

# **Writing Text Overview**

At Bromesberrow St. Mary's we have a Quality Text based approach to writing, which we base our English lessons around. You will see in our English books that we have a 'front cover' introducing each text, associated grammar and punctuation, clear outcomes and intentions, as well as the promise of a 'final published piece'. Our children find this helpful to understand that their writing has purpose and an audience. All of our texts have been carefully chosen to ensure that there is a good spread of literature. All texts have been chosen with our children in mind, their interests, cultural capital needs and to support a good appreciation of difference and diversity. They are planned in advance, but can be changed by negotiation if something exciting or different comes to our attention.



## **Class One (Reception and Year One)**

Cycle 1					
	English Text	Grammar, spelling and punctuation	Learning outcomes	Published Piece	Reception Adult Directed Suggestions
Aut A (1)	Peace at Last by Jill Murphy Peace at Last Jill Murphy	Y1 Use different verbs e.g. the tap dribbled/gushed /spat Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' *Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see	Y1 To write a retelling of the story of Peace at Last To innovate the story to change the events.	Y1 To write a nocturnal animal fact file	<ul> <li>Listening to and joining in with the story e.g. making the sounds and moving to represent different events</li> <li>Retelling the story through small world and props. Vocabulary: focus on adverbs e.g. the cat meowed loudly, the fridge hummed constantly, the tap dripped annoyingly.</li> <li>Making paper aeroplanes and testing, and making a 'boat that will float'. Adult to encourage curiosity and questioning asking 'I wonder what will happen</li> </ul>



Phonics and Spelling Overview)		if?' and 'What might happen when?' and 'why do you think?'
		• Making their own big aeroplane out of big construction, challenging children through ponderinghmmmI wonder how this might work. Support and introduce Vocabulary e.g. the tiny wheel and the long, thin box.
		• Light and dark- torches, light boxes and exploration. Adult to use open ended questioning think 'why, what, how, when?' e.g. I wonder how the torch lights up? <i>Vocabulary: light, dark,</i>



		<ul><li>reflect, shiny, bright, shadow, prism</li><li>Sounds- sound walks,</li></ul>
		sound lotto, music to represent sounds.
		• Teddy Bears picnic: Instruction writing e.g. how to make sandwiches or teddy biscuits. What do we need? Vocabulary: time connectives-First, Then, Next, After that, Finally and verbs- mix, stir, pour, measure, taste, wash, use and weigh.
		<ul> <li>Nocturnal animals: Building new vocabulary</li> </ul>
		to describe the animals
		encountered in the story. Children could create fact



		files or use new descriptive Vocabulary to write about their favourite animal. Vocabulary- <b>adjectives-</b> furry, feathery, sharp, pointed, wet, rough, tiny,



Aut A (2)	Year 1: Rosie's Walk by Pat Hutchins ROSIE'S WALK		To write sentences that make sense including a preposition. To create own picture map to retell Rosie's Walk To write/retell the story of Rosie's Walk	To innovate and write your own 'Rosie's Walk',	<ul> <li>Small world farm set including characters from Rosie's Walk- could add different textured cereals to support and extend vocabulary use e.g. adjective use: crunchy, hard, dry, brittle, crackly, snapping, rough, grainy. Adding different characters, alongside the familiar encourages children to innovate.</li> </ul>
		beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark, Adding the endings –ing, and -ed where			<ul> <li>Recreate the pond from Rosie's Walk or visit a pond- what lives in here? Link to Science animals and habitats work- an opportunity to revisit specific Vocabulary and concepts e.g. frog life cycles. Vocabulary:</li> </ul>



there is no change	frogspawn, tadpole,
to the root word,	lilypad, goldfish, pond
Children use a	skater, water boatman,
capital letter for	pond weed, pond snail
names of people,	Investigate what a mill is-
places, days of the	children to investigate different
week and the	types of flour- explore textures
pronoun 'l'	and devlop Vocabulary through
*Using spelling rules	this e.g. smooth, grainy, lumpy,
and common	fine, powdery, seeded, soft,
exception words	silky, snowy white. Make bread
taught so far (see	from this and further develop
Phonics and	Vocabulary: knead, rise, bake,
Spelling Overview)	stretchy, bendy, yeast,



