	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Text: Giraffes can't dance Lion Inside Text type: Retelling a story	Text: Lost in the Toy Museum Traction Man Text type: Recount/Letter writing	Text: Paper Bag Princess The Dragon and the Knight Text type: Narrative-short story	Text: We're going on a Bear Hunt Text type: Story map and sequencing	Text: Snail and the Whale Non-Fiction texts about sea creatures Text type: Narrative – rewriting the story	Text: Clean up Text type: Letter writing
	Purpose: To understand what I have read	Purpose: To write a letter to the character about their toy.	Purpose: To entertain and re-tell the story	Purpose: To retell and sequence a story	Purpose: To write in the style of the author.	Purpose: To persuade Coca-Cola not to use plastic for their bottles
	Audience: Teacher	Audience: Character-Jim	Audience: The reader	Audience: The reader	Audience: The reader	Audience: Coca-Cola Company
	Prior knowledge: -reading of unfamiliar words- decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories	Prior knowledge: -reading of unfamiliar words- decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories	Prior knowledge: -reading of unfamiliar words- decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories	Prior knowledge: -reading of unfamiliar words-decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories	Prior knowledge: -reading of unfamiliar words-decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories	Prior knowledge: reading of unfamiliar words-decoding -articulating ideas and structuring them in speech before writing -finger spaces -spelling rules -listen to a wide range of stories
	Compositional	Compositional	Compositional knowledge	Compositional	Compositional	Compositional
	knowledge (core): -check the text make senses to them when reading -making inferences on what is being said and done -predicting what might happen next -compose sentences orally before writing it down	knowledge (core): -understanding sentence types e.g what is a question? -understanding what an adjective is -looking at the formation of a letter	core): -to discuss the sequence of events in books -discuss and clarify the meaning of new words -using conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences -some awareness of different text types -write sentences in order to create narratives in fiction	knowledge (core): to discuss the sequence of events in books -discuss and clarify the meaning of new words -using conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences	knowledge (core): -to discuss the sequence of events in books -discuss and clarify the meaning of new words -using conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences -some awareness of different text types -write sentences in order to create narratives in fiction and non-fiction	knowledge (core): -to discuss the sequence of events in books -discuss and clarify the meaning of new words -using conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences -understanding what the features of a letter are
	Transcriptional skills: -sequence sentences to form short narratives -discuss what they have written with their teacher -read aloud what they have written	Transcriptional skills: -composing letters by recognising what how a letter is structured -what an introduction is -writing sentences that include adjectives to describe	Transcriptional skills: -to use simple sentence structures -to use adjectives to describe -to use the joining word 'and' to link ideas and sentences -capital letters for nouns	-to use simple sentence structures -to use adjectives to describe -to use the joining word 'and' to link ideas and sentences	Transcriptional skills: -to use simple sentence structures -to use adjectives to describe -to use the joining word 'and' to link ideas and sentences	Transcriptional skills: -to use simple sentence structures -to use adjectives to describe

Year 2	Text: The Tin Forest Text type: Postcard	Text: Fox Text type: Narrative	Text: Bob's Best Ever Friend Text type: Narrative	-capital letters for nouns Text: Hansel and Gretal Text type:	-capital letters for nouns Text: Biographies Text type: Biographies	-to use the joining word 'and' to link ideas and sentences -capital letters for nouns Text: Text type: The Boy Who Grew Dragons
	Purpose: To inform	Purpose: To entertain	Purpose:	Purpose:	Purpose: To inform the reader of individuals	Purpose:
	Audience: Family member	Audience: The reader	Audience:	Audience:	Audience: The reader	Audience:
	Prior knowledge: -to discuss the sequence of events in books -discuss and clarify the meaning of new words -using conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences	Prior knowledge: -making inferences based on what has been said and done -predict what might happen next -use of conjunctions such as 'and' to join sentences together	Prior knowledge: -to write sentences in order to create short narratives -to use adjectives to describe -awareness of punctuation such as capital letters, full stops, question marks -to discuss the sequence of events in books	Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge: -some awareness of different text types -write sentences in order to create narratives in fiction and non-fiction -to spell most common exception words from year 1 correctly	Prior knowledge:
	Compositional knowledge (core): -structure of a postcard -using conjunctions to join sentences -writing for different purposes -planning what they are going to write by saying it orally	Compositional knowledge (core): -making inferences on what has been said and done -describing settings -structures of a diary entry	Compositional knowledge (core): -using conjunctions to join sentences -writing for different purposes -planning what they are going to write by saying it orally -make inferences on what is being said and done	Compositio nal knowledge (core):	Composition al knowledge (core): -using conjunctions to join sentences -writing for different purposes -planning what they are going to write by saying it orally -make inferences on what is being said and done	Composi tional knowled ge (core):
	Transcriptional skills: -use of coordinating conjunctions to join sentences -using new vocabulary learnt within their writing -use of adjectives	Transcriptional skills: -what a diary entry must include -sequencing sentences to write a narrative -organise paragraphs -using a rich vocabulary	Transcriptional skills: -use of coordinating conjunctions to join sentences -using new vocabulary learnt within their writing -use of adjectives -different sentence types -awareness of the tense they are writing in	Transcriptional skills:	Transcriptional skills: -use of coordinating conjunctions to join sentences -using new vocabulary learnt within their writing -use of headings and sub headings -different sentence types -awareness of the tense they are writing in	Transcriptional skills:
Year 3	Text: Winter's Child	Text: Pebble in my Pocket	Text: George's Marvellous Med	dicine	Text: The Iron Man	
<u> </u>	Text type: Narrative	Text type: Diary Entry	Text type: Monologue		Text type: Letter	

