Year 1					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Super Duper You by Sophy Henn SUPER Super Duper You by Sophy Henn	Little Red Hen – Ladybird First favourite tales * FIRST FAVOURITE TALES * The Little Red Hen Illustrated by UR Flahan Illustrated by UR Flahan	On the Way Home by Jill Murphy On the Way Home Jill Murphy	Traction Man by Mini Grey	Three Little Pigs – Traditional Tale A LANYBIRG TRAY-RIADING ROOK WILL-LOVED TALES: The Three Little Pigs	The lighthouse keeper's lunch by Ronda & David Armitage THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S LUNCH 45
(Have a mystery bag - share secret bag of info to work out who items in bag belong to, e.g. Mrs Peach, Miss Deboo) Audience: teacher/adult in setting Purpose: to generate sentences to inform Text Outcome: factual sentences about themselves	A re-telling of the story Audience: your family and peers Purpose: to tell them a traditional tale Outcome: story re-tell orally and some sentences to accompany pictures from the story	Innovation on original story Audience: Peers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: a simple innovated narrative based on original: On the Way to School	Audience: Mini Grey! Purpose: to describe Outcome: a character description (a different action figure/super hero)	Audience: Reception children Purpose: to entertain Outcome: Innovated version of the story	Audience: readers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: Innovated version of original
GPS links to be taught: Oral rehearsal of simple sentences. Use of personal pronoun I. Capital letter to start sentence. Present tense verbs (being/having/doing), e.g.	GPS links to be taught: Capital letters & full stops to start and end sentences. Past tense verbs -ed suffix Noun phrases, e.g. The little red hen; the sleepy	GPS links to be taught: Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences. Past tense verbs -ed suffix. Noun phrases, e.g. a huge crocodile, a fierce lion etc.	GPS links to be taught: Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences. Present tense verbs .	GPS links to be taught: Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences. Past tense verbs -ed suffix Noun phrases, e.g. a fierce wolf	GPS links to be taught: Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences. Capital letters for days of the week and for people's names, On Monday Mrs

I am 5; I have a brother; I play football. Finger spaces. Noun phrases – adjective + noun, e.g. I have blue eyes.	cat; the lazy dog; the noisy duck etc. Use of 'and' to join clauses, e.g. She cooked the meals and washed the dishes, etc. Reinforce use of s and -es for plural nouns, e.g. meals, dishes etc.	Use of 'and' to join clauses, e.g. It had big ears and huge teeth. Adverbials of time e.g, first, next, after that, finally etc.	Adjectives for personality, e.g. brave, strong, adventurous etc Oral rehearsal of use of 'and' to join words and clauses, e.g. He is brave and strong.	Introduce b 'but' to join clauses, e.g. He huffed and he puffed but Comparative and superlative adjectives with -est suffix, e.g. He built the strongest house, etc. Similes, e.g. As strong as a lion; They shook like jelly, etc. Prefix -un, e.g unhappy	Grinling; on Tuesday Mr Grinling etc. Use of question marks and exclamation marks. Use of 'and', 'but', 'so' to join clauses. Use of time adverbials to sequence events, e.g. Early next morning; then; in the afternoon, etc. Noun phrases, e.g. delicious iced tea biscuits, etc.
Incidental writing along the journey • Captions • Labels	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey • Story map • Labels • Descriptions	Incidental writing along the journey Captions List writing — items found in your hero's pocket Thought & speech bubbles for characters	Incidental writing along the journey Labels of materials for houses etc. Character description of the wolf	Incidental writing along the journey Descriptions of items in picnic hamper Thought and speech bubbles for the seagulls/ Hamish the cat Note to lighthouse keeper of other ideas to stop the seagulls

Families, families, families by Suzanne & Max Lang



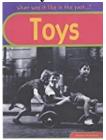
We're going on a lion hunt by David Axtell



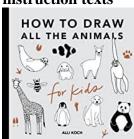
The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle



Toys in the Past



Examples of instruction texts



Meerkat Mail by Emily Gravett



Non-fiction

Share pictures of familiar families to discuss, e.g. Peppa Pig, Mickey & Minnie mouse

Audience: classmates
Purpose: to tell us
about your family
Outcome: sentences

to inform

Non-fiction

(Information text on one of the animals)
Audience: peers

Purpose: to inform Outcome: simple information text

Audience: Reception

children

Purpose: to tell them

your new story
Outcome: Story
innovation

Non-fiction

Audience: Peers **Purpose:** to inform

Outcome:

Information text on toys from the past

Non fiction

Audience: Peers Purpose: To instruct

Outcome:

Instructions on how to build a windmill (if want to link to DT) OR how to draw a particular animal etc **Audience:**

Family/friends

Purpose: To recount

Outcome:
Postcard/letter
recount trip to

Weston Super-Mare

GPS links to be taught:

Reinforce GPS as above plus use of 3rd person, e.g. He has brown hair. Capital letter for names of people.

GPS links to be taught:

Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences.
Use of present tense
Subject/verb agreement,
e.g. Lions have sharp teeth.

Reinforce use of 'and' to join ideas, e.g. Lions have sharp teeth and claws. Noun suffix -s and -es for plurals. **GPS** links to be taught:

Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences Capital letters for days of the week

Past tense verbs -ed suffix Noun phrases – juicy grapes, crunchy apples etc. Precise nouns, e.g. grapes, pears etc.

