individually	and as a class to build	Read stories individually	and as a class to build
	develop a sense of story	and understand writing	fluency.		fluency.	
	conventions.		Explore quality texts wh	ich will help children to	Explore quality texts whi	ich will help children to
	Start to read simple CVC	words.	develop a sense of story	and understand writing	develop a sense of story	and understand writing
			conventions.		conventions.	
	Writing		Develop phonological av	vareness, so that	Read CVC words and sor	ne common exception
	Give meaning to the ma	rks they make when	children can recognise v	ords with the same	words.	
	writing with a purpose.		initial sounds.			

	Handwriting To develop a comfortable pincer grip for writing. To form patterns by making lines from top to bottom, left to write and anti-clockwise circles. Children to write their own name	Read simple CVC words and some common exception words. Start to read simple sentences made of words with known letters sounds and common exception words  Writing Spell words by identifying the sounds and then use appropriate grapheme.  Handwriting	Read simple sentences made of words with known letters sounds and common exception words  Writing  Spell words by identifying the sounds and then use appropriate grapheme.  Write phrases and short sentences with an awareness of capital letters, finger spaces and full stops.
		Write some letters accurately and begin to have an awareness of upper and lower case.	Handwriting Write some letters accurately with an awareness of upper and lower case.
	READING	READING	READING
	Word reading	Word reading	Word reading
	AU1	SP1	SU1
	•Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route	●As in Autumn and:	●As in Spring and:
	to decode words  •respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all	<ul> <li>read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -</li> <li>es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings</li> <li>read words with contractions [for example,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</li> </ul>
	40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes  •read accurately by blending sounds in	I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s).  SP2	SU2  ◆All covered in the year  Comprehension
Year 1	unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught	As SP1 and:     read common exception words, noting unusual	Summer  • As Spring and:
	<ul> <li>read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs</li> <li>read books aloud, accurately, that are</li> </ul>	correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word  Comprehension	<ul> <li>making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done</li> <li>explain clearly their understanding of what is</li> </ul>
	consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to	SP1  • As Autumn and:	read to them  WRITING TEXTS
	use other strategies to work out words		<u> </u>
	•reread these books to build up their fluency	<ul> <li>becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them</li> </ul>	Transcription Summer
	and confidence in word reading.	and considering their particular characteristics	• As Autumn
	AU2	•recognising and joining in with predictable	Composition
	•As AU1 and:	phrases	SU1 and SU2
		• predicting what might happen on the basis of	• As in Autumn/Spring
		what has been read so far	Text Types

 read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word

# Comprehension

#### AU1 and AU2

- 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 to their own experiences
- discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known
- 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
- participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say
- 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
- learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.
- Room on a Broom,
- Fairy tales (Little Red Riding Hood)

# **WRITING TEXTS**

Transcription

AU1 and AU2

#### SP2

- •As Autumn and:
- learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done

#### SP1

# **WRITING TEXTS**

**Transcription** 

SP1 and SP2

As Autumn

Composition

SP1 and SP2

As in Autumn

# **Text Types**

#### SP1

- retells,
- reports,
- interviews

#### SP2

- interviews
- diaries,
- journals
- poetry

# **Book Studies**

#### SP1

- Dogger
- I love you Blue Kangaroo
- Toys in Space

#### SP2

- Harry and the Bucketful of Dinosaurs
- Crunch Munch Dinosaur Lunch
- Poetry Dinosaur Dinner by June Crebin

#### SPAG

#### SP1 and SP2

As in Autumn

#### **Spelling**

•As in Autumn and:

#### SU1

- Notes
- Captions
- Interviews
- Newspaper articles
- poetry

#### SU2

- informal and formal letters
- poetry

#### **Book Studies**

#### Summer

- Lighthouse Keepers Lunch
- The Rainbow fish
- The Ugly Duckling
- The Snail and the Whale
- Poetry Summer Song by John Ciardi

### **SPAG**

#### SU1

As in Autumn/Spring

#### SU<sub>2</sub>

- As in SU1 and:
- use the grammatical terminology in English appendix 2 in discussing their writing

# **Spelling**

- •As in Spring and:
- Name the letters of the alphabet in order
- 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]

# **SPE**AKING

### SU1

As Spring

#### SU2

- As in Summer1 and:
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

- sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
- begin to form lower-case 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' (ie letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these

# Composition

### AU1 and AU2

- saying out loud what they are going to write about
- 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 their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher

# **Text Types**

#### AU1

- Songs,
- rhymes,
- retells,
- labels,
- classroom rules

#### AU2

- Instructions (Recipes),
- Lists,
- Retells,
- Fairy tales,
- Interviews

### **Book Studies**

- Room on a Broom,
- Fairy tales (Little Red Riding Hood)

- •using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- Add prefixes and suffixes:
- 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-

# **SPEAKING**

#### SP1

- •As Autumn and:
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.