Purpose:	Purpose:	Purpose: To empathise with a	character	Purpose: Hogarth writes a l	etter to apologise to
To entertain	To empathise with the			Iron Man	
	character	Audience: The reader		Audience: Iron Man	
Audience:	Audience:				
The reader	The reader	Prior knowledge:		Prior knowledge:	
Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:	-discussing the sequence of ev		-to use the present and past	tense correctly
-discussing the sequence of	-drawing inferences about a	-make inferences based on wh		-to use conjunctions	
events in a text	character's thoughts and	-drawing in vocabulary they all		-to proof read my work succ	
-make inferences based on	feelings	-to recall what adjectives and a	adverbs are	-to spell many common exce	ption words
what is being said and done	-structure of using paragraphs				
-drawing in vocabulary they	to show main ideas	Compositional knowledge (Compositional knowledge	
already know	-organising ideas	-understanding what a monolo		-to understand the features	
	-features of a diary entry	-inferring thoughts and feeling	s using evidence from the	-to understand the difference	e between informal and
Compositional	Compositional	text		formal letters	
knowledge	knowledge	-to construct sentences effective	vely	-to use conjunctions to aid o	
(core):	(core):			-to organise my ideas into pa	aragraphs
-grammatical techniques	-inferring a character's	Transcriptional skills:			
such as modal verbs	thoughts, feelings and motives	-justifying a character's though	nts and feelings using	Transcriptional skills:	
-inferring a character's	whilst justifying this with	evidence from the text	(5.1)	-to use subordinate clauses	
thoughts	evidence	-using tense correctly and pers		-to use adverbs of time and	
-to maintain the correct	-structure of a diary entry	-to use coordinating conjunction		-to use contractions for infor	
tense	(writing in the past tense, first	-to organise ideas into paragra	pns	-to use ambitious word choice	ces
-to make deliberate word	person_				
choices	-structure of a narrative				
	-describing settings and				
	atmospheres.				
Transcriptional skills:	Transcriptional skills:				
-to use subordinate clauses	-justifying a character's				
-to organise paragraphs	thoughts and feelings using				
around a theme	evidence from the text				
-to begin to use conjunctions	-				
-to spell words with prefixes					
correctly	Touts The Cient's Needless	Taxte Francisc/s Ford A	Tardy Assay's Fables	Touts Non-Sighian bouts/M	Tout Molecus des
Text: James and the Giant	Text: The Giant's Necklace	Text: Empire's End- A	Text: Aesop's Fables	Text: Non-fiction texts/My country/Presents from the	Text: Malamander
Peach	Toyt type Newspaper report	Roman Story	Toyt type, Fables		
Toyt type: Narrative	Text type: Newspaper report	Toyt types Diany Entry	Text type: Fables	aunt in Pakistan	Toyt type Negrotive
Text type: Narrative		Text type: Diary Entry		Toyt type Dootny from	Text type: Narrative
				Text type: Poetry from different cultures	
Purpose:	Purpose:	Purpose: To inform the	Purpose: To write in the		Purpose: To write in
To write in the style of an	To inform the local community	reader of a character's	style of the author	style of the poet	the style of the author
author	about a missing person	thoughts and feelings	Style of the dutilo	Style of the poet	the style of the author
Audience:	Audience:	Audience: The reader	Audience: The reader	Audience: The reader	Audience: The
The reader	Local community	Addience: The reduct	Addictice: The reduct	Addience: The reduct	reader
Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:	Prior knowledge:
-predict what might happen	-to begin to use the structure	-inferring a character's	-to begin to use the	-grammatical techniques	-inferring a
from details implied	of different text types	thoughts, feelings and	structure of different text	such as rhyming couplets,	character's thoughts,
•	,,		types	stanzas etc	feelings and motives

	-drawing inferences of a character's thoughts, feelings and motives -describing settings and characters -structure of paragraphs	-to organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain the correct tense -to use inverted commas for direct speech	motives whilst justifying this with evidence -structure of a diary entry (writing in the past tense, first personstructure of a narrative -describing settings and atmospheres.	-to organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain the correct tense	-inferring a character's thoughts -to maintain the correct tense -to make deliberate word choices	whilst justifying this with evidence -structure of a diary entry (writing in the past tense, first personstructure of a narrative -describing settings and atmospheres.
	Compositional knowledge (core): -structure of a narrative, identifying main ideas in a paragraph -inferring a character's thoughts, feelings and motives and justifying this with evidence -setting descriptions	Compositional knowledge (core): -to use the appropriate structure for different text types -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain accurate tense -to use indirect and direct speech which is mostly correct	Compositional knowledge (core): -to use the appropriate structure for different text types -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain accurate tense -inferring a character's thoughts, feelings and motives and justifying this with evidence -understand how to use language features to write informally	Compositional knowledge (core): -to use the appropriate structure for different text types -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain accurate tense -inferring a character's thoughts, feelings and motives and justifying this with evidence	Compositional knowledge (core): -to use the appropriate structure for different text types -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain accurate tense -to understand the impact of different poetic devices	Compositional knowledge: -to write narratives with a coherent plot -to infer a character's thoughts and feelings -to maintain an accurate tense -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme
	Transcriptional skills: -justifying inferences of a character's thoughts and feelings with evidence -to write descriptive settings using the correct grammatical features -to embed dialogue within a narrative and punctuating this correctly.	Transcriptional skills: -to use fronted adverbials to create cohesion -to use a full range of punctuation e.g commas, semi colons -to use expanded noun phrases correctly -to use choose nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion	Transcriptional skills: -to use fronted adverbials to create cohesion -to use a full range of punctuation e.g commas, semi colons -to use expanded noun phrases correctly -to use contractions	Transcriptional skills: -to use fronted adverbials to create cohesion -to use a full range of punctuation e.g commas, semi colons -to use expanded noun phrases correctly -to use choose nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion	Transcriptional skills: -to embed poetic devices -to use commas for clarity -to understand different styles of poetry	Transcriptional skills: -to use the correct punctuation for direct speech -to use fronted adverbials to aid cohesion -to use expanded noun phrases to modify adjectives
Year 5	Text: Incredible Journeys Text type: Non- Chronological report	Text: Anglo-Saxon Boy Text type: Diary Entry	Text: The Star of Ishta Text type: Narrative	Text: Monstrology Text type: Persuasive letter	Text: Kensuke's Kingdom Text type: Newspaper Report	Text: The Highway Man Text type: Narrative poetry
	Purpose: To inform about an individual	Purpose: To emphasise with the thoughts and feelings of a character	Purpose: To write in the style of the author	Purpose: To persuade the author to use the children's monster character in their next book	Purpose: To inform the reader of a missing person	Purpose: To create poetry in the style of the poet

