			Receptio	n		
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Text	Owl Babies by Martin Waddel and Patrick Benson Talk for Writing Text: Baby Mouse Non-Fiction - About our bodies	Autumn 2 Talk for Writing Text: Little Jack Non-Fiction -Diwali and Christmas Stickman by Julia Donaldson Non-Fiction -Polar animals	Spring 1 Whatever Next! Whatever Next! by Jill Murphy Non-Fiction -Space book Space Dad The Three Little Pigs retold by Susanna Davidson	Talk for Writing Text: A Duck called Maisy Non-Fiction - Transport Mad about Trucks and Diggers (link to ambulance/fire) Little Red Hen	The Enormous Turnip Non-Fiction - Growing up/healthy eating Oliver's Vegetables Vivian French AND Alison Bartlett Chapatti Moon by Pippa Goodhart and Lizzie Finlay Non-Fiction -How cooking has changed, houses from the past.	The Rainbow Fish by Marcus Pfister Non-Fiction - Under the Sea On the Way Home by Jill Murphy Non-Fiction - Holidays Off to the Beach

Children learn to:

- Build their enjoyment of books through exposure to more stories and non-fiction.
- Join in with repeated refrains and anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. (ELG)
- Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. (ELG)
- Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences. (ELG)
- Use and understand recently used vocabulary. (ELG)
- Begin to form lower-case and capital letters correctly. (ELG)

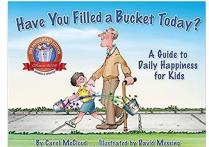
Children learn to:

- Predict what might happen next in a book or how the story may end. (ELG)
- Re-tell familiar stories and learn key vocabulary. (ELG)
- Understand story structure (beginning, middle and end).
- Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.
- Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. (ELG)
- Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.

Children learn to:

- Describe main story settings, events and principal characters.
- Read some letter groups that represent one sound.
- Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. (ELG)
- Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
- Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. (ELG)
- Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.

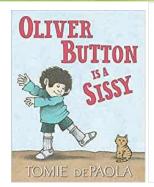




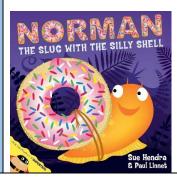


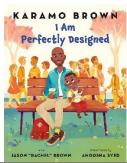


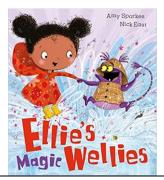


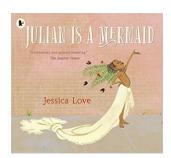














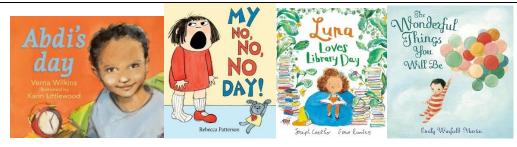


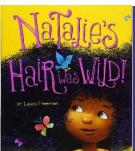


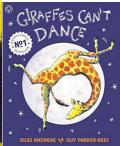
			Year 1			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	THE CAT IN THE HAT O Dr. Seuss	Rabbit on the Run Mark Case Leave Pagins	We're Going on a Bear Hunt	HANDA'S SURPRISE THE RESE	JACK OUT HOUSE STATE STATE	Instructions: Planting a seed
	The Cat in the Hat by Dr. Seuss	Rabbit on the Run! by Alex Lane and Laura Hughes	We're Going on a Bear Hunt by Michael Rosen and	Handa's Surprise <i>by</i> <i>Eileen Browne</i>	Jack and the Flum Flum Tree by Julia Donaldson	San Suntake Sunte
Core Text	I Will Get You! by Alex Lane and Elle Daly	The King and His Alton Rower Toxon The King and his	GRUFFALO GRUFFALO The Gruffalo by	RUBYS WORK/	Journey by Aaron Becker	Somebody Swallowed Stanley by Sarah Roberts
	Black history Month celebration	Wish by Alison Hawes and Kate Slater Right For Me Right for me by Gill Munton and Illaria Falasori	The Gruffalo by Julia Donaldson TUE SDAY Tuesday by David Wiesner	Ruby's Worry <i>by</i> Kes Gray and Jim Field	whale by David Lucas	The Proudest Blue by Ibtihaj Muhammad and S.K. Ali
	Sentence work: Basic skills through Cat in the Hat:	Traditional Tale: Retell story a story.	Story Innovation: We're going on a hunt!	Innovated narrative: Jack and the Flum Flum Tree	Leaflet: What creatures will you find in the ocean?	Instructions: Planting a seed Information: Plastic Doesn't
Writing Outcome	rhyming sentences (with phonics focus) Traditional Tale: Retell a story	Description: Wanted poster for Goldilocks Whole School Assessment Piece	Description: Wanted poster for the Grizzalo Recount: What could Emma-Jane see from the sky? Narrative retelling Handa's Surprise	News reports: Why are animals having to leave their homes? Whole School Assessment Piece	Basic skills: Using images from Journey Innovating a narrative: I found a sea creature Persuasive letter: You must not turn the whale into fish pie!	Belong in the Sea! Diary Entry: From the point of view of Asiya. Whole School Assessment Piece