Plural s and -es for nouns Use of -er suffix, e.g. closer and closer; louder and louder. GPS links to be taught:

Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences.

Past tense verbs -ed suffix Introduce use of question mark in introduction, e.g. What did children play with?

Plurals for nouns

GPS links to be taught:

Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences. Imperative verbs Adverbials of time to sequence, e.g. First, next etc. Introduce use of -ly

etc.
Introduce use of -ly
adverbs where
appropriate, e.g. carefully
Introduce use of
exclamation mark for
warning

GPS links to be taught:

Capital letters and full stops to start and end sentences.
Use of! and?
Use of personal pronoun I
Past tense verbs

Noun phrases
Comparatives and
superlatives, e.g. greatest
day ever

		Adverbials of time, e.g. Next morning; suddenly; then, etc. Prepositions of place, e.g. along the path; through the wood; behind a tree, etc. Introduce use of question mark, e.g. Where are you going?		Use of and & but & because to join clauses.	Adverbials of time to sequence, e.g. First, next etc.
Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing
along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey
 Captions 	 Descriptions 	 List of things in 	 Descriptions of 	 Labels 	 Setting
 Labels 	• Lists	food basket	toys	 Captions 	description
	 Captions 	 Labels 			
Additional texts	Additional texts	Additional texts	Additional texts	Additional texts	Additional texts
Non-fiction books	Non-fiction books	Jill Murphy books: Just	Information texts on	Traditional tales:	Other books in the
linked to people	linked to wider	one of those days,	other topics	Goldilocks, Billy	lighthouse Keeper's
Tiger Who Came to	animals	Peace at Last	I'm a shark – Bob	Goats Gruff, Red	series
Tea	Gingerbread Man	Enormous Turnip	Shea	Riding Hood	A new home for a
Owl Babies	Mr Gumpy's Outing		I don't like koala –		pirate
			Sean Farrell	Examples of	
			Clips from Toy Story	instructions	
Reading skills within	Reading skills within	Reading skills within	Reading skills within	Reading skills within	Reading skills
English sequence	English sequence	English sequence	English sequence	English sequence	within English
Retrieve information	Re-tell the story.	Re-tell the story.	Simple inferences	Re-tell the story.	sequence
from fictional texts.	D. P. C.	D	about a character.	G: 1 : C	Re-tell the story.
	Predicting.	Retrieve information	D. P. C.	Simple inferences	D. II.
Giving opinions.	Cimanla matri 1 fire	from fictional texts.	Predicting.	about a character.	Predicting.
	Simple retrieval from	Civing oniniana	Cimple notained from	Tout angeniesties	Caguanaina aventa
	non-fiction.	Giving opinions.	Simple retrieval from non-fiction. Text	Text organisation – instructions.	Sequencing events.
		Sequence events.			

			organisation – factual books.		
Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)	Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)	Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)	Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)	Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)	Spellings (linked to Little Wandle)
/ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each Review Tricky Words Phases 2–4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today	/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue /yoo/ u unicorn /oa/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ai/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oa/ o-e home /oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /or/ aw claw New Tricky Words their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask* could would should our house mouse water want	/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow /j/ g giant /f/ ph phone /l/ le al apple metal /s/ c ice /v/ ve give /u/ o-e o ou some mother young /z/ se cheese /s/ se ce mouse fence /ee/ ey donkey /oo/ ui ou fruit soup New Tricky Words any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work	/ur/ or word /oo/ u oul awful could /air/ are share /or/ au aur oor al author dinosaur floor walk /ch/ tch ture match adventure /ar/ al a half* father* /or/ a water schwa in longer words: different /o/ a want /air/ ear ere bear there /ur/ ear learn /r/ wr wrist /s/ st sc whistle science /c/ ch school /sh/ ch chef /z/ ze freeze schwa at the end of words: actor New Tricky Words once laugh because eye	Phonics screening check review – no new GPCs or tricky words Consolidation and filling gaps from assessments	/ai/ eigh aigh ey ea eight straight grey break /n/ kn gn knee gnaw /m/ mb thumb /ear/ ere eer here deer /zh/ su si treasure vision /j/ dge bridge /i/ y crystal /j/ ge large /sh/ ti ssi si ci potion mission mansion delicious /or/ augh our oar ore daughter pour oar more New Tricky Words busy beautiful pretty hour move improve parents shoe