	Audience: The reader and those wanting to know more about Amelia	Audience: The reader	Audience: The reader	Audience: The author	Audience: Wider community	Audience: The reader
	Prior knowledge: -to record and retrieve from a non-fiction text -to understand the relevance of note taking -to justify opinions using evidence from the text	Prior knowledge: -structure of a diary entry -tense a diary entry should be written in -inferring a character's thoughts, feelings and emotions	Prior knowledge: -to write narratives with a clear beginning, middle and coherent plot -to create detailed settings and characters -to use expanded noun phrases -to use fronted adverbials	Prior knowledge: -to identify persuasive devices -to consistently organise paragraphs around a theme -to maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing	Prior knowledge: -to write for an appropriate structure -to regularly choose nouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition -to use fronted adverbials -to use commas for clarity	Prior knowledge: -some poetic devices such as rhythm, stanzas and verses -to recognise poems follow a theme and reflect thoughts and feelings
	Core knowledge and skills (core): -features of a non-fiction report -features of a non-chronological report -using -to retrieve relevant information	Compositional knowledge (core): -key structures of a diary entry (past tense, first person, informal tone) -how to use grammar and vocabulary to enhance meaning -describing settings, characters and atmosphere	Compositional knowledge (core): -to describe settings, characters and atmosphere to consciously engage the reader -to create paragraphs that are clearly linked -time adverbials to link paragraphs	Compositional knowledge (core): -to confidently use persuasive devices -to use modal verbs to determine a degree of possibility -to use commas to clarify meaning -to confidently identify the features of a letter	Compositional knowledge (core): -to use the main events in a text -to use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type -to maintain an accurate tense throughout the writing	Compositional knowledge (core): -to explore more poetic devices such as what narrative poetry means -to understand the meaning of unknown words in context -to look at more poetic devices such as rhyming couplets and assonance
	Transcriptional skills: -justifying opinions -understanding the correct tone and formality for writing a non-chronological report -to recognise vocabulary structures -to vary sentence types	Transcriptional skills: -evaluate author's use of language -inferring characters' thoughts, emotions and motives -sentence structures for effect -begin to use punctuation to enhance meaning	Transcriptional skills: -use of commas to clarify meaning -correctly using dialogue to convey actions -using relative clauses -use of figurative language -use of brackets and dashes	Transcriptional skills: -to use relative clauses and pronouns -to build cohesion through adverbials -to use brackets and dashes -to use a formal tone when writing, no contractions to be used	Transcriptional skills: -to use relative clauses -to use adverbials to aid cohesion -to use the correct tense and person -to use sensational language for the text type -to ensure formality is being achieved through the use of language -to embed indirect and direct speech	Transcriptional skills: -to explore the function of apostrophes -to understand the historical context of poems -explore tense and verb forms
Year 6	Text: War Game		Text: No Ballet Shoes in Syria		Text: 1001 Arabian Nights	Text: Dead Man's Cove
	Purpose: To inform the reader of a soldi		Text type: Formal Letter/Narrative Purpose: To persuade the reader to let Aya stay in the UK		Text type: Narrative	Text type: Informal letter
	Audience:		Audience: Home Office		Purpose: To entertain the King	Purpose: To inform a character of the

Those wanting to find out more about life on the western front.

Prior knowledge:

- -features of a non-fiction text
- -features of a newspaper article
- -empathising with a character
- -using time adverbials
- -relative clauses
- -using organisational and presentational devices relevant for the text type

Compositional knowledge (core):

- -features of a non-fiction report
- -features of a non-chronological report
- -writing extracts
- -understanding the difference between formal and informal tone

Transcriptional skills:

- -confidently recognising the difference between formal and informal tone
- -non-chronological reports are not written in order
- -using relative clauses to build cohesion
- -using contextual vocabulary
- -using presentational devices for the text type e.g headings, sub-headings
- -using and punctuating dialogue

Prior knowledge:

- -to confidently select structure and organisation of a text depending on the purpose and audience
- -to create paragraphs that are suitably linked
- -to use a wide range of linking adverbials to build cohesion

Compositional knowledge (core):

- -understanding formality when writing to different audiences
- -use a range of devices to build cohesion (conjunctions, adverbials)

Transcriptional skills:

- -understanding the difference between facts and opinions -including statistical information into formal letters
- -importance of formality through language structures (no contractions)
- -persuasive devices such as rhetorical questioning, rule of three etc
- -understanding the importance of using personal pronouns when writing persuasively

Prior knowledge:

Audience: The King

- -to write for a range of purposes and audience, selecting the appropriate form
- are carefully linked -to build cohesion through adverbials

-to create paragraphs that

-to identify the difference between informal and formal tone

Audience: Matron (character in the text)

experiences of

another

Prior knowledge: -to write for a range

- of purposes and audience, selecting the appropriate form -to create paragraphs that are carefully linked
- -to build cohesion through adverbials -to identify the
- difference between informal and formal tone

Compositional knowledge (core):

-to write for a range of purposes selecting the correct form -use a range of devices to build up cohesion -use verb tenses correctly throughout writing

Compositional knowledge (core):

-identify how writing formally is different to informal -use verb tenses correctly -contracted forms for informal writing

Transcriptional skills:-fronted adverbials to build

cohesion
-integrate dialogue to
advance the action
-manipulate grammar
-use parenthesis correctly

Transcriptional skills:

-using brackets, dashes for parenthesis correctly -using adverbials to ensure cohesion -using commas, semicolons and colons to separate clauses -to use dialogue to convey action

English Year 3 - Subject objectives - knowledge, understanding and opportunity to apply