#### SP2

- As Autumn and:
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- •

# **SPAG**

# AU1

- leaving spaces between words
- •joining words and joining clauses using 'and'
- beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- •using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun '1'
- •learning the grammar for year 1 in English appendix 2

### AU2

- As in AU1 and:
- •use the grammatical terminology in English appendix 2 in discussing their writing

# **Spelling**

- •Spell:
- words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- common exception words
- •the days of the week
- 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

# **SPEAKING**

#### AU1

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- •use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas

• participate in discussions, presentations,	
performances, role play, improvisations and	
debates.	
AU2	
• AU1 and:	
•ask relevant questions to extend their	
understanding and knowledge	
• maintain attention and participate actively in	
collaborative conversations, staying on topic	
and initiating and responding to comments	

Vacu Cuava	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	READING		READING		READING	
	Word reading		Word reading		Word reading	
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	continue to apply phonic knowledge and		●as Autumn and		<ul><li>as in Spring and</li></ul>	
	skills as the route to a	lecode words until	<ul><li>read words containir</li></ul>	ng common suffixes	<ul><li>read further common</li></ul>	exception words, noting
	automatic decoding h	as become embedded	●read aloud books clo	sely matched to their	unusual corresponden	ces between spelling
	and reading is fluent		improving phonic kn	owledge, sounding out	and sound and where	these occur in the word
	<ul> <li>read accurately by ble</li> </ul>	ending the sounds in	unfamiliar words acc	curately, automatically	●read most words quick	kly and accurately,
	words that contain th	e graphemes taught so	and without undue h	esitation	without overt soundin	g and blending, when
	far, especially recogn	ising alternative sounds	●reread these books to	o build up their fluency	they have been freque	ently encountered
	for graphemes		and confidence in wo	_	●read aloud books close	ely matched to their
	_	s of two or more syllables	Room on the Broom	om	improving phonic know	
		graphemes as above	The Gruffalo		unfamiliar words accu	
	●read further common exception words, noting		<ul><li>SuperWorm</li></ul>		and without undue hesitation	
	unusual correspondences between spelling		The Lion and the Mouse		Comprehension	
	and sound and where these occur in the word		Comprehension		Summer	
	Caterpillar Shoes		Spring		●As in Spring	
Year 2	Tiddilick the Frog		•As in Autumn and		Summer	
	<ul><li>Poetry</li></ul>		•continuing to build up a repertoire of poems		Project X Books     Project X Books	
	<ul> <li>Letter Writing</li> </ul>		learnt by heart, appreciating these and		Poetry of Christina Rosetti  Pigath to a bigg of ability in abodications	
	Comprehension		reciting some, with appropriate intonation to		Direct teaching of skills	
	Autumn		make the meaning c		inferring, summarising,	
	Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to		Understand both the books that they can     Alexander road accurately and fluently and those		connections, clarifying a	<u> </u>
	read, vocabulary and understanding by:		already read accurately and fluently and those		skills are stated on NC 2014)	
	• listening to, discussing and expressing views		that they listen to by:		WRITING TEXTS	
	about a wide range of contemporary and		• drawing on what they already know or on		Transcription	
	classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level		background information and vocabulary		Summer	
	beyond that at which they can read		provided by the teacher		• As in Autumn	
	<ul><li>independently</li><li>discussing the sequence of events in books and</li></ul>		• explain and discuss their understanding of		Composition	
		-	books, poems and other material, both those		Summer	
	how items of information are related  ●becoming increasingly familiar with and		that they listen to and those that they read for themselves			
		e of stories, fairy stories	Spring		<ul> <li>make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:</li> </ul>	
	and traditional tales	e oj stories, juli y stories	• Project X Books		• evaluating their writin	_ ,
		curring literary language	-	l Rosen		y with the teacher and
	in stories and poetry	carring interacty larguage	<ul><li>Poetry of Michael Rosen other pupils</li><li>SPAG</li></ul>			
	III stories and poetry				JFAU	

- discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
- discussing their favourite words and phrases
- Understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:
- 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

#### Autumn

Project X Books

Direct teaching of skills including: predicting, inferring, summarising, questioning, making connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)

#### **WRITING TEXTS**

# Transcription

#### **Autumn**

- Pupils should be taught to:
- 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
- write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters

Direct teaching of skills including: predicting, inferring, summarising, questioning, making connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)

### **WRITING TEXTS**

# **Transcription**

### Spring

As in Autumn

# Composition

### Spring

- As in Autumn and
- proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly)

# <u>SPAG</u>

# Spring

- •As in Autumn and:
- Pupils should be taught to:
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by:
- learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly - see English appendix 2, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
- •learn how to use:
- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently, including the progressive form
- subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)

# Spelling

- As in Autumn and:
- Spell by:
- learning to spell more words with contracted forms

#### Summer

As in Spring

# Spelling

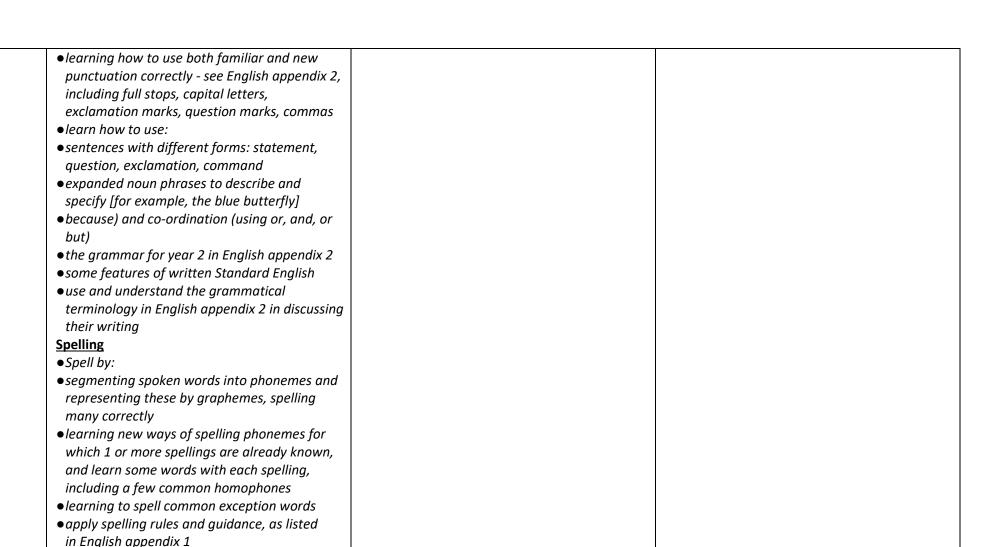
- •As in Spring and:
- •Spell by:
- learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]
- add suffixes to spell longer words including ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly

•use spacing between words that reflects the • distinguishing between homophones and size of the letters near-homophones Composition Autumn • Pupils should be taught to: • 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 •rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form •read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear **SPAG Autumn** 

• Pupils should be taught to:

set out in English appendix 2 by:

• develop their understanding of the concepts



 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and

punctuation taught so far

Voor Croup	Aut	Autumn		oring	Summer	
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	prefixes and suffixes ( morphology) as listed both to read aloud an meaning of new word • Read further exceptio unusual corresponder and sound, and where • Taught through (Magic Finger, of Medicine, Fants starter, handwing  Comprehension AU1 • Develop positive attitut understanding of what • listening to and discuss fiction, poetry, plays, books or textbooks • increasing their familit of books, including fall legends, and retelling • identifying themes an range of books • preparing poems and aloud and to perform, through intonation, to • discussing words and reader's interest and • recognising some differexample, free verse, in	in English Appendix 1, d to understand the ls they meet. In words, noting the linces between spelling these occur in the word. In, guided reading books George's Marvellous astic Mr Fox), SPaG riting, spellings  udes to reading and lit they read by: ssing a wide range of mon-fiction and reference liarity with a wide range liry stories, myths and some of these orally d conventions in a wide  play scripts to read showing understanding one, volume and action phrases that capture the limagination lerent forms of poetry [for larrative poetry] y read, in books they can	(Demon Dentist Poetry of Benjam starter, handwrite Comprehension Sp1  • As Autumn SP2  • As SU1 and: • Develop positive attitunderstanding of who ereading books that an ways and reading for using dictionaries to words that they have Taught through us and using dictionaries to words that they have Direct teaching of skills inferring, summarising, connections, clarifying skills are stated on NC extrategies covered	udes to reading and at they read by: re structured in different a range of purpose of check the meaning of the read sing dictionaries in SPaG ries to answer next steps er including: predicting, questioning, making and evaluating (these	(Where the Wild TI the Chocolate Fact Christine F Fletcher handwriting, spelling Comprehension  • As Spring and: • Develop positive attitus understanding of what using dictionaries to converse that they have in a conver	r), SPaG starter, ings.  Ides to reading and t they read by: heck the meaning of read ing dictionaries in SPaG ries to answer next steps r including: predicting, questioning, making and evaluating (these 2014) : Predicting, inferring, tioning, making