Year 2					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Hansel & Gretel by	The Polar Express	The Ugly five by Julia	Grandad's island by	The selfish giant by	Man on the moon
Antony Browne Hansel and Gretel	by Chris Van Allsburg THE FOLAR EXPRESS	Donaldson Ugly Five Julia Donaldson-AZEL SCHEFFLER	Benji Davies GRANDAD'S ISLAND Benji Davies	Oscar Wilde – illustrated version – Alexis Deacon Oscar Wilde	by Simon Bartram SIMON BARTRAM MAN THE MOON (3/33y in the life of 655)
narrative	narrative	Audience: young	narrative	Persuasive letter	(diary entry – What
(embellished re-tell –	(setting description –	readers	(sea – storm scene –	Audience: The giant	a day! I had to keep
setting and character	woven through	Purpose: to recount	arrival on island)	Purpose: to persuade	those guests amused
description – up to	narrative, seen	Outcome: Writing in	Audience: reader	Outcome: a letter	by doing my
witch appearing)	through eyes of	role as one of the	Purpose: to describe		somersaults)
Audience: children	character)	characters	Outcome: setting		Audience: fellow
Purpose: to entertain	Audience: reader	onarae ters	description		astronauts
Outcome:	Purpose: to describe		description		Purpose: to recount
embellished re-telling	Outcome: description				Outcome: diary
embemshed to terming	of journey to the pole				entry
GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be
taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:
Reinforce consistently	Reinforce consistently	Reinforce consistently	Reinforce consistently	Reinforce consistently	Reinforce consistently
accurate use of	accurate use of	accurate use of punctuation	accurate use of	accurate use of	accurate use of
punctuation from Y1, i.e.	punctuation from Y1, i.e.	from Y1, i.e. capital letters	punctuation from Y1, i.e.	punctuation from Y1, i.e.	punctuation from Y1, i.e.
capital letters to start	capital letters to start	to start sentences and for	capital letters to start	capital letters to start	capital letters to start
sentences and for proper	sentences and for proper	proper nouns; full stops to	sentences and for proper	sentences and for proper	sentences and for proper
nouns; full stops to end	nouns; full stops to end	end sentences; use of? and!	nouns; full stops to end	nouns; full stops to end	nouns; full stops to end
sentences; use of? and!	sentences; use of? and!	Use of commas to separate	sentences; use of? and!	sentences; use of? and!	sentences; use of? and!
	Noun phrases with similes,	items in a list, e.g. I stared at	Use of commas to separate	Use of commas to separate	Exclamatory sentence,
	e.g. hot cocoa as thick and		items in a list, e.g. They	items in a list, e.g. I love	e.g. What a day I've had!

Noun phrases, e.g. withered tree; black eyes like marbles Past tense verbs Use of wider range of adverbials for time, e.g. At daybreak; At midday; and place (where?), e.g. deep in the forest. Reinforce use of and, but, so to join clauses and encourage use of wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, as, because	rich as melted chocolate bars. Powerful verb choices, e.g. flickered, raced, thundered, pranced, paced, marched, etc. Expand range of adverbials for place (where?), e.g. through forests; over peaks. Use of commas to separate items in a list, e.g. hot chocolate, marshmallows and whipped cream. Use of -ly adverbs, e.g. cautiously, quietly, quickly Reinforce use of and, but, so to join clauses and encourage use of wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, as, because	the lions, hyenas and flamingos Noun phrases for effect, e.g. spindly legs, chunky chest Use of past tense, including past progressive, e.g. I was walking through the jungle when Use of wider range of adverbials for time, e.g. By eveningtwo days later and place (where?), e.g. from branch to branch; across the river Vocabulary to describe emotions Reinforce use of and, but, so to join clauses and encourage use of wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, as, because Adding suffixes, e.g. helpless; careless; grateful; thankful	saw parrots, macaws and monkeys. Use of precise nouns, e.g. vines, shack, macaws, etc. Noun phrases, e.g. enormous waves Powerful verbs, e.g. lurched, boomed, chugged, churned, prised etc. Use of adverbials for place (where?), e.g. in the distance; on the horizon; above the boat; across the sky Reinforce use of and, but, so to join clauses and encourage use of wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, as, because Adding suffixes, e.g. amazement; beautiful; Comparative and superlative adjectives, e.g. the waves were higher than the boat; the angriest sea he had ever seen.	watching sparrows, robins and magpies hopping from branch-to-branch Precise nouns, e.g. daffodils, tulips, snowdrops Use of first person I/we Use of range of verb tenses including present progressive, e.g. I am writing to ask/persuade NB: Avoid contracted form if this is a formal letter. Comparative and superlative adjectives, e.g. Your garden is the most beautiful in the neighbourhood; Your garden is the largest on the road; Your garden is bigger than ours, etc. Expanded noun phrases. Use of suffixes, e.g. wonderful, beautiful, amazement, abruptly, carefully etc.	Use of first person Range of verb tenses, including past progressive, e.g. As I was cleaning the crater, I thought I heard Reinforce use of and, but, so to join clauses and encourage use of wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, as, because Range of adverbials of time to sequence events. Range of adverbials of place (where?), e.g. in the craters; on the surface; across the night sky etc. Range of suffixes, e.g. amusement, thoroughly, thoughtless, colourful Use of apostrophe for contracted form, e.g. I can't believe that people think aliens are real! Use of compound words, e.g. moonlight, sunlight
Incidental writing Character description – wanted poster for witch	Incidental writing Menu Letter to parents explaining where he is going	Incidental writing Completion of speech and thought bubbles to show range of sentence types	Incidental writing Short list poem with contrasting verses for calm/angry sea – see Descriptosaurus		Incidental writing along the journey Job application — responding to job advert to become an astronaut Joke book — question marks and exclamation marks, capital letters for proper nouns Invitation/