Aut B (1)	The Rainbow	Use <b>adjectives</b> to	To write a character	To write instructions	<ul> <li>Making a rainbow fish</li> </ul>
	Fish by Marcus	describe	description for	on how to care for a	collages (individual
	Pfister	appearance and	Rainbow Fish	rainbow fish	and/or big shared)
	Marcus Pfister	personality	To write their own		
		Children are able to	Rainbow Fish story		Creating big instructions
	N 2000 ···				
		join words and	(retelling)		on how to be a good
		clauses using 'and'			friend or circle time
	1	Adding the endings			
	THE	-ing, and -ed where			<ul> <li>Learning about sea</li> </ul>
	RAINBOW FISH	there is no change			creatures through small
		Ŭ			world, videos, non fiction
		to the root word			texts.
		*Using spelling rules			
		and common			Construct their own small
		exception words			Construct their own small
		taught so far (see			world 'sea worlds'
		<b>u</b>			
		Phonics and			<ul> <li>Sharing games 'my turn,</li> </ul>
		Spelling Overview)			your turn'
					<ul> <li>Describing worlds for</li> </ul>
					rainbow fish (using
					, <b>J</b>
					adjectives from the book
					to increase vocabulary)



	Looking at how fish move     through water (model     using flippers and hands     as flippers in water.
	Explore the concept of pushing and pulling as forces
	Explore what happens to water e.g. water evaporating (disappearing from outside on a sunny day) and investigating ice. Describe the changes when ice melts, asking the question 'I wonder why?



Aut B (2)	Beegue by Alexis Alexis Deacon BEEGU	Y1 written and Reception verbal attempting writing using the sounds they hear To use adjectives to describe e.g. Beegu had flapping ears. Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' Children are beginning to punctuate sentences using a	Y1 written and Reception verbal attempting writing using the sounds they hear or as part of a shared write To write a character description of Beegu To Write a diary entry as Beegu	To write a postcard to Beegu	<ul> <li>A spaceship landing to stimulate discussion and interest:</li> <li>Children could make their own spaceships to travel to space. Vocabulary: space, travel, fly, launch, rocket, explore, blast, zoom</li> <li>Exploring the planets and different worlds e.g. a mars 'red planet' world for the children to explore. Vocabulary: dust, rusty, red, sandy, rocks,</li> </ul>
		punctuate			<ul> <li>Children could design their own alien puppets with different features. Vocabulary: creepy,</li> </ul>



		slimy, scary, amazing, beautiful, loud, quiet, gentle, vicious



Aut B (3)	Snowflakes Snowflakes, snowflakes Twirl around Snowflakes, snowflakes Touch the ground Snowflakes, snowflakes Land on my nose Snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes,	Y1 written and Reception verbal attempting writing using the sounds they hear Use adjectives to describe snowflakes and snow e.g. icy, snowy, delicate, fragile, melting Describe actions for snowflakes (verbs) e.g. flutter, swirl, twist, touch, land, dancing	Y1 written and Reception verbal attempting writing using the sounds they hear or as part of a shared write To perform the Poem including actions To write sentences to describe snowflakes Create snowflake poems: Snowflakes, snowflakes, Spinning, swirling, Snowflakes, snowflakes, snowflakes,	Poetry performance at Christmas service	<ul> <li>Exploring ice and fake snow- how does this feeling, what does it look like? Vocabulary- icy, freezing, smooth, shiny, watery, melting, squishy</li> <li>Creating own snowflake patterns</li> <li>Moving like snowflakes. Vocabulary- swirling, whirling, dancing, spinning, twisting, floating, touching</li> </ul>
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Everywhere!	Touching, twirling	



Spring A (1)	The Owl Babies by Martin Waddell	Y1 and Reception Verbally: To use verbs to describe how the owls moved e.g. The owl glided through the air. The owl shuffled along the branch. To use adjectives to describe how the owls were feeling e.g. the baby owls were frightened, terrified, relieved, ecstatic Adding 'er' and 'est' to the end of a word, where no change is needed to the root	Y1/Reception: To retell the story of the owl babies Y1 and Reception using a writing frame: To write a nocturnal animal fact file Y1 and reception shared writing piece: To write a recount on investigating an owl pellet e.g. what did you do and what did you find out?	Nocturnal animal factfile	<ul> <li>Build a home for an owl using big construction/natural materials. Children need to think carefully about what they may need.</li> <li>Retell the story of the Owl Babies using story mapping. Children to create their own story maps, adding labels and beginning to build sentences. Vocabulary: swoop, glide, lonely, sad, frightened, nervous, love, happy, joy, excited, snowy, feathery,</li> <li>Learn about Owl habitats, diet and appearance. Make posters to share learning with labels</li> </ul>
		•			•



bigger, biggest in describing the owls.		resilience. Vocabulary: feelings- nervous, happy, sad, frightened, alone
Y1 Children leave		
spaces between		
words when they		
are writing		
Children are able to		
join words and		
clauses using 'and'		
Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full		
stop, question mark		
or exclamation mark		
most of the time.		
Adding the endings		
-ing, and -ed where		
there is no change		



to the root word e.g. swooping/swooped, flying.		
*Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see Phonics and Spelling Overview)		