- 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 nonfiction
- Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

#### AU2

- As AU1 and:
- Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
- 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
- recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:

- Play Scripts
- Persuasive (advertising)

#### **Book Studies**

- Demon Dentist
- Charlotte's Web.

### **SPAG**

- As in Autumn
- Taught through SPaG starter and feedback from written work

# **Spelling**

- •As Autumn and:
- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- Week 1: door floor poor hold gold myth gym Egypt pyramid mystery legend tradition serpent creation mountain
- Week 2: every great steak pretty beautiful accident accidentally occasions occasionally opposite island palace maze minotaur beast
- Week 3: find kind mind behind climb forgotten forgetting beginner beginning preferred preferring happiness sorrow rage, exhilarate worry
- Week 4: child wild bath path half care careful carefully thought thoughtful thoughtfully careless distress glee enthusiastic content
- Week 5: chef shop sure mission special brochure sugar
- Week 6: care thank slow rough joy mercy quick careful job thought sudden angry fear pain sad happy
- Week 7: careful carefully thought thoughtful thoughtfully hope hopeless hopelessly harm harmful harmfully use useful usefully

# **Book Studies**

- Where the Wild Things Are
- Charlie in the Chocolate Factory

### **SPAG**

- As in Autumn/Spring
- Taught through SPaG starter and feedback from written work

# **Spelling**

- As Spring and:
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Week 1: Words with suffixes (ed, ing, -s, es, -ness, -ful, -less, )
- Week 2: Words with suffixes (ed, ing, -s, es, -ness, -ful, -less, )
- Week 3: Words with the suffix "ly"
- Week 4: Words with suffix "ly"
- Week 5: 3/4 statutory words
- Week 6: 3/4 statutory words
- Week 7: "ou" sound words
- Week 8: "ou" sound words
- Week 9: Homophones (E.g. heel/heal/he'll)
- Week 10: Homophones (E.g. heel/heal/he'll)
- Week 11: 3/4 statutory words
- Week 12: 3/4 statutory words
- Week 13: introduction

# **SPEAKING**

#### SU1

As Spring

#### SU<sub>2</sub>

- •As in Summer1 and:
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others

- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these

#### **Autumn**

- The Magic Finger
- George's Marvellous Medicine
- Fantastic Mr Fox
- Destination Reader

Direct teaching of skills including: predicting, inferring, summarising, questioning, making connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)

 Strategies covered: Prediction, questioning, making links, summarising, evaluating, inference

#### **WRITING TEXTS**

# **Transcription**

- 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 down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

# Composition

- 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:

- Week 8: address February popular answer forward forwards position appear fruit possess possession arrive grammar possible believe
- Week 9: group potatoes bicycle guard pressure breath guide probably breathe heard promise build heart quarter busy
- Week 10: automatic autopilot autobiography autograph autonomy autofocus superman superior supernatural superstar superficial
- Week 11: height question calendar history recent caught imagine regular centre important reign century increase remember certain
- Week 12: meet meat hear here knot not increase remember certain interest sentence circle island separate complete knowledge

- As in Autumn and:
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Taught through debates and destination reader
- 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
- Destination reader

- Taught through debates and destination reader
- 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
- Destination reader

- •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
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- 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.