Grammar and Punctuation	through writing	 separation of words with spaces to combine words to make sentences, including using 'and' 	 separation of words with spaces to combine words to make sentences, including using 'and' sentence demarcation (.!?) 	sequencing sentences to form short narratives using conjunctions to join sentences. sentence demarcation (.!?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I'	sequencing sentences to form short narratives sentence demarcation (.!?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I'	 un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/a dverbs using conjunctions to join sentences. applying Year 1 grammar expectations consistently 	applying Year 1 grammar expectations consistently
Key	Taught discretely	- spelling words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spelling of the same sound - using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l' - using the prefix un spelling the days of the week - regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es)					

	Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 1
Phonic and	words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught
Whole Word	common exception words
Spelling	the days of the week
	name the letters of the alphabet in order
	using letter names to distinguish between alternative spelling of the same sound
Other Word	using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker
Building	for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
Spelling	using the prefix un—
	using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words
	apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and
	common exception words taught so far.
Handwriting	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' and to practise these
Planning Writing	saying out loud what they are going to write about
	composing a sentence orally before writing it
Drafting Writing	sequencing sentences to form short narratives
	re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
Editing Writing	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
Performing	read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher
Writing	starting to develop an understanding of the text through drama
Vocabulary	leaving spaces between words
	joining words and joining clauses using "and"
Grammar	regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es)
	verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er)
	un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs
	to combine words to make sentences, including using 'and'
	sequencing sentences to form short narratives
	separation of words with spaces
	sentence demarcation (.!?)
	capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')
Punctuation	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 'l'
Grammatical Terminology	 letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark
reminology	IIIaik



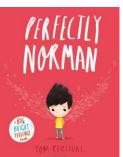


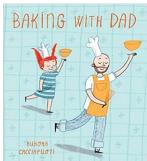


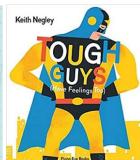


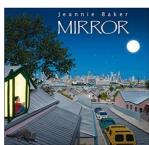








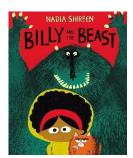




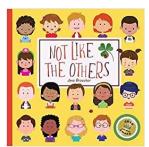
			Year 2			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	The Princess and the Pea by Hans Christian Andersen	The Owl and the Pussycat by Edward Lear Poetry Performance	The Great Fire of London by Emma Adams and James Weston Lewis	The Extraordinary Gardener by Sam Boughton	GORILLA Gorilla by Suzi Eszterhas	things I can Jo to help my world 10 Things I can do to help my world by Melanie Walsh
Core Text	The Princess and the Pea by Rachel Isadora The Frog Prince by Pippa Goodhart Black history Month celebration	Dave and the Tooth Fairy by Verna Wilkins The King Who Banned the Dark, by Emily Haworth Booth	London Calls! by Gabby Dawnay The Lost Property Office by Emily Rand	Narrative-The Key	Snail and the Whale by Julia Donaldson	The Journey by Francesca Sanna Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann
Writing outcomes	Retell a narrative: Princess and the Pea story. Innovate a traditional tale. The princess and the frog.	Poetry: Write a narrative based on the poem. Narrative: Story about losing tooth. Persuasive letter: A letter to the king. Whole School Assessment Piece	Diary entry: The Great Fire of London diary from the point of view of Thomas Farriner Persuasive: Advert to invite tourist to visit London. Description: The items in the Lost Property Office.	Letter: A recount from Sam's point of view. Retell a narrative: Innovate a story about a magi key. Whole School Assessment Piece	Persuasive Letter: Ask to become Dr Stone's assistant. Information text: Gorillas Letter: Thank you letter to the Zookeeper	Non-fiction report: Climate change. Non-fiction report: Science project Innovate a story: A journey across the world Whole School Assessment Piece