					poster/menu - for alien moon party Aliens who's who? – character profile Postcard – from moon tourist
Recipe books	Information books	Information books on	Letters from	Poems on seasons	
for Children	on castles and	countries	characters		
© Children's COOK BOOK Delicious step by seep resigns	examples of recount letters	Let's Explore Kenya	THE JOLLY POSTMAN or Other People's Letters JANET & ALLAN AHLBERG	Shirtes Heighes Out AND ARCH A Fine Bace of Peace A Fine Bace of Peace	
Audience: Readers of	Audience: a	Audience: Peers	(letter to boy from	Poem	
the book	friend/Y1	Purpose: to inform	Grandad or vice	Audience: Peers	
Purpose: To instruct	children/parents	Outcome: NC report	versa – hot seat first)	Purpose: to entertain	
Outcome: Pull-out	Purpose: to recount	linked to Kenya	Audience:	Outcome: Poems on a	
instructions on how to	Outcome:		boy/Grandad	theme	
make a food from the	Letter/diary to be		Purpose: to		
gingerbread house,	showcased on website		empathise		
e.g. jelly sweet,			Outcome: a letter		
peppermint cream etc					
GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	
taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:	
As above plus	As above plus	As above plus	As above plus	Noun phrases	
Imperative verbs Bullet points for	Use of past tense verbs including past progressive,	Use of present tense Subject specific vocabulary	Use of first person I Use of range of verb tenses	Verb choice for effect Commas in lists	
ingredients	e.g. I was looking forward	Headings and subheadings	including present	Similes	
Commas for lists	to seeing what a castle was	Use of -ly adverbs as	progressive, e.g. As I'm	Alliteration	
Adverbials of time to	like inside.	sentence starters (with	writing this, I 'm	Personification	
sequence steps	Use of apostrophe for	control!)	remembering	Onomatopoeia	
-ly adverbs for precision,	contracted form, e.g. I	Noun phrases	Use of apostrophe for	Wider range of suffixes,	
e.g. carefully etc.,	could n't believe my eyes Comparative and	Range if sentence types Apostrophes for possession,	contracted form, e.g. I'll never forget you; I won't	e.g wonderful, beautiful	
	superlative, e.g. the	e.g. Kenya's coastline is	etc.		

	thickest walls I have ever seen Commas in a list, e.g. armour, swords and cannons Apostrophe for possession, e.g. The castle's walls were huge. Precise noun phrases with some subject specific vocabulary Exclamatory sentence, e.g. What a fantastic day we had at Dudley Castle!		Wider range of suffixes, e.g saddest, helpless, wonderful, happiness etc.		
Incidental writing along the journey Commands using imperative verbs Informal lists of equipment/ingredients	Incidental writing along the journey Description of part of the castle.	Incidental writing along the journey Factual paragraph about an aspect of Kenya.	Incidental writing along the journey Questions to ask the boy or grandad.	Incidental writing along the journey Descriptive lines using similes and alliteration.	
Reading Skills Vocabulary Retrieval Inference Text organisation (recipes)	Reading Skills Inferences Text organisation (factual books) Retrieval of information from non- fiction	Reading Skills Opinions of the characters Predictions Text organisation (factual books) Retrieval of information from non-fiction	Reading Skills Inferences — character's feelings Predictions Justifying opinions Author's language — create feelings	Reading Skills Staff determine reading skills based on gaps in assessments.	Reading Skills Inferences — character's feelings Ordering events Retrieval from fiction
Spellings Phase 5 Review Phase 3 and additional urgent phase 2 for lowest attaining pupils		Spellings Little Wandle Bridge to Spelling	Spellings Little Wandle 20 week prequirements.	programme to cover the Y	ear 2 spelling

Year 3				G 4	G. A
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kimamura	King Who Banned the Dark by Emily Haworth-Boot Interpretation The KING Who Banned the DARK	Escape from Pompeii - Christina Balit ESCAPE FROM POMPEII	Iron Man by Ted Hughes Ted Hughes the Iron	The Tin Forest by Helen Ward	Examples of non- fiction books on WHAT ARE THE COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION? ECOGRAPHY BOOKS FOR KIDS **COUNTRIES COUNTRIES COUNTRIES COUNTRIES
characterisation and	Formal persuasive	Narrative – historical	(opening–change to	Narrative	Nc report
setting	letter	fiction	something else stood	Audience:	Audience: Young
Audience: peers	Audience: the king	action scene fleeing	on the cliff – teach	Peers/publisher	readers
Purpose: to recount	Purpose: to persuade	from a disaster	various ways of	Purpose: To narrate	Purpose: To inform
Outcome: Diary entry	Outcome: a letter to	Audience: young	opening a story, e.g.	Outcome: Narrative	and compare
	the king outlining	readers	dialogue, setting	with a focus on setting	Outcome: NC report
	reasons why banning	Purpose: to entertain	description, action etc	description	
	the dark is not a good	Outcome: short story	- chn choose a way to		
	idea	to include dialogue	write their opening,		
			then try another.)		
			Audience: young readers		
			Purpose: to entertain		
			Outcome: alternative		
			openings		

GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:
Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while Prepositions to express time: At, In the evening, On Tuesday An or a rules Inverted commas to open and close speech	Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although Adverbs to express cause: otherwise, nevertheless, for this reason, as a result, furthermore Prefixes to form new words: auto-, mis-, anti-	Inverted commas to open and close speech An or a rules Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although	Inverted commas to open and close speech An or a rules Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while	Inverted commas to open and close speech An or a rules Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while	An or a rules Prepositions to express time: At, InAD, Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although
Incidental writing along the journey • Dialogue - Boy meets Om, part where she's pointing at him – fill in speech bubbles, 'burst' them and write dialogue	Incidental writing along the journey List reasons why banning the dark is not a good idea and formulate points into sentences. Extend with the King's viewpoint.	Incidental writing along the journey Description of the disaster. Dialogue between two characters conveying their emotions.	Incidental writing along the journey Variation in openings – dialogue, action, description	Incidental writing along the journey Contrasting setting description of the forest to convey a different mood.	Incidental writing along the journey Practice paragraph on an aspect of chosen country.