# **Text Types**

- Notes Diaries
- Instructions
- Story telling
- Odes

#### **Book Studies**

- The Magic Finger
- George's Marvellous Medicine
- Fantastic Mr Fox

### **SPAG**

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of

conjunctions, including when, if, because, although •using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition •using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause •using fronted adverbials • learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 • Indicate grammatical and other features by: •using commas after fronted adverbials • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns •using and punctuating direct speech • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.SU2 • Taught through SPaG starter and feedback Spelling • Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1) • Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. • Spell further homophones

 Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for

• Week 1: Any, old, eye, even, gold again should half past who people everybody

Week 2: was, our, when, where again forgetting beginning preferred gardening

example, children's]

because climb clothes

limiting women woman weight various through • Week 3: door, cold, grass, whole, floor eight eighty beige neighbour vein thought although though therefore surprise • Week 4: pass, poor, hold, plant, many they disobey prey survey grey suppose strength strange straight special • Week 5: because, told, path, find, every praise contain snail paint claimed separate sentence remember reign regular • Week 6: bath, busy, kind, great, hour Iran Turkey India culture different recent question quarter purpose promise • Autumn 2 • Week 1: people, mind, break, move, water sleigh convey trained straight failure probably pressure potatoes possible possession • Week 2: behind, steak, prove, again, child meet plane where meat plain wear possess position popular perhaps peculiar • Week 3: pretty, improve, children, beautiful, sure fair not great fare knot grate particular ordinary opposite often occasionally • Week 4: money, will, after, sugar, climb

walking exploring searching designing praising occasion notice naughty natural

 Week 5: fast eye most last could carefully giggly happily clumsily magically mention

• listen and respond appropriately to adults and

medicine material library length

• ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge

minute

**SPEAKING** 

their peers

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

Year Group	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
rear Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	READING		READING		READING		
	Word reading		Word reading		Word reading		
	Autumn		Autumn		Autumn		
	<ul> <li>Apply their growing kr</li> </ul>	nowledge of root words,	●As Autumn		●As in Spring		
	prefixes and suffixes (	etymology and	<ul> <li>Guided reading</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Guided reading</li> </ul>		
	morphology) as listed	in English Appendix 1,	Comprehension		Comprehension		
	both to read aloud and	d to understand the	Autumn		Autumn		
	meaning of new word	s they meet.	●As in Autumn and:		•As in Spring and:		
	● Read further exception	n words, noting the	<ul> <li>using dictionaries to a</li> </ul>	check the meaning of	<ul> <li>•identifying main ideas</li> </ul>	drawn from more than	
	unusual corresponden	ces between spelling	words that they have	read	one paragraph and sui	mmarising these	
	and sound, and where	these occur in the word.	<ul><li>•identifying themes ar</li></ul>	nd conventions in a wide	<ul> <li>identifying how langua</li> </ul>	age, structure, and	
	<ul> <li>Guided reading</li> </ul>		range of books		presentation contribut	e to meaning	
	Comprehension		<ul><li>preparing poems and</li></ul>		• taught in DR x4 a	week, every Tuesday	
	Autumn		• •	, showing understanding	comprehension linked to text type.		
	<ul> <li>Develop positive attitu</li> </ul>			one, volume and action	Destination Reader		
	understanding of what they read by:			ferent forms of poetry [for	Direct teaching of skills	including: predicting,	
	●listening to and discussing a wide range of		example, free verse, i		inferring, summarising,	questioning, making	
Year 4	fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference		Participate in discuss.		connections, clarifying a	and evaluating (these	
Teal 4	books or textbooks			and those they can read	skills are stated on NC 2014)		
	•reading books that are			g turns and listening to	<ul> <li>Linked to text type where possible</li> </ul>		
	ways and reading for a		what others say.		WRITING TEXTS		
	•increasing their familie	•	_	week, every Tuesday	•		
	of books, including fairy stories, myths and			linked to text type.	Summer		
	legends, and retelling some of these orally		Destination Reade	•	• As in Spring.		
	• discussing words and phrases that capture the		Direct teaching of skills		Composition		
	reader's interest and imagination		inferring, summarising		Summer		
	<ul> <li>Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:</li> </ul>		connections, clarifying skills are stated on NC	~ .	●As in Spring.		
	•checking that the text	makes sense to them,	Linked to text type	•	Text Types		
	discussing their understanding and explaining		WRITING TEXTS			es (linked to Science)	
	the meaning of words in context		Transcription		<ul> <li>Narratives – Fables (linked to Scient</li> <li>Poetry – imagery and personification</li> </ul>		
	•asking questions to improve their		Autumn		, , ,	•	
	understanding of a tex	ĸt	As in Autumn.		(The Window and Rainforests by J		
	<ul> <li>drawing inferences such</li> </ul>	ch as inferring	Composition		Baker)		
	characters' feelings, th	houghts and motives	Autumn		• The Tunnel – Boo	•	
	, , , ,		●As in Autumn		<ul> <li>Biographies/Auto</li> </ul>	biographies	