Spring A (2)	The Gingerbread Man Oradybird First Favourite Gingerbread Man	Novt Attor that	<ul> <li>Y1 To write instructions for making gingerbread men </li> <li>Y1/Reception: To act out the story of the gingerbread man (using puppets) </li> <li>Y1 To write the story of the gingerbread man using a comic strip presentation (adding speech bubbles and pictures) Reception to draw the different events in the story and then write phrases to describe, using</li></ul>	To write the story of the gingerbread man using a comic strip presentation (adding speech bubbles and pictures)	<ul> <li>Baking gingerbread men and practising using bossy verb vocabulary e.g. mix, stir, sprinkle, put, measure, roll, cut.</li> <li>Play dough gingerbread men instructing others how to make a gingerbread man: Vocabulary- first, then, next, after that, push, squish, roll, combine, cut, put</li> <li>Small world gingerbread men to support retelling with sentences and repetitive refrains available</li> <li>Percussion instruments out to retell e.g. cow bell for cow, coconut halves for the horse and then a drum to hold the steady</li> </ul>
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Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.	where needed		beat (pentameter) of the repetitive refrain: 'run, run as fast as you can you can't catch me I'm the Gingerbread Man'.
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Spring B	Rainbow Stew	Y1 and reception	Y1 and Reception	Y1 and Reception	Children explore and discuss
• •		•	-	-	•
(1)	by Catherine	(differentiated by	(differentiated by	as a small group	different vegetables.
	Falwell	language use) : Use	language use and	piece:	Vocabulary: smooth, bumpy,
	INTROW STE	adjectives to	spelling/phonic	Create a poster to	rough, hard, shiny, colourful,
	RAINBOW STEL	describe a fruit or	expectation): Write	share the importance	bitter, sweet, sharp, juicy, moist
		vegetable e.g. shiny	descriptive	of healthy eating with	
		pepper, glossy	sentences to	key facts and	Children make rainbow stew,
				3	,
		tomato, bitter lemon,		captions included as	after tasting and preparing
	A PAR	sweet strawberry,	vegetable to go on	well as images	vegetables. Encourage children
		tart raspberry	display to	(photographs and	to create a picture instruction list
	Chillen Block		encourage children	pictures). This will be	(preschool adding in initial
		Y1 and Reception	to try new foods	shared with parents	sounds if appropriate e.g. 'c' for
		(differentiated by	-	and the school	carrot)
		language use and			Vocabulary: mix, add, chop, stir,
		spelling/phonic	Y1 and Reception		combine, measure, weigh
			•		combine, measure, weigh
		expectation): Using	(differentiated by		
		imperative 'bossy'	language use and		Children explore colour mixing
		verbs	spelling/phonic		through painting and colour
			expectation): Write		mixing sensory bags
		Y1 and reception	a recount of how		
		verbally and seen	you made rainbow		Explore healthy eating and
		modelled within	stew using		'eating the rainbow'
			0		
		writing frame:	imperative 'bossy'		



Using conjunctions of time e.g. first, then, next, after that and finally	verbs and time connectives	Vocabulary: healthy, sweet, bitter, sharp, like, dislike, juicy, sugar, colourful, Picking up and sorting rainbow beads (using pincers), making rainbow necklaces (threading) Setting up and role playing cafes. Adults to provide mark making opportunities (e.g. rainbow pens and menus, notepads and name cards). Model writing and encourage hearing and recording initial sounds, as well as emergent writing and whole word writing.
		Visit Africa on Google Earth. Share videos or pictures of the different people who live there and terrain/land e.g. the Serengeti and Congo Rainforest.