between the two characters.					
How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson Michelle Robinson A Kate Hindley MAMMOTH MAMMOTH	Visual Literacy: Dangle (see Literacy Shed)	Shape poems Word Whirls and other Shape Poems compiled by John Foster	Examples of news broadcasts newsround	Examples of non- fiction books on THE AMAZING LIFE CYCLE OF PLANTS Witness by Roy Remains Plants	The Promise by Nicola Davies PROMISE PROMISE INCREASED THE CALLED THE CALLED THE PROMISE BY NICOLA DAVIES OF THE PROMISE B
Audience: young readers Purpose: to instruct Outcome: Write instructions for a different animal	Narrative Audience: peers Purpose: to narrate Outcome: to retell the story – ending to differ	Poetry shape/list poem on natural disaster, e.g. fire, volcano etc – focus on vocabulary- natural disaster vocab) Audience: young readers Purpose: to describe Outcome: poem	News broadcast – farmers reporting that their tractors have chunks of metal taken out of them etc) Audience: general public Purpose: to inform Outcome: news broadcast	Explanation of life cycles of a plant, e.g. dandelion Audience: young readers Purpose: to explain Outcome: simple explanation	contrast poem – one verse = city – ugly and barren; one verse = the beautiful landscape – focus on precise nouns) Audience: young readers Purpose: to describe Outcome: descriptive poem
GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:
An or a rule Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while	Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as when, if, because, although Inverted commas to open and close speech	Prefixes to form new words: auto-, mis-, anti- An or a rule	Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while Write sentences containing more than one clause using conjunctions such as	Conjunctions to express time: before, after, when, while Adverbs to express cause: otherwise, nevertheless, for this reason, as a result, furthermore	Prefixes to form new words: auto-, mis-, anti- An or a rule

Incidental writing along the journey Sentences using imperative verbs. Equipment lists.	Incidental writing along the journey Using the visual clip – write the opening as it occurs onscreen.	Incidental writing along the journey Formulate a glossary of vocabulary associated with the natural disaster poem.	when, if, because, although Incidental writing along the journey Interview between farmers and reporters. Question and answer format.	Incidental writing along the journey Annotated diagram of the process.	Incidental writing along the journey Descriptive paragraph on the landscape. Use ideas to formulate poem.
Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Shoot like Robin Hood– summary Krag and the Beast -retrieval	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Persuasive letters The Wave – Letter - inference Man wreathed in seaweed – Vocab	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Romulus and Remus (summary) A Discovery (vocab)	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text News clips – justify opinion and sequence Tremor (narrative) - inference	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Food explanation – retrieval Little Green Turtle – vocabulary Further explanatory texts	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Non chron reports on wider themes Smallest County – Retrieval
Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills
Make inferences about a character. Justifying opinions.	Author's use of language (persuasive language in letters)	Make inferences about a character/events. Author's use of	Retrieve information from openings. Justifying opinions.	Make inferences about a setting. Author's use of	Retrieval Summarising factual information.
Summary	Vocabulary Making predictions – ending to events.	language to create excitement. Comparing poems on a theme.	Sequencing events (news reports)	language to create an effect.	Comparing poems on a theme. Summarising.

	Inference	Summarising		Retrieve information from non-fiction books.	
				Vocabulary	
Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings
Prefix dis and un	Prefix mis and in	Prefix tele, sub	Suffix - ness and -ful	Contracted	ou – young, touch,
Contracted	Y (i sound) myth, gym	Ch (s sound) brochure,	Prefix super, auto	apostrophes	trouble, country
apostrophes	Homophones	chef		Suffix -ly with root	Homophones
Adding suffixes	_	Suffix -ing, ed, less		words ending in le and	_
beginning with vowel		_		ic	
letters to words of					
more than one syllable					
– forgetting, preferred,					
gardening					

Year 4					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Vulgar the Viking by Odin Redbeard	Wild Robot by Peter Brown THE WILD ROBOT PETER BROWN A Markey organic and Populary and and another PETE TOSSIV	Iron Wolf by Ted Hughes TED HUGHES The Iron Wolf	The lost happy endings by Carol Ann Duffy The Lost Happy Endings	Charlie & the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl ROALD DAHL CHARLIE CHOCOLATI	Author study: Roald Dahl
Narrative Audience: Peers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: New event for the story with a focus on characterisation (to include dialogue)	Narrative Audience: Peers Purpose: To describe Outcome: To write an effective opening chapter with a character in a setting	Audience: young readers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: write a descriptive poem	Narrative – suspense scene Audience: readers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: write a suspense scene for the book where Job encounters a new character	Narrative Audience: Young readers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: Write a new event in the story (with focus on character in setting, pace to move story on and to include dialogue)	Non fiction Audience: Roald Dahl fans Purpose: To inform Outcome: Fact file/biography of Roald Dahl
GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:
Punctuate speech. Describe nouns in detail: long, wooden boat	Punctuate speech. Describe nouns in detail: long, wooden boat	Describe nouns in detail: cold, leathery skin	Punctuate speech. Describe nouns in detail: long, wooden boat	Punctuate speech. Describe nouns in detail: sweet, succulent chocolate	Fronted adverbials with commas – At the age of nine, Formal style