- from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- Retrieve and record information from nonfiction
- taught in DR x4 a week, every Tuesday comprehension linked to text type.
- Destination Reader

Direct teaching of skills including: predicting, inferring, summarising, questioning, making connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)

• Linked to text type where possible

### **WRITING TEXTS**

# **Transcription**

### **Autumn**

- 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 down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

# Composition

#### **Autumn**

- 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

# **Text Types**

- Book Study (Worst Witch)
- Play Scripts
- Poetry (including free verse) Poetry of Maya Angelou
- Historical Narrative Myths and Legends
- Advertising

# **Book Studies (rotated across the year)**

- Worst Witch,
- Chronicles of Narnia,
- Suitcase Case
- Sheep pig
- The Boy in the Dress

### **SPAG**

#### **Autumn**

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- •using fronted adverbials
- learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- Indicate grammatical and other features by:
- •using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- •using and punctuating direct speech
- Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately

- Non-Chronological Reports
- Persuasive writing letters

# **Book Studies (rotated across the year)**

- Worst Witch,
- Chronicles of Narnia,
- Suitcase Case
- Sheep pig
- The Boy in the Dress
- Poetry of Robert Louis Stevenson

# **SPAG**

#### **Autumn**

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- •using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- •using fronted adverbials
- •learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- Indicate grammatical and other features by:
- •using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- •using and punctuating direct speech
- Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.
- SPaG as a starter everyday Mon-Friday.

# Spelling

#### **Autumn**

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
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- 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.

#### •

# **Text Types**

- Diaries
- Recounts
- Instructions
- Narratives Dilemma
- Newspaper reports
- Poetry

# **Book Studies (rotated across the year)**

- Worst Witch,
- Chronicles of Narnia,
- Suitcase Case
- Sheep pig
- The Boy in the Dress

# **SPAG**

#### Autumn

and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

• SPaG as a starter everyday Mon-Friday.

# **Spelling**

#### **Autumn**

- As in Autumn and:
- Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
- Spelling Rules every Friday and Homework

# **SPEAKING**

- As in Autumn
- Spelling Rules every Friday and Homework
- 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
- DR
- guided reading
- book studies

- As in Spring.
- Spelling Rules every Friday and Homework

- As in Spring
- 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
- DR
- guided reading
- book studies

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- •using fronted adverbials
- •learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- Indicate grammatical and other features by:
- •using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- •using and punctuating direct speech
- Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.
- SPaG as a starter everyday Mon-Friday.

# **Spelling**

#### **Autumn**

- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- Spell further homophones
- Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]

- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
- Spelling Rules every Friday and Homework

- Pupils should be taught to:
- •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.

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
Destination reader
● DR
guided reading
book studies