Year 3	YEAR 3	READING		
Key	Child as a reader	Comprehension (Retrieval)		
Objectives				
	-Is increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including	-Shows understanding of main points with reference to the text - (who,		
teaching	fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally	what, where, when, how, why answers)		
knowledge,	-Can read for enjoyment and chooses to read (can absorb themselves	Can read closely to obtain specific information e.g. what type of clothes someone was wearing		
understanding	in a book/text)	-Can identify, select and highlight key words in a sentence to answer		
and application	-Can recognise some different forms of poetry (for example, free verse, narrative poetry)	recall questions		
	-Can read books that are structured in different ways and comment	-Is beginning to scan for a specific purpose e.g. looking for specific		
	on their structures	information e.g. names of characters -Is beginning to skim e.g. to search for adjectives which describe a character		
	-Can read for a range of purposes	-Can recognise and talk about the main differences between fiction and non-		
	-Can use a dictionary to check the meaning of words they have read	fiction texts		
		-Can identify the key features of different text types		
		-Can understand and talk about the purpose of a specific paragraph		
	Word reading and decoding	e.g. it groups information together about		
	-Can decode unknown words rapidly and without undue hesitation -Can recognise, read and identify the full range of vowel graphemes	-Can understand and talk about the features of page layout in non- fiction texts e.g. titles, subheadings, labels, diagrams and charts		
		texts e.g. titles, subfleatilitys, labels, diagrams and charts		
	-Can recognise, read and identify the full range of consonant			
	graphemes			
		Comprehension (Deduction and Inference)		
	-Can break words into syllables			
		-Can make plausible predictions based on knowledge of the text (or of books		
	-Can read 200 words at expected level in 2 minutes	on similar themes or by the same author)		
	-Can recognise and read a range of prefixes and use these to	-Can discuss the actions of the main characters and justify views using evidence from the text		
	construct the meanings of words in context e.g. re, de, pre,	-Can summarise the main points from a passage or a text		
	non, mis, ex, co, anti	-Can make inferences about characters' actions in a story based upon		
	-Can recognise and read a range of suffixes and use these to	evidence from the text		
	construct the meanings of words in context e.gtion,ive,ic	-Can identify and discuss characters, speculating how they might behave and giving reasons linked to the text		
	-Can recognise an increasing range of punctuation (. CL!?"",')	-Can empathise with a character's motives and behaviour		
	and use this to add expression and understanding to the text,	-Can identify the language used to create mood		
	including the apostrophe for omission -Can use the context of the sentence to help read unfamiliar words			
	-can use the context of the sentence to help read unitallillar words			

Year 3	YEAR 3 READING				
Key Objectives teaching	Comprehension (Language & Context)	Comprehension (Responding to text)			
knowledge, understanding and application	-Can discuss word meanings, linking new meanings to those they already know -Can recognise adjectives and adverbs/simple adverbial phrases and similes -Can identify how vocabulary choices effect meaning e.g. 'Crept lets you know that he is trying to be quiet but also that he was going	-Is beginning to identify the author's main purpose for writing - 'He doesn't want any more turtles to be killed' -Is beginning to identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph -Can explain how they think the author wants the reader to respond -Can explain what the writer might be thinking - 'He thinks they are			
	slowly because he did not want to be caught' -Can comment on the author's choice of language to create mood and build suspense e.g. suddenly is used to show that something surprising is coming next -Can collect words from their reading to use in their own writing -Can explain how simple and complex sentences influence meaning	being mean' -Is beginning to identify and comment on different points of view in the text -Can simply evaluate specific texts with reference to text type e.g. these are good instructions because			
	Comprehension (Themes & Conventions)	Oracy and Reading			
	-Can make simple connections between books by the same author e.g. 'Dick King Smith often writes about animals' -Can recognise some features of the text that relate to its historical setting or its social or cultural background e.g. 'The girls had on red flannel petticoats because that is what they wore then' or 'Grandpa Chatterji wears a dohti because he comes from India.'	-Can listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or text books -Can participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say -Can ask questions to improve their understanding of a text -Can prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action -Can read dialogue with appropriate expression			
Schemes/ resources to support the	-Guided reading packs -KS2 question stems -Progression of reading ladder				
learning	-Progression of reading activity ideas -Guided Reading question types				

Year 3	Autumn 1 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Narrative
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: Winter's Child Angela McAllister
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
	-organise paragraphs around a theme
	-to understand the features of a newspaper report
	-to identify the language features of a newspaper report
	-to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion
	-to use fronted adverbials
	-in narratives create settings, character and atmosphere
	Key Questions:

English Year 4 - Subject objectives - knowledge, understanding and opportunity to apply

Year 4	YEAR 4 READING				
Key Objectives	Child as a reader	Comprehension (Retrieval)			
teaching knowledge, understanding and application	-Can discuss a range of books and texts that they have read, explaining key information and giving their opinion about it -Is able to choose books that they enjoy and will challenge them -Is familiar with different types of poetry -Recognises similarities and differences between texts structured in different ways -Uses reading as a tool to support other aspects of learning -Understands when it would be helpful to use a dictionary to support reading	-Understands and explains the main points from what they have read, with direct reference to the text -Identify explicit details from the text, showing exactly where in the text they found the information -Is able to skim short passages to answer recall questions -Is able to scan short passages to answer recall questions -Can talk about key differences between text types, including texts of the same type but written by different authors -Is able to explain how paragraphs have been used to organise a text -Is able to explain how the format and presentation of a text impacts on the reader			
	Word reading and decoding	Comprehension (Deduction and Inference)			
	-Can read age appropriate texts with a good level of fluency and stamina -Can use a range of strategies to decode unfamiliar words -Can read and understand the meaning of words with prefixes from the Year 3/4 curriculum -Can read and understand the meaning of words with suffixes from the Year 3/4 curriculum -Uses a range of punctuation to add meaning to what they are reading -Gives meaning to new language using the context in which it appears	-Can make predictions based on knowledge of the text or similar reading experiences, giving clear reasons for their ideas -Is able to describe the actions of characters in a text and begin to explain them, in the context of the narrative -Can summarise the main points from a section of text -Can make inferences about characters' actions in a story based on evidence from the text -Can empathise with a character's motives and behaviours			