Fronted adverbials with commas – Later that day,	Fronted adverbials with commas – Later that day, Nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition – robot walked forwards and it		Fronted adverbials with commas – Later that day,	Fronted adverbials with commas – Later that day, <u>Charlie</u> walked into the factory and <u>he</u>	
Incidental writing along the journey Character description.	Incidental writing along the journey Using pictorial stimulus, record descriptive phrases to convey mood and action.	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey Suspense-based sentences using ideas from Descriptosaurus.	Incidental writing along the journey Using film footage, describe an existing scene from the factory.	Incidental writing along the journey Practice paragraph recounting an aspect of Roald Dahl's life.
Examples of newspapers First News	Examples of travel brochures	How to Train Your Dragon by Cressida Cowell	Examples of information texts Discover & Learn	Examples of food adverts LONG LIVE THE HUMBLE FLAME	Revolting Rhymes by Roald Dahl
		Your Dragon Hickop Horendous Haddock III TESSIONSON	Mayan Civilisation The Study Book KS2 History	The contraction of the contracti	REVOLTING RHYMES

					effective performance!
GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:
Fronted adverbials with commas – At the start of the day, Formal style Punctuate speech (quotes) Describe nouns in detail	Fronted adverbials with commas – Inside the attraction, Before visiting, Formal style Describe nouns in detail golden, sandy beach	Punctuate speech. Describe nouns in detail: long, wooden boat Fronted adverbials with commas – Later that day, Describe nouns in detail: cold, leathery skin	Formal style Describe nouns in detail: long, wooden boat Fronted adverbials with commas – At the start of the century,	Describe nouns in detail: sweet, succulent chocolate Nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition	Describe nouns in detail
Incidental writing along the journey Write a lead paragraph from visual stimulus incorporating x5Ws.	Incidental writing along the journey Postcard account of chosen location.	Incidental writing along the journey Dialogue between two characters reacting to the action.	Incidental writing along the journey Practice paragraph writing about an aspect of Mayan civilization.	Incidental writing along the journey Persuasive sentences based on an existing product/advert.	Incidental writing along the journey
Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Violent Volcano newspaper – vocab Riding the Waves (narrative) – vocab First News articles	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Spain – info text – retrieval Delivery Bot – Narrative – inference	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Why do dragons make great pets? – Inference Descriptive poems	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Spain info text – Retrieval Information texts linked to topic Sacrifice (narrative) Summary	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Contrasting Roald Dahl text extracts Various adverts – visual and written form	Additional texts Genre links for comprehension – Bold = Literacy Shed text Roald Dahl info text - Summary Contrasting Roald Dahl text extracts

Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills
Inferences about a character. Vocabulary Retrieving information from newspaper articles.	Inference Predicting. Author's use of language to persuade.	Justifying opinions and identifying themes of poems. Author's use of language to create excitement. Drawing inferences about characters and settings.	Author's use of language to create suspense. Predicting based on text and summary. Retrieve facts from information texts.	Inferences about a character and justifying opinions. Sequencing events in fantasy story. Author's use of language – persuasive techniques.	Compare themes and characters. Retrieve facts from biographies and offer opinions. Summary
Spellings Prefixes – in, il, im and ir sure letter string – measure, pleasure ture letter string – creature, nature	Spellings ei, eigh, ey Suffixes – ing, -er Homophones and near homophones	Spellings Suffixes -en, -ed Prefix anti and inter gue and que	Spellings sc letter string – science, scene, crescent Homophones Ch digraph – chalet, brochure, machine	Spellings Suffix -ous, Adding suffix ly to words ending in y, le, ic	Spellings Word endings: -cian, -sion, -tion, -ssion

Year 5					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Street Child by Berlie Doherty STREET CHILD BERLIE DOHERTY	Breakfast Club Adventures by Marcus Rashford	Percy Jackson & The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan HALF BOY-HALF DOD-ALE MERO PERCY JACKSON LIGHTNING THIEF RICK RIORDAN THE BMARHIE NOVEL	Link to National Space Museum Visit	The Explorer by Katherine Rundell KATHERINE RUNDELL EXPLORER	Rainforest Poetry Examples of poems linked to the environment, e.g. Missing
narrative Audience: peers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: a new scene within the book (focus on character within the setting and dialogue to show characterisation)	Narrative Audience: Peers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: A mystery story based in a modern setting with a focus on plot	Narrative Audience: young readers Purpose: to entertain Outcome: A new event with a focus on action in the style of the author	Audience: Peers/visitors Purpose: To inform/persuade/ recount Outcome: Recount of trip/ brochure for the attraction / thank you letter to centre/script for radio advert/ information pack for visitors — element of choice	Narrative Audience: Young readers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: A new event for one of the characters with a focus on suspense/action	Poetry Audience: Peers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: To write a poem linked to plane Earth
GPS links to be taught: Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. The workhouse (constructed in	GPS links to be taught: Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. Marcus – being loyal to	GPS links to be taught: Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation.	GPS links to be taught: Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation.	GPS links to be taught: Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation.	GPS links to be taught: Nouns or adjectives into verbs – ate, -ise, ify