Year Group	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
rear Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	READING		READING READING				
	Word reading		Word reading		Word reading		
	<ul> <li>Apply their growing knowledge of root words,</li> </ul>		<ul><li>As in Autumn</li></ul>		●As in Spring.		
	prefixes and suffixes (morphology and		<ul> <li>Weekly spelling for</li> </ul>	ocus as part of SPAG	<ul> <li>Weekly spelling foc</li> </ul>	cus as part of SPAG	
	etymology), as listed	in English Appendix 1,	lessons		lessons		
	both to read aloud an	d to understand the	Comprehension		Comprehension		
	meaning of new word	ls that they meet.	●As in Autumn and:		●As in Spring		
	<ul> <li>Weekly spelling fo</li> </ul>	cus as part of SPAG	<ul><li>recommending book</li></ul>	s that they have read to	<ul> <li>Destination Reader</li> </ul>		
	lessons		their peers, giving re	asons for their choices	Direct teaching of skills	including: predicting,	
	Comprehension		<ul> <li>Destination Read</li> </ul>	er	inferring, summarising,	questioning, making	
	<ul> <li>Continuing to read an</li> </ul>	d discuss an increasingly	Direct teaching of skill	s including: predicting,	connections, clarifying a	and evaluating (these	
	wide range of fiction,	poetry, plays, non-fiction	inferring, summarising	g, questioning, making	skills are stated on NC 2	014)	
	and reference books o	or textbooks	connections, clarifying	and evaluating (these	WRITING		
	<ul> <li>Reading books that a</li> </ul>	re structured in different	skills are stated on NC	2014)	Transcription		
	ways and reading for a range of purposes		<u>WRITING</u>		●As in Spring		
	•Increasing their familiarity with a wide range		Transcription		<ul> <li>As part of vocabulary.</li> </ul>		
	of books, including myths, legends and		●As in Autumn		Composition		
Year 5	traditional stories, mo	odern fiction, fiction from	<ul> <li>As part of vocabu</li> </ul>	lary.	●As in Spring.		
icai 5	our literary heritage, and books from other		Composition		Text Types		
	cultures and traditions		●As in Autumn		Newspaper reports		
	<ul> <li>Identifying and discussing themes and</li> </ul>		Text Types		<ul> <li>Persuasive letters</li> </ul>		
	conventions in and ac	ross a wide range of	<ul> <li>Explanations</li> </ul>		<ul><li>Play-scripts</li></ul>		
	writing		<ul><li>Diaries</li></ul>		<ul> <li>Non-chronological reports</li> </ul>		
		within and across books	<ul><li>Poetry</li></ul>		<ul><li>Poetry</li></ul>		
	●Learning a wider range of poetry by heart		Book Study – The Highwayman		Book Studies		
	<ul> <li>Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and</li> </ul>		Book Studies		The Railway Childre		
	_	understanding through	_	y of Adolphus Tips –	Holes - Louis Sacha		
	intonation, tone and		Michael Morpurg		Poetry of Laura Mucha		
	meaning is clear to ar		Pig Heart Boy – Marjorie Blackman		<u>SPAG</u>		
	_	ok makes sense to them,	Poetry of Kit wrig	ht	●As in Spring and:		
		standing and exploring	<u>SPAG</u>		•using commas to clarif	ty meaning or avoid	
	the meaning of words in context		●As in Autumn and:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ambiguity in writing		
	• Asking questions to in	nprove their	- ·	o affect the presentation	•using hyphens to avoid	• ,	
	understanding		of information in a se		using semi-colons, co		
	Drawing inferences su			es or commas to indicate	boundaries between independent clauses		
	characters' feelings, t	noughts and motives	parenthesis		Spelling		

- 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
- Destination Reader

Direct teaching of skills including: predicting, inferring, summarising, questioning, making connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)

# WRITING

# Transcription

- Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed
- Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters.

### **Spelling**

- As in Autumn and:
- Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn].
- Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.

#### **SPEAKING**

- •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
- Recite either learned or own poetry to an audience
- 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
- Destination reader

- As Spring and:
- 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

- •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
- Recite either learned or own poetry to an audience
- 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
- Destination reader

- Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
- As part of vocabulary.

# 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
- 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
- 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
- Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear

# **Text Types**

- Recounts
- Biographies
- Autobiographies
- Cinquain Poetry
- Traditional Tales

### **Book Studies**

- Iron Man Ted Hughes (5ML)
- Double Trouble Jacqueline Wilson (5TS)
- The Butterfly Lion Michael Morpurgo (5CB)

#### SPAG

- Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- 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
- 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.
- XXXX

# **Spelling**

- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them.
- 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.

- •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
- Recite either learned or own poetry to an audience
- 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
- Destination reader