Key Grammar and Punctuation	through writing	subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) (Retell a narrative)	subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) (Innovate a traditional tale.) commas in lists (Newspaper article)	subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) (Diary Entry) the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form (Diary Entry) commas in lists (Persuasion)	sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command (Retell a narrative)	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) (Information text) applying Year 2 grammar expectations consistently (All writing)	applying Year grammar expectations consistently (All writing)
	Taught discretely	 sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form learning to spell more words with contracted forms learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly 					

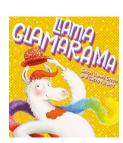
	Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 2
Phonic and Whole Word Spelling	 segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known,
word Spennig	and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones
	learning to spell common exception words
	distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
Other Word Building	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular)
Spelling	learning to spell more words with contracted forms
	add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
	apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs,
	common exception words and punctuation taught so far.
Handwriting	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
	use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters
Planning Writing	planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
Drafting Writing	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
	encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
Editing Writing	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
	proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Performing Writing	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
Vocabulary	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
Grammar	sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
	the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
	subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)
	some features of written Standard English
	suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness)
	sentence demarcation (. ? !)
	• commas in lists
Demost C	apostrophes for omission & singular possession
Punctuation	learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, avalage at the process of the line and appearance for sentences of the sentences of
	exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and
Grammatical	the possessive (singular) noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb,
Terminology	 noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma
reminiology	sums, auvent tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

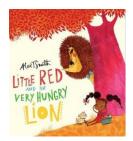








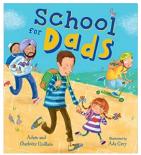
















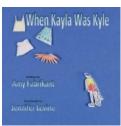
				Year 3			
		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Supertato by Sue Hendra & Paul Lindra	The Magic Finger by Roald Dahl	The Tinder Box by Russell Punter	The Worst Witch by Jill Murphy	Molly Rogers Pirate Girl by Cornelia Funke	Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl
SEX LEGISLATION	WRIING IEXIS	Black history Month celebration			Hot Like Fire by Valerie Bloom	Greta and the Giants by Zoe Tucker	
	WRITING OUTCOMES	Narrative: Write a story about Supertato at White Hill stores. Innovated Supertato Story: Supertato comes to Duncombe.	Letter: A letter from Mr Gregg to a friend to recount the strange events of the day. Narrative: An innovated Magic Finger story where a character is punished for not caring about the environment. Whole School Assessment Piece	Narrative: Children write an opening to their own story using dialogue.	Diary entry: Diary entry of Mildred's first month at her new school. Innovated Narrative: Mildred saves the day! Poetry Performance. Whole School Assessment Piece	Narrative: Children write their own pirate adventure. Information: An information text on climate change.	Description: Character description of one of the farmers from Fantastic Mr Fox. Letter: A persuasive letter to Mr Fox to persuade him to stop stealing from the farmers. Whole School Assessment Piece
Key Grammar and Punctuation	through writing	choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition (Innovated Supertato Story) use commas in a list (Innovated Supertato Story)	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. inverted commas) (Narrative)	use a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although use commas after fronted adverbials using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)	using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place) (Innovated Narrative)	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. inverted commas) (Narrative) in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) (Information)	applying Year 3 grammar expectations consistently (All writing)

Taught discretely

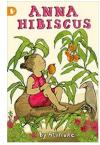
- -word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble).
- -using the present perfect forms of verbs.
- -indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns.
- -form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-).
- -use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'.

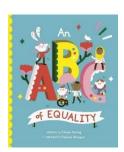
	Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 3
Phonic and	spell further homophones
Whole Word Spelling	spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
Other Word Building	 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular
Spelling	plurals use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
Handwriting	 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
Planning Writing	 discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures
Drafting Writing	 organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)
Editing Writing	 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 proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
Performing Writing	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
Vocabulary	 extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)
Grammar	 using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)
Punctuation	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)
Grammatical Terminology	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