Year 4	YEAR 4 R	EADING
Key Objectives teaching	Comprehension (Language & Context)	Comprehension (Responding to text)
knowledge, understanding and application	-Can discuss word meanings, based on their existing vocabulary knowledge -Can identify descriptive devices within a text i.e. expanded noun phrases, adverbial phrases, similes etc -Can explain how vocabulary choices affect meaning in a range of text types	-Identifies the main purpose of a text -Discusses ideas from throughout a text e.g. how a conclusion may be linked to an opening -Is able to identify intended impact of a text and explain whether they feel the text has had the desired effect -Discusses viewpoints in a text, where appropriate of more than
	-Can identify language used to create atmosphere and discuss why this language has been chosen -Uses new language from their own reading experiences in their written and spoken work -Can discuss how the use of different sentence types changes the meaning of a passage	one character -Can evaluate the overall quality of a text, as well as the inclusion of specific features
	Comprehension (Themes & Conventions)	Oracy and Reading
	-Uses their broad reading experiences to compare books by the same author or on a similar theme -Begins to recognise the importance of cultural or historical settings on how a text is composed	-Confidently discusses a range of reading experiences with peers and adults -Responds orally to texts read to them and those that they have read themselves, showing increasing maturity in the way they engage with the discussion -Chooses skilful questions to improve their understanding of the text -Confidently reads a range of texts aloud, considering intonation, tone, volume and actions -Demonstrates an ability to interpret how a character is feeling or behaving, when reading dialogue aloud
Schemes/ resources to	-Guided reading packs -KS2 question stems	
support the learning	-RS2 question stems -Progression of reading ladder -Progression of reading activity ideas -Guided Reading question types	

Year 4	Autumn 1 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Newspaper Report
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: Giant's Necklace Michael Murpurgo
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
	-organise paragraphs around a theme
	-use simple organisational devices such as headings, sub headings
	-to understand the features of a newspaper report
	-to identify the language features of a newspaper report
	-to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion
	-to use fronted adverbials
	Key Questions:

Autumn 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:

See handwriting programme
See spellings programme
full
and
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Year 4	Autumn 2 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Narrative
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: James and the Giant Peach Roald Dahl
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar -organise paragraphs around a theme -to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion -to use fronted adverbials -in narratives, create settings, characters and plot -proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
	-extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (if, because, although) Key Questions:

Autumn 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	1. Identify main and subordinate clauses 2. Expand knowledge of coordinating conjunctions 3. Expand knowledge of Subordinating conjunctions 4. Re-cap nouns 5. Personal pronouns Punctuation 1. Commas to demarcate subordinate and main clause 2. Inverted commas- including a comma before direct speech, capital letter at the beginning of direct speech and punctuation within inverted commas. Tense (to be taught throughout the year): Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.	See spellings programme	See handwriting programme

Year 4	Spring 1 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Diary Entry
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: Empire's End-A Roman Story Leila Rasheed
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
	-organise paragraphs around a theme
	-to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion
	-to use fronted adverbials
	-proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
	-extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (if, because, although)
	-to infer a character's thoughts and feelings
	-to understand the difference in tenses and use this correctly
	Key Questions:

Spring 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:

Gran	nmar_	 See Handwriting programme
	1. Adverbial phrases of place, time	
	and manner	
	2. Prepositional phrases	
	3. Demonstrative pronouns	
<u>Pun</u>	<u>ctuation</u>	
	Re-cap apostrophe for contraction.	
	2. Re-cap apostrophe for	
	singular possession.	
	Apostropho for plural	
	3. Apostrophe for plural possession	
	possession	
<u>Tens</u>	se (to be taught throughout the	
<u>year</u>		
	Use of the present perfect form of	
	verbs instead of the simple past.	
	Use of the progressive form of	
	verbs in the present and past tense	
	to mark actions in progress.	

Year 4	Spring 2 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Fables
teaching	
knowledge,	Text: Aesop's Fables
understanding and application	
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
	-organise paragraphs around a theme
	-to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion
	-to use fronted adverbials
	-proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
	-extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (if, because, although)
	Key Questions:

Spring 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	Grammar 1. Expressing time, place and manner using adverbial and prepositional phrases.	See spelling programme	See handwriting programme
	Punctuation Re-cap inverted commas and other punctuation used to indicate direct speech. Tense (to be taught throughout the vear): Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.		

Year 4	Summer 1-WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text type: Non-Fiction Texts/Poetry Text: Cultural poems/Presents from my Aunt in Pakistan Key objectives/To assess: -to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar organise paragraphs around a theme -to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion -to use fronted adverbials -proofread for spelling and punctuation errors -extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (if, because, although) -read their own writing aloud to a group of or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear Key Questions:

Summer 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	Consolidate and fill in gaps in learning from Autumn and Spring term. Grammar: Applying a range of personal and demonstrative pronouns to aid cohesion across writing. Punctuation: Introduce colons for extra detail not just in list format.	See spellings programme	See Handwriting programme
	1. Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. 2. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress		

Year 4	Summer 2-WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text: Malamander Thomas Taylor Key objectives/To assess: -to discuss writing similar to that they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar -organise paragraphs around a theme -to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion -to use fronted adverbials -in narratives, create settings, characters and plot -proofread for spelling and punctuation errors -extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (if, because, although) Key Ouestions:

Summer 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	Consolidate and fill in gaps in learning from Autumn and Spring term. Grammar:	See Spellings Programme	See Handwriting Programme
	 Children to be applying a range of sentence openers by using fronted adverbials, adverbial phrases and prepositional phrases. Children to have good knowledge of both co- ordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Punctuation: Children to be secure in applying the correct punctuation for direct speech. Children to be secure in applying commas after fronted adverbials. Children to demarcate main and subordinate clause using commas. 		
	Tenses (to be taught throughout the year): Refer to Summer 1		

English Year 5 - Subject objectives - knowledge, understanding and opportunity to apply