1805) had appalling conditions. Relative clauses: Jim, who was still only a child, had to work gruelling hours. Word structures in paragraphs: then, after that, firstly Time phrases for cohesion: later, afterwards	his friends – was reluctant to join the BCI. Relative clauses: The hideout, which seemed well concealed, had been damaged. Word structures in paragraphs: then, after that, firstly Time phrases for cohesion: later, afterwards	Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with. Word structures in paragraphs: then, after that, firstly Time phrases for cohesion: later, afterwards	Modal verbs: You might want to visit the Nouns or adjectives into verbs – ate, -ise, ify Commas to clarify meaning: In the café you can eat chocolate, doughnuts and cookies. In the café you can eat chocolate doughnuts and cookies.	Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with. Word structures in paragraphs: then, after that, firstly Time phrases for cohesion: later, afterwards	
Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey	Incidental writing along the journey
along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey
Diary account of the	Setting description to	Character description of	Thank you letter based	Setting description –	
central character	create tension for the	Percy Jackson.	on first-hand	rainforest.	
conveying emotions.	reader.		experience of the trip.		
Examples of formal and informal	Information on Marcus	Examples of information texts		Examples of formal	Examples of information texts –
instructions	Marcus			persuasive letters	Deadly 60
RULES & ORDERS The Poor of the Portion Workshow of Aysterday. The Poor of the Portion Workshow of Aysterday. The Poor of the Portion Workshow of Aysterday. The Poor of the Portion Workshow of the Poor of the Portion Workshow of the Poor of the Portion Workshow of the Poor of the	Rashford/examples of biographies	FANTASTIC BEASTS AND WILES. TO THOS THEM I.K. ROYLING BY COMMENT OF THE STREET OF THE		Writing A Personative Letter The Personative Letter	AND STORE RECKET OF THE ST
Non fiction	Non fiction	Non fiction		Non fiction	Non fiction
Instructions Audience: Peers	Recount Audience: Peers	Information text Audience: Percy		Persuasive letter Audience:	Information Text
Purpose: To instruct	Purpose: To	Jackson fans		Government dept	Audience: Young viewers
Outcome: Set of	recount/inform	Purpose: To inform		Purpose: To	Purpose: To inform
instructions (A guide	Outcome: Biography	Outcome: A guide to		persuade/inform	Outcome:
to survive the		Greek mythological		Outcome: A formal	Information leaflets
workhouse – formal		creatures		persuasive letter	on dangerous
and informal)					

Could also link to DT				linked to deforestation	rainforest animals to accompany the series
GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:		GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught:
Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with. Modal verbs to give certainty: will, must, shall	Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with.	Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with. Nouns or adjectives into verbs – ate, -ise, ify		Modal verbs to indicate certainty: You will take this seriously. Cohesive openers to link paragraphs: firstly, secondly,	Brackets, dashes, commas to create explanation. Relative clauses containing: who, which, where, when, that, with. Modal verbs to indicate how the animal might respond.
Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing
along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey
Interview characters	Practice paragraph on	Information based on a		Persuasive letter	Practice informative
in the workhouse.	aspect of Marcus' life.	contrasting mythical		based on an informal	paragraph based on a
		creature.		target audience.	contrasting animal.
Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –
Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy	Bold = Literacy
text	text	text	text	Shed text	Shed text
Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for
comprehension	comprehension	comprehension	comprehension	comprehension	comprehension
Far From Home –	You are a Champion -				
sequel to Street Child	Marcus Rashford	Books in the Percy	Webpages linked to	Journey to River Sea	Environmental poems
Instructions (formal	John Charles –	Jackson series	other visitor		Information texts
/informal)	retrieval	Trojan Horse –	attractions	Persuasive letters	Types of rainforest -
Escape Workhouse -		inference		Letter home - Vocab	retrieval
inference					
Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills
			Facts and opinions.		

Justifying opinions	Author's use of	Inference – reference to		Inference – reference	Comparing poems
with references to the	language (mystery).	evidence.		to evidence.	and identifying
text.			Retrieval of		themes.
	Comparing events.	Author's use of	information.	Vocabulary	
Inference.		language (create			Retrieval of
	Facts and opinions	excitement)		Summarising events.	information and
Retrieval of	and ordering events				justifying opinions
information	and retrieval	Retrieval of information		Facts and opinions	(information texts).
(formal instructions).	(biographies).	(information texts)		(persuasive letters)	
Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings
ough letter string	Plurals -s, -es, -ies	Word endings: -able,	Ie and ei words	Prefix pre, non	Suffix -ous, -ies, -es
silent letters	Contracted apostrophe	ible ably, -ibly	Homophones	Suffix cial and tial	ation, ance
Word endings: able	Prefix revision	Homophones	Fer – double r –		ent, ence, ency
and ible		cious or tious	referring, preferred		
Homophones					

Year 6					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
When the Sky Falls by Phil Earle WHEN THE SALLS PHIL EARLE	When the sky falls by Phil Earle WHEN THE SALLS PHIL EARLE	Clockwork by Philip Pullman PHILIP PULLMAN CLOCKWORK	HARRY POTTER and the Philosopher's Stane	The House with Chicken Legs by Sophie Anderson	Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo MICHAEL MORPURGO
Narrative Audience: young readers Purpose: to narrate Outcome: New event when main character (Joseph) encounters new character on arrival with a focus on character within the setting and use of dialogue.	Narrative Audience: peers Purpose: to narrate Outcome: a new event in the book showing suspense and action	Narrative Audience: Peers Purpose: To entertain Outcome: Write a short suspense story	Narrative Audience: Harry Potter fans Purpose: to entertain Outcome: a new event or continuation with interaction between characters and setting	Narrative Audience: Purpose: Outcome: To be negotiated with Y6 staff based on writing evidence requirements	Narrative Audience: Young readers Purpose: To recount Outcome: Michael's journal – writing in role describing settings, feelings and events
GPS links to be taught: Semi-colons and colons to separate clauses.	GPS links to be taught: Use of the ellipse – for suspense. Waiting waiting for their fate to be revealed.	GPS links to be taught: Use of the ellipse – for suspense. It dripped slowly slowly until it stopped dead.	GPS links to be taught: Semi-colons and colons to separate clauses.	GPS links to be taught:	GPS links to be taught: Synonyms and antonyms linked to emotions. Repetition of words to convey emotion.