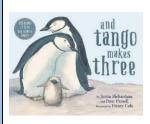


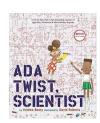


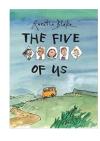
















			Year 4			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Text and Genre	The Ironman by Ted Hughes Act Hughes Act Hughes Act Hughes Act Hughes Act Hughes	Non-fiction: Africa michael Non-fiction: Africa Non-fiction: Africa	James and the Giant Peach by Roald Dahl	The Lorax by Dr Seuss	Greek Myths retold by Marcia Williams FutureZone: Writing Through	
	Black history Month celebration	The Butterfly Lion by Michael Morpurgo			Art	
Writing Outcome	Narrative: Opening to a story. Children use devices from The Iron Man to create suspense in the opening to a story.	Information: Information leaflet on an African country. Description: Narrative piece based on 'The Butterfly Lion' Whole School Assessment Piece	Diary Entry: From the perspective of James. Dialogue: Children show characterisation through dialogue between James and other characters.	Description: Land of the Lorax Persuasive email: Write to the Once-ler to persuade him to stop polluting the land. Letter to the Earth. Whole School Assessment Piece	Narrative: Retelling of a Greek myth. Narrative: Innovating the opening of a Greek myth. Performance Poetry	Creative Writing Non- chronological report: The impact of the Roman Empire on Britain. Whole School Assessment Piece
Key Grammar and Punctuation Through writing	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although (Narrative)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although (Information) using fronted adverbials with commas (Description) choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition (Description)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although (Diary Entry) using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) (Dialogue)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although (Persuasive letter)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although (Narrative) extended noun phrases, including with prepositions (Narrative) using paragraphs to organise writing (Narrative)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although (Suspense writing) using paragraphs to organise writing (All writing)

Taught

-standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done, you were vs you was) -use 'a' and 'an' correctly

-difference between plural and possessive -s

-use paragraphs to organise writing

Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 4

Phonic and Whole Word Spelling Other Word

- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
- Building Spelling
- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals
- use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary

Transcription

- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
- 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

Planning Writing

- discussing and recording ideas
- composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures

Drafting Writing Editing

Writing

- organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
 in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices
- 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 insentences
- proofread for spelling and punctuation errors

Performing Writing Vocabulary

- read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition

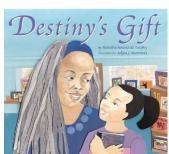
Grammar

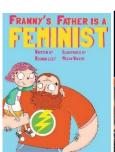
- using fronted adverbials
- difference between plural and possessive -s
- Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)
- extended noun phrases, including with prepositions
- appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion

Punctuation

- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)
- Grammatical Terminology determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

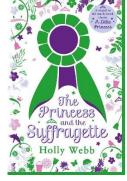


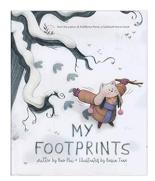


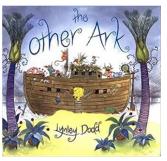


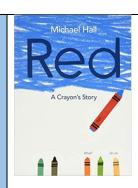




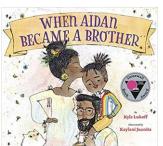






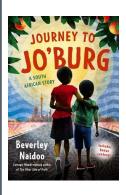






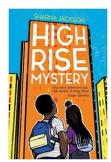
				Year 5			
		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Text		Kensuke's Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo Black history Month celebration	The Highwayman by Alfred Noyes Non-fiction: Earth and Space	There's a Boy in the Girls Bathroom! Bathroom! by Louis Sachar	The London Eye Mystery by Siobhan Dowd	Holes by Louis Sachar	WHAT A WASTE What a Waste! by Jess French NEIL GAIMAN Coraline Coraline Physical Gaiman
Writing Outcome		Recount: Log book entry from Michael's perspective. Poetry: The sea.	Retell: Highwayman narrative/setting description. Monologue: Internal monologue from the point of view of Beth. Report: Explanation of Earth and space science topic (do through English) Whole School Assessment Piece	E-mail: E-mail from Jeff to Bradley discussing events that have happened at school. Typed Play script: Bradley going on a trip	Persuasive: Advert for the London Eye. Done after trip and through Geography lessons- link with 'We love London' unit. Letter: from Dad to friend describing Aunt Gloria's pending visit. Whole School Assessment Piece .	Newspaper article: Stanley getting arrested. Narrative: About a boy who got arrested for a crime he didn't commit.	Report (group writing and presentation): Renewable energy, where our waste goes, water waste or food waste. Narrative: Children write their own story of an ignored child entering another world. Whole School Assessment Piece
Key Grammar and Punctuation	Through writing	use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (Log entry) using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. (Newspaper report)	 using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (Bess's monologue) bullet points, headings and underlining correctly (Report on Earth and Space) 	use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (Diary Entry)	use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (Narrative) using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (Advert for the London Eye)	use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (Diary Entry) using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that (Diary Entry)	bullet points, headings and underlining correctly (Report on renewable energy) using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (Suspense writing)
	Taught discretely	-converting nouns	ashes or commas to or adjectives into v clarify meaning or a	erbs		1	