Year 5	YEAR 5 READING		
Key Objectives	Child as a reader	Comprehension	
teaching		(Retrieval)	
knowledge,	-Gives developed detail in discussion about a range of texts, including	-Retrieves key details and some quotations from the text to	
understanding	personal opinion	demonstrate understanding of key details/information in a text	
and application	-Explains different reasons for reading including for enjoyment	-Identify explicit details from the text, showing exactly where in the	
	-Perseveres with challenging texts	text they found the information	
	-Can read and discuss the construction and meaning of different types	-Is able to skim whole texts to answer recall questions	
	of poetry	-Is able to scan whole texts to answer recall questions	
	-Can compare and evaluate different texts against their intended	-Can identify the text type according to key features	
	purpose	-Recognises common themes/styles in texts written by the same author	
		-Comments on the impact of organisational and presentational features of a text	
	Word reading and decoding	Comprehension (Deduction and Inference)	
	-Reads with fluency and stamina -Can use a range of strategies to decode unfamiliar words without impacting on overall fluency -Can read and understand the meaning of words with prefixes from the Year 5/6 curriculum -Can read and understand the meaning of words with suffixes from the Year 5/6 curriculum -Explains how punctuation and sentences construction is used to enhance meaning -Uses knowledge of vocabulary and context to give meaning to new language	-Gives feasible, reasoned predictions based on evidence -Explains isolated events from a text, in the context of the whole narrative -Can summarise the main points from a whole text -Can prove or disprove simple statements about a character by finding evidence in a text -Begins to use evidence from description, dialogue and action to support their ideas -Can empathise with a character's motives and behaviours	

Year 5	YEAR 5 RI	EADING
Key Objectives teaching	Comprehension (Language & Context)	Comprehension (Responding to text)
knowledge, understanding and application	-Explains clearly how vocabulary choices affect meaning in a range of text types -Recognises a range of descriptive devices including figurative language -Comments upon language choices/structures of different authors (particularly in poetry) -Confidently uses new language from their own reading experiences in their written and spoken work -Explains the use of sentence structures according to desired effect on the reader	-Explains the inclusion of different sections of a text i.e. tables in non-fiction, flashbacks in narrative etc -Selects information from across a text to explain or illustrate their ideas -Compares the behaviour and feelings of different characters in a text
	Comprehension (Themes & Conventions)	Oracy and Reading
	-Identifies key themes and styles in books and extracts by a range of authors -Can explain the importance of cultural or historical settings on how a text is composed	-Makes links between own reading experiences and that of others -Constructs detailed responses about what they have read, demonstrating deep understanding and maturity as a reader -Probes texts deeply through their own questioning and evaluation -Confidently presents texts aloud to a range of audiences -Uses information from the text to direct their presentation of it to others
Schemes/ resources to support the learning	-Guided reading packs -KS2 question stems -Progression of reading ladder -Progression of reading activity ideas -Guided Reading question types	

Year 5	Autumn 1 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Non-Chronological Report
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: Incredible Journeys
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
	-to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
	-select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	-use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader for example headings, bullet points
	-use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	Key Questions:

	Autumn 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
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<u>Grammar</u>		To use fluent joined up
 Re-cap determiners 	See Spelling Programme	handwriting for all writing
2. Re-cap articles		except where other special
3. Re -cap fronted adverbials		forms are required.
Expanded noun phrases for		
precision and concision.		
5. Recap identifying main and		
subordinate clauses.		
Relative clauses using the relative pronouns of: who,		
whose and that.		
whose and that.		
<u>Punctuation</u>		
Re-cap use of capital letters, full		
stops, exclamation point and		
question mark.		
2. Re-cap commas after fronted		
adverbials.		
3. Commas to demarcate		
subordinate (relative) and		
main clause.		
4. Parenthesis using brackets,		
commas and dashes.		
5. Colon in a list format		
3. Color in a list format		
Tense (to be taught throughout the		
<u>year):</u>		
 Use the present perfect and 		
past perfect tense to mark		
relationships of time and		
cause. 2. Use of the progressive form		
of verbs in the present and		
past tense to mark actions		
in progress.		
p. 25. 200.		

Year 5	Autumn 2 WRITING
Key Objectives	Text type: Diary Entry
teaching knowledge, understanding	Text: Anglo-Saxon Boy
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
	-to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
	-select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	-use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader for example headings, bullet points
	-use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	-consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read
	-identify the structural features of a diary entry by looking at a wide range of diary entries.
	-identify the language features of a diary entry e.g. first person, metaphors, similes and rhetorical questions etc.
	Key Questions:

Autumn 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:

	0	Community III	Tanas Garantini I
	Grammar	See spellings	To use fluent joined up
	Relative clauses using the	programme	handwriting for all writing except
	relative pronouns of:		where other special forms are
	which, where, when and		required.
	whom.		
	2. Parenthesis using brackets,		
	commas and dashes.		
	3. Adverbial phrases of place,		
	time and manner.		
	4. Prepositional phrases		
	5. Modal verbs		
	<u>Punctuation</u>		
	 Commas to clarify meaning 		
	or avoid ambiguity.		
	Commas to demarcate		
	subordinate (relative) and		
	main clause.		
	3. Brackets to indicate		
	parenthesis.		
	4. Pair of dashes to indicate		
	parenthesis.		
	5. Commas to indicate		
	parenthesis.		
	6. Inverted commas to		
	indicate direct speech.		
	Tense (to be taught throughout		
	the year):		
	Use the present perfect and past perfect tense		
	to mark relationships of		
	time and cause.		
	2. Use of the progressive		
	form of verbs in the		
	present and past tense		
	to mark actions in		
	progress.		
Planning			
support/			
resources			

Year 5	Spring 1 WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text type: Narrative Text: The Star of Ishta (Jasbinder Bilan) Key objectives/To assess: -to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own -to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary -select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning -use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs -consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read -in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action Key Questions:

Spring 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:

me

Year 5	Spring 2 WRITING
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Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application **Text type:** Persuasive Letter

Text: Monstrology

Key objectives/To assess:

- --to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
- -to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
- -select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
- -use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- -consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read
- -to identify relevant persuasive techniques for the task given
- -to identify the features of a letter

Key Questions:

Spring 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	1. Children to be applying a range of subordinate clauses- by using relative clauses and parenthesis. 2. Modal verbs and adverbs of possibility 3. Re-cap possessive and demonstrative pronouns. 4. Expand knowledge of coordinating conjunctions 5. Expand knowledge of Subordinating conjunctions. 6. Review personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns Punctuation: 1. Hyphens 2. Children to be applying a range of brackets, dashes	See Spellings programme	See Handwriting programme

	and commas to indicate parenthesis.	
	Tense (to be taught throughout the	
	year):	
	 Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and 	
	 cause. Use of the progressive form of 	
	verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.	