Expanded noun phrases: the stern-looking figure with a disfigured face	Semi-colons and colons to separate clauses.	Expanded noun phrases: the evil sinister creature Hyphens for clarity maneating figure not man eating figure. Synonyms and antonyms	Expanded noun phrases The isolated figure with a protruding spine Synonyms and antonyms		Active and passive: Michael threw a stone into the ocean. The stone was thrown by Michael.
Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing
along the journey	along the journey	along the journey Diary account –	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey
Character description.	Setting description conveying suspense and tension.	recounting receiving the figure. Action description of a figure coming to life.	Dialogue between characters conveying emotions.		Setting description of the location.
Radio broadcasts in a raid - Do not rush, take cover quietly, then others will do the same.	Biographies or newspaper reports	Examples of brochures	Business Letter format Common Comm		Survival guides ULTIMATE SURVIVAL
Non fiction Instructional text (Government guidance – what to do in an air raid) Audience: citizens Purpose: to instruct/inform Outcome: persuasive leaflet/script for radio broadcast	Non Fiction Recount Audience: Young readers Purpose: To recount Outcome: Newspaper report OR biography of WW2 significant figure	Non Fiction Persuasion Audience: Pupil choice Purpose: To persuade/inform Outcome: Persuasive brochure linked to destinations in N. America	Non fiction Dumbledore's letter Audience: Harrry Potter Purpose: To inform Outcome: Invitation to attend Hogwarts		Non Fiction Survival guide Audience: Young explorers Purpose: To inform/instruct Outcome: A survival guide to surviving on a desert island

GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be	GPS links to be
taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:	taught:
Formal voice (no	Active and passive:	Colons and semi-colons	Formal voice (no	Colons for a list and
contracted forms)	Churchill led the nation.	Synonyms linked to emotive	contracted forms)	bullet points.
Expansion after the noun	The nation was led by	language: amazing/awesome	Expansion after the noun	Cohesive phrases – on the
to convey information concisely	Churchill. Formal voice (no	Colons for a list and bullet points.	to convey information concisely	other hand, in contrast, as a consequence
Appropriate conjunctions,	contracted forms)	Repetition for emphasis.	Appropriate conjunctions,	Hyphens for clarity man-
e.g. results in, in order to,	Structure work with	Active and passive.	e.g. results in, in order to,	eating shark not man
this allows, due to etc	headings subheadings,		this allows, due to etc	eating shark.
Colons for a list and bullet	bullets, columns, tables.		Synonyms and antonyms	Structure work with
points.			linked to emotive	headings subheadings,
Structure work with headings subheadings,			language: delighted/pleased or	bullets, columns, tables.
bullets, columns, tables.			disillusioned by	
Formalised vocabulary.			Cohesive phrases – on the	
			other hand, in contrast, as	
			a consequence	
			Formalised vocabulary.	
Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing	Incidental writing
along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey	along the journey
Description of an air	Diagrammatic	Post card from location	Formulating reasoning	Formulate an
raid using multi-	timeline of events	using positive language.	as to why contract	annotated map of the
sensory imagery.	based on historical		should be accepted.	island.
	figure.		For and against.	
Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –	Additional texts –
Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy Shed	Bold = Literacy
text	text	text	text	Shed text
Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for	Genre links for
comprehension	comprehension	comprehension	comprehension	comprehension
		Frankenstein		
Carries War	Carries War	Girl in Locked Room	Formal letters	Butterfly lion
Goodnight Mr Tom	Goodnight Mr Tom	Travel brochures – inc	Harry Potter extracts	Brightstorm
How to survive –	Scarecrows - Vocab	webpage materials	House in the Hill	The Boat – inference
summary	Greta Thunberg –		(fantasy) - inference	
Water Tower –	Retrieval			
Inference				

Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills	Reading Skills
Justify opinions of	Comparing texts with	Author's use of	Ordering events and		Predicting
characters and	similar WW2 theme.	language	author's use of		
inference	Vocabulary	(horror).	language (fantasy)	Determined by staff	Inference – justifying
Summary	Justifying opinions	Predicting events in	Summarising letters.	based on SATs	opinions
Ordering events and	and retrieval	horror genre.	Inference – justifying	assessments.	
retrieving information	(biographies).	Facts and opinions	opinions.		Identify themes
(instructional)		(persuasive brochures)			
Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	Spellings	
Word endings: able,	Homophones	ough letter string	Homophones	Revision based on	
ably, ible, ibly	Word endings: cious,	Word endings: ance,	Prefix revision	assessments	
Use of the hyphen	tious	ant, ancy	Use of the hyphen		
Silent letters	I before e except after	Word endings: cial, tial	Silent letters –		
	c		solemn, island, doubt,		
			knight		