Spring B (2)	Harry and his bucketful of dinosaurs by Ian Whybrow	Y1 and reception (differentiated by language use) To use adjectives to describe dinosaurs	To create a dinosaur fact poster To plan and write a 'Harry' adventure	<b>Y1-</b> To write an adventure story with you instead of Harry (third person, past tense).	Small world dinosaur land inside and out Vocabulary: ferocious, huge, colossal, giant, vicious, sharp, clawed, tail, spines, spikes,
	Harry and the Bucketful of Dinosaurs In Whybrow Harry and the Bucketful of Dinosaurs	and the places visited (settings) Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark	story	Reception: To write a beginning, middle and end story writing captions and simple sentences to describe/	plates, tubes Buckets and containers with different capacities to support bossy verb use. Vocabulary: fill, pour, tip



or exclamation mark
most of the time.
Adding the endings
-ing, and -ed where
there is no change
to the root word e.g.
the dinosaur jumped
out of the
bucketHarry
leaped down the
road.
Adding 'er' and 'est'
to the end of a word,
where no change is
needed to the root
of a word e.g. tall,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
taller, tallest in
describing and
comparing the
dinosaurs



Summer A (1)	Jack and the Beanstalk	Y1 and Reception (differentiated through language use and phonic expectation) Using adjectives to describe the beanstalk e.g. towering, ginormous, vast Y1 and Reception (differentiated through language use and phonic expectation) Using verbs to describe how the characters did things e.g. the giant bellowed, Jack	Retell the story of Jack and the Beanstalk Sensory and imaginative story writing: Imagine if a Beanstalk appeared in our school, where would it take you? What would you see? Who would you meet? What would you do? Designing a wanted poster for the giant	Writing own sensory narrative to tell the story of 'ourselves' and the Beanstalk e.g. Evie and the Beanstalk	<ul> <li>Growing Beans, observing, drawing and recording. Vocabulary: grow, leaves, bean, water, soil, sunlight, tall, taller, tallest, small, smaller, smallest; smooth, shiny, speckled bean</li> <li>Exploring and describing characters e.g. Jack and the Giant. Vocabulary: angry, huge, colossal, immense, frightening, scary, booming/loud voice</li> <li>Making Character Wanted posters.</li> <li>Building a beanstalk using anything you like e.g. how can you reach the alouda?</li> </ul>
		sprinted, the cow ambled			the clouds?



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	Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and'
	Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.
	Adding the endings –ing, and -ed where there is no change to the root word e.g.



Jack sprinted to the beanstalk.	
Adding 'er' and 'est' to the end of a word, where no change is needed to the root of a word e.g. the beanstalk grew taller and taller or Jack ran faster and faster or it was the biggest beanstalk the world had ever seen!	



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Summer	How to Catch a	Y1 and Reception	Y1	Y1 and Reception	Making own solar systems out
A (2)	Star by Oliver	(differentiated	Write own	(differentiated by	of polymer clay. Vocabulary:
	Jeffers	through language	instructional text on	expectation in	gas, planet, star, sun, space,
	From international bestseller OLIVER JEFFERS	use and phonic	'how to catch a star'	vocabulary and	moon, orbit, Jupiter, red spot,
		expectation)	Reception- write	written transcription):	storm, ice and dust, Saturn,
	Que t	Using adjectives to	instructional	Create a 'wanted'	Mars, Earth, oceans and land
	HOW to	describe alien	sentences	poster for an alien	
	(ATCH	appearance e.g.		(based on own	Exploring star constellations-
	a STAR	gloopy, jelly- like,	Y1 (extend thinking	designed and made	making own
		glowing, glistening,	and sentences to	aliens)	Vocabulary: Orion, Little Bear,
		shining	explain why)		big bear, star, the plough,
		_	and Reception:		Gemini, Leo,
		Y1 and reception	Write a list of things		
		(working towards):	you would need to		
		Children leave	take with you on a		
		spaces between	rocket journey to		
		words when they	space.		
		are writing			
		Y1: Children are			
		able to join words			
		and clauses using			
		'and'			
		anu			



Y1: Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.
Y1: Adding the endings –ing, and - ed where there is no change to the root word e.g. The boy blasted off into space.
Y1: Adding 'er' and 'est' to the end of a word, where no change is needed to the root of a word



e.g. it was the fastest rocket in the Solar System!		





flowering plant e.g. first, secondly, thirdly, then, next, after that and finally.	<ul> <li>Children explore the book, taking turn to act out different parts</li> </ul>
Y1 and reception (working towards): Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Y1: Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and'	<ul> <li>Writing labels for plants and seedlings and setting up their own shop to sell plants</li> <li>Counting Seeds and Comparing</li> </ul>
Y1: Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark	



or exclamation mark most of the time.		



Summer	Sing a Song of	Y1:	Y1 and Reception:	Y1 (to have the	Sing a song of sixpence-
			•		
B (2)	Sixpence	Adding –ed and –	To understand the	speaking parts) and	unpicking and exploring what
	Sing a song of	ing endings to verbs	meaning behind a	Reception: To	this means- acting out together
	sixpence,	e.g. opened,	traditional poem e.g.	perform a poem, with	and creating props.
	A pocket full of	counting, hanging,	