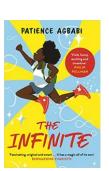
	Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 5
Phonic and Whole Word	 spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
Spelling	 use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1
Other Word	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
Building	use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
Spelling	use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Transcription	
Handwriting	 choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
	choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task
Planning Writing	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
Drafting Writing	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
viiling	• in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character
	and advance the action
	précising longer passages
	using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs with an arrangiantianal and proportional devices to attractive text and to suide the reader.
Editing	 using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
Writing	proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
Willing	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
	proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
Performing	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is
Writing	clear.
Vocabulary	use a thesaurus
	using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
0	using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
Grammar	 using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted)
	relative pronoun
	converting nouns or adjectives into verbs
	verb prefixes
	devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number
Punctuation	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
	using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
Grammatical	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity
Terminology	





















Year	6						
		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Text		Animation: Monkey Symphony Symphony Black history Month celebration	Non-fiction: Australia	STREET CHILD Street Child by Berlie Doherty	Wolf Brother by Michelle Paver	Wolf Brother Michelle Paver Wolf Brother by Michelle Paver	The GIRL of INK STARS The Girl of Ink & Stars by Kiran Millward Hargreaves
Writing Outcome		Year 6 Statement Lessons Narrative: Flashback to piano school from the point of view of the cleaner.	Brochure: Advertising Australia to tourists. (In topic Lessons) Diary entry: Darwin's journey around the world and what he discovers. Poetry: FutureZone Poetry Competition Whole School Assessment Piece	Persuasive letter: Letter to Mr. Spink to stop the family getting evicted. Diary entry: Written about the day the family were evicted. Non- chronological report: Victorian Workhouses	Diary entry: Following the death of a character. Recount: Describing the fight scene between Torak and Hord. Whole School Assessment Piece	Narrative: Quest story in the style of Wolf Brother based in the Neolithic era. Report: Crime and Punishment in Tudor times	Narrative: Retell the story of Arinta and the Fire Monster, adding extra detail. Letter: Write a persuasive letter to the governor to change his undemocratic policies. Whole School Assessment Piece
Hey Grammar and Punctuation	Through writing	Using verb tenses correctly and consistently throughout their writing (Diary Entry) Using inverted commas accurately (Dialogue)	using a range of devices to build cohesion (Flashback) using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (Australia brochure)	using colons, semi-colons and dashes to mark independent clauses (Non-chronological report)	• using colons, semi-colons and dashes to mark independent clauses (Fight Recount and narrative)	using a range of devices to build cohesion (Report) Using verb tenses correctly and consistently throughout their writing (Narrative)	Using KS2 punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity (All pieces)
		-using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis -using colons, semi-colons and dashes to mark independent clauses -using hyphens to avoid ambiguity -using a range of devices to build cohesion -Using inverted commas accurately -using grammatical structures appropriate to the written task Essential Skills and Knowledge (National Curriculum) Year 6 spell some words with 'silent' letters					
Whole Spel		continue to disuse knowledge	tinguish between homophone e of morphology and etymologe ecifically, as listed in Append	gy in spelling and u			e words needs

Other Word	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them				
Building	use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words				
Spelling	use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary				
Transcription					
Handwriting	• choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters				
	choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task				
DI					
Planning	noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary				
Writing Drafting	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance				
Writing	meaning				
willing	 in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and 				
	advance the action				
	précising longer passages				
	 using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs 				
	 using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader 				
Editing	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing				
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				
	proofread for spelling and punctuation errors				
Performing	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.				
Writing					
Vocabulary	use a thesaurus				
	using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely				
	using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility				
Grammar	recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive				
	forms				
	using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence				
	using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause				
	differences in informal and formal language				
	synonyms & Antonyms				
	further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials				
Dumotrostia	• use of ellipsis				
Punctuation	using hyphens to avoid ambiguity				
	using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses				
	using a colon to introduce a list				
Oramonatical	punctuating bullet points consistently				
Grammatical	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points				
Terminology					