Year Group	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
rear Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	READING		READING		READING		
	Word reading		Word reading		Word reading		
	<ul> <li>Apply their growing knowledge of root words,</li> </ul>		●As in Autumn.		●As in Spring		
	prefixes and suffixes	(morphology and	<ul> <li>Weekly spelling for</li> </ul>	cus as part of SPAG	<ul> <li>Weekly spelling</li> </ul>	g focus as part of SPAG	
	etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1,		lessons		lessons		
	both to read aloud a	nd to understand the	Comprehension		Comprehension		
	meaning of new work	ds that they meet.	●As in Autumn and:		•As in Spring and:		
	<ul> <li>Weekly spelling</li> </ul>	focus as part of SPAG	<ul> <li>discuss and evaluate I</li> </ul>	now authors use	<ul> <li>Participate in discussi</li> </ul>	ons about books that are	
	lessons		language, including fi	gurative language,	read to them and tho	se they can read for	
	Comprehension		considering the impac	t on the reader	themselves, building o	on their own and others'	
	● Continuing to read a	nd discuss an increasingly	<ul> <li>distinguish between s</li> </ul>	tatements of fact and	ideas and challenging	•	
	wide range of fiction,	poetry, plays, non-fiction	opinion		<ul> <li>Destination Reade</li> </ul>		
	• Checking the book makes sense to them,		· ·	resent information from	Direct teaching of skills		
	discussing their unde	rstanding and exploring	non-fiction		inferring, summarising, questioning, making		
	the meaning of words in context		●explain and discuss their understanding of		connections, clarifying and evaluating (these		
	• Recommending books that they have read to		what they have read, including through formal		skills are stated on NC 2014)		
	their peers, giving reasons for their choices		presentations and debates, maintaining a		Theseus and the Minotaur,		
Year 6	Participate in discussions about books that are		focus on the topic and	using notes where	<ul> <li>Aesop's fables,</li> </ul>		
Tear o	read to them and those they can read for		necessary		A monster calls		
	themselves, building on their own and others'		Provide reasoned justifications for their views.		WRITING		
	ideas and challenging views courteously		<ul> <li>Destination Reader</li> <li>Direct teaching of skills including: predicting,</li> </ul>		Composition		
	Destination Reader		_	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•As in Spring and:		
	Direct teaching of skills including: predicting,		inferring, summarising,		<ul> <li>Proof-read for spelling and punctuation</li> <li>Text Types</li> </ul>		
	inferring, summarising, questioning, making			. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	connections, clarifying and evaluating (these skills are stated on NC 2014)		skills are stated on NC 2	2014)	Narrative – adventure story writing		
			<ul><li>Treasure island,</li><li>The Journey (picture book),</li></ul>		<ul><li>Play scripts</li><li>Persuasive texts</li></ul>		
	Rose Blanche,		<ul><li>Voices in the Park</li></ul>		<ul><li>Speeches</li></ul>		
	Poems by Benjam	-		(picture book),	-		
	<ul><li>The Highwayman,</li><li>Gruesome facts (non-fiction),</li></ul>		<ul><li>King Lear</li><li>Poetry of Ted Hugh</li></ul>	205	Kensuke's Kingdom (6JF)      Konsuke's kingdom (6JR)		
			WRITING	ies			
	Howzat (adventur	e story)	Composition		Kensuke's kingdom (6LR)     Roy in the Striped Byjamas (6RR)		
	WRITING		• As in Autumn but exp	andina on:	<ul><li>Boy in the Striped Pyjamas(6RR)</li><li>Poetry of Valerie Bloom</li></ul>		
	Composition	nee for and number of	• Ensuring correct subje	•	Transcription	NOOHI	
	., .	nce for and purpose of	-	nd plural, distinguishing	• As in Spring.		
	<u> </u>	the appropriate form	wite it using singular a	na piarai, aistingaisiing	, ,	arv	
	and using other similar models for their own				As part of vocabulary.		

- 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
- 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
- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural

# **Text Types**

- Biographies
- Autobiographies
- Instructions
- Poetry
- Narrative character description

#### **Book Studies**

- Boy in Striped Pyjamas (6JF)
- Once (6LR)
- Tom's Midnight Garden (6RR)

# Transcription

- Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed
- Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters.
- As part of vocabulary.

### **SPAG**

• Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register

### **Text Types**

- Narrative setting description
- Book reviews
- Explanation texts
- Diaries
- Newspapers

### **Book Studies**

- Once (6JF)
- Boy in stripped pyjamas (6LR)
- Kensuke's Kingdom (6RR)

# Transcription

- As in Autumn
- As part of vocabulary.

### **SPAG**

- 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
- Teaching and reinforcing of all punctuation marks
- Consolidating on all sentence types and how to vary sentence type for effect
- Teaching of openers, children applying this teaching to write cohesively within and across paragraphs

### **SPEAKING**

- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.
- Present clearly, expressively and with intonation
- Book reviews

#### **SPAG**

- •As in Spring and:
- Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- Teaching and reinforcing of all punctuation marks
- Consolidating on all sentence types and how to vary sentence type for effect
- Teaching of openers, children applying this teaching to write cohesively within and across paragraphs

- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.
- Present clearly, expressively and with intonation
- Year 6 show

• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that •Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 • Using commas to clarify meaning Using hyphens • Using brackets, commas or dashes to indicate parenthesis • Using semi colons and colons • Teaching of all punctuation marks – except ellipses • Consolidating on all sentence types and how to vary sentence type for effect • Teaching of openers, children applying this teaching to write cohesively within and across paragraphs **SPEAKING** •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 • Recite either learned or own poetry to an

Italics = national curriculum objectives

audience

Destination reader

 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