Year 5	Summer 1-WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text type: Newspaper Report Text: Kensuke's Kingdom Michael Murpurgo Key objectives/To assess: -to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own -to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary -select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning -use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader for example headings, bullet points -use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs -to identify the language features that are to be used within a newspaper report Key Questions:

Summer 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
	Consolidate and fill in gaps in learning from Autumn and Spring term. Grammar: 1. Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes. 2. Adverbial phrases of place, time and manner 3. Expand knowledge of co-ordinating conjunctions 4. Expand knowledge of subordinating conjunctions. Pronouns 5. Re-cap statements, exclamations and commands. Punctuation: 1. Colons in list formation and to	See spelling programme	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
	express more detail. 2. Re-cap inverted commas and other punctuation for direct speech. 3. Re-cap punctuating exclamation points and question marks. Tenses: 1. Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. 2. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.		

Year 5	Summer 2-WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text type: Newspaper Report Text: Kensuke's Kingdom Michael Murpurgo Key objectives/To assess: -to identify the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own -to note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary -select the appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning -use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader for example headings, bullet points -use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs -to identify the language features that are to be used within a newspaper report Key Ouestions:

Summer 2	G&P:	Spellings	Handwriting:
Summer 2	Jar.	Spennigs -	manawitting.

Consolidate and fill in gaps in		To use fluent joined up
learning from Autumn and	See spellings programme	handwriting for all writing
Spring term.		except where other special
<u>Grammar:</u>		forms are required.
1. Children to have a broader range		
of sentence openers by using		
fronted adverbials, adverbial		
phrases and prepositional phrases.		
2. Children to have a broader and		
deeper knowledge of co-ordinating		
and subordinating conjunctions.		
3. Children to be applying a range		
of relative pronouns across		
writing.		
4. Children to be applying a range		
of parentheses across writing.		
5.Children to be applying modal		
Verbs		
and adverbs of possibility across		
writing.		
Punctuation:		
1. Children to be secure in applying		
the correct punctuation for direct		
speech.		
2. Children should be applying		
commas for a range of purposes: to		
indicate parenthesis, after a fronted		
adverbial, to demarcate main and		
subordinate clauses and to clarify		
meaning.		
Tenses:		
1. Use the present perfect and past		
perfect tense to mark relationships		
of time and cause.		
2. Use of the progressive form of		
verbs in the present and past tense		
to mark actions in progress.		

English Year 6 - Subject objectives - knowledge, understanding and opportunity to apply

Year 6	YEAR 6 READING				
Key Objectives teaching	Word reading and decoding	Comprehension			
knowledge, understanding and application	-Can use appropriate decoding strategies fluently and accurately -Can predict -Can skim and scan -Can summarise -Can construct visual images -Can compare, contrast and evaluate different textsCan identify question type -Can persevere with challenging texts to read with fluency, understanding and expression Comprehension (Deduction and Inference) -Can search for simple clues within the text to support 'Reading between the lines' -Can make developed inferences drawing on evidence from the text and wider personal experience -Can use clues from action, dialogue and description to interpret meaning -Can prove or disprove a statement about character or setting by finding evidence in the text -Can explain and justify inferences, providing evidence from the text to support reasoning -Can make developed predictions that are securely rooted in the text -Can empathise with different characters' points of view	-Can understand the meaning of vocabulary in context -Can accurately and selectively summarise main ideas, events, characters and information from fiction -Can accurately and selectively summarise main ideas, events and information from non-fiction -Can provide developed explanations for key information, events, character actions and motivations -Can retrieve key details and quotations to demonstrate understanding of character, events and informationCan identify language, structural and presentational features used in texts -Can identify the use of different sentence types in the text -Can provide straightforward explanations for the purpose of the language, structure and presentation of texts -Can make accurate and appropriate comparison within texts -Can justify their opinions of texts -Can correctly distinguish between statements of fact and opinion			

Year 6	YEAR 6 READING			
Key	Comprehension (Language & Context) Comprehension			
		(Themes & Conventions)		

Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	-Can identify a range of figurative language e.g. metaphor, simile, alliteration, idioms, euphemism, personification etc -Can comment upon the use and effect of the author's language on the reader -Can explain the effect of figurative language upon the reader -Can understand and recognise different forms of poetry	-Can identify the features, themes and conventions of a range of texts (fiction) -Can identify the features, themes and conventions of a range of texts (non-fiction) -Can find and discuss evidence of themes and conventions in different genres and forms of text -Can identify and comment on the grammatical features of text -Can identify and comment on the presentational features of text -Can use text format and text features accurately to determine text type
Schemes/	-Guided reading packs	
resources to	-KS2 question stems	
support the	-Progression of reading ladder	
learning	-Progression of reading activity ideas	
	-Guided Reading question types	

Year 6	Autumn 1+2 WRITING
Key Objectives,	Text type: Non-Chronological Report
teaching	
knowledge, key questions and	Text: War Game (Michael Foreman)
assessment	Key objectives/To assess:
	-identifying the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
	-using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (for example, headings, bullet points, underlining)
	-noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
	-using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information consistently
	-recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
	-write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a
	diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing)
	-select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)
	Key Questions:
	-What are the purpose of recruitment posters?
	-Why is Will regretting his idea about war being an adventure?
	-What are the conditions of trench warfare for a soldier?
	-What is the purpose of a newspaper report?
	-How effective are diary entries in understanding more about a soldier's life?

	Autumn 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
		 Re-cap determiners Re-cap articles Re-cap sentence starters which indicate time, place and manner Fronted adverbials Adverbial phrases Prepositional phrases Re-cap Identifying main and subordinate clauses Re-cap Parenthesis using brackets, commas and dashes Re-cap commas after fronted adverbials Re-cap Commas to demarcate subordinate and main clauses Re-cap pairs of brackets, commas and dashes for parenthesis Single dash Hyphens Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark relationships of time and cause. 	 Recap- year 5 spellings Homophones - words that are confused Words ending in - able and -ible Statutory list: available cemetery convenience environment foreign hindrance immediately temperature thorough attached 	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
Planning support/ resources	-Year 6 TAF to assess -Oxford owl year 6 spelling lists -PenPals handwriting scheme -Grammarsauras -Classroom secrets-Spag	s		

	Autumn 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
		 Relative clauses using the relative pronouns of: who, whose, that, which, where, when and whom. Re-cap modal verbs and adverbs of possibility. Differentiating between formal and informal writing and choosing the appropriate register. Identifying subject, object and verb in a sentence. Use of the passive voice. Re-cap co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Punctuation Re-cap commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. Commas to demarcate subordinate (relative) and main clause. Use of colon in a list and to show examples or more detail. Use of semi -colon in a complex list and to separate two main clauses. Hyphens Tense (to be taught throughout the year): Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use of formal and informal tense. 	1. Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer 2. Double consonants 3. Continuing words ending in -ible and ibly 4. Words containing the letter string ough 5. Statutory list: equip equipped equipment criticise critic immediate ancient category	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
Planning support/ resources	-Year 6 TAF to assess -Oxford owl year 6 spelling lists -PenPals handwriting scheme -Grammarsauras -Classroom secrets-Spag			

Year 6	Spring 1+2 WRITING
Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Text type: Narrative Text: No Ballet Shoes in Syria by Catherine Bruton Key objectives/To assess: -identifying the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own -consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performeddescribe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action -using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) -ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing Key Ouestions: -What state of emotions does Aya go through as her family travels to the UK without their father? -What is the impact of the flashbacks throughout the text? -What is the relationship like between her and Miss Helena? -What change would you like to see for Aya?

	Spring 1	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:
		 Applying a range of sentence openers, that indicate place, time and manner Use of the passive voice Expand knowledge of coordinating conjunctions Expand knowledge of Subordinating conjunctions. Re-cap possessive and demonstrative pronouns. Re-cap sentences, commands and exclamation points. Bullet points Ellipsis Re-cap inverted commas- including a comma before direct speech, capital letter at the beginning of direct speech and punctuation within inverted commas.4. Re-cap use of apostrophes: contraction, singular and plural possession. Tense (to be taught throughout the year): Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark relationships of time and cause. 	1. Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt — ious 2. Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ 3. Homophones — words that are confused 4. Statutory list: correspond awkward achieve embarrass profession sacrifice harass aggressive definite queue	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
Planning support/ resources	Order books from PDO Peat Book 1 &2 and n Purple Mash Spelling			

Spring 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:

Gramma	ır	1.	Words with silent	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Punctu 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Modal verbs and adverbs of possibility Subjunctive form-link to modal verbs Use of the passive voice Expanding choice of sentence openers that indicate time, place and manner. Children to be applying a range of subordinate clausesbeginning, middle and end of a sentence. Expand knowledge of coordinating conjunctions and knowledge of Subordinating conjunctions.	2. 3. 4. 5. nui sec cor cor	letters Words ending in - ent, -ence, ency	writing except where other special forms are required.

	cause.	
	 Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark 	
	• Use the present progressive	
	and past progressive tense	
	to mark	
	relationships of time and cause.	
	relationships of time and cause.	
L		

Planning	Order books from PDC for wider reading Alan Peat Book
support/	1 &2
resources	Purple Mash Spelling Scheme

Year 6	Summer 1-WRITING
Key Objectives teaching	Text type: Narrative
knowledge, understanding	Text: 1001 Arabian Nights
and application	Key objectives/To assess:
	-identifying the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
	-consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.
	-describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action
	-using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms)
	-ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
	Key Questions:
	-What do you think is important about the rose?
	-Who do you think the villain or hero could be?
	-Who do you think is nicer-Aladdin or the Magician?
	If you were Aladdin, what guestions would you have for the Magician?

		Grammar: Revise all KS2 grammar in preparation for end of key stage assessment. Punctuation: Revise all KS2 grammar in preparation for end of key stage assessment. Tenses Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark relationships of time and cause.	Abstract noun Use of the hyphen Double consonants Statutory list: Parliament programme privilege explanation disastrous exaggerate frequently necessary appreciate opportunity	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
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Year 6	Summer 2-WRITING
Year 6 Key Objectives teaching knowledge, understanding and application	Summer 2-WRITING Text type: Informal letter Text: Dead Man's Cove (Lauren St John) Key objectives/To assess: -identifying the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own -consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performedconscious control over the level of formality and manipulate grammar when doing this -using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns,
	synonyms) -ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing Key Ouestions: -Do you think Laura will safe with Uncle Calvin? -Is there something Uncle Calvin is hiding? -Why do you think Tariq is treated badly by the Mukhtar's? -Why does Mr Mukhtar not want Laura to be friends with Tariq?

	Year 7 Transition units				
	Summer 2	G&P:	Spellings:	Handwriting:	

	Grammar: Year 7 transition units. Punctuation: Year 7 transition units. Tenses: Use the present perfect and past perfect tense to mark relationships of time and cause. Use the present progressive and past progressive tense to mark relationships of time and cause.	Words ending in ly Words ending in -ant Statutory list: vegetable symbol sincerely pronunciation interfere committee apparent desperate curiosity persuade	To use fluent joined up handwriting for all writing except where other special forms are required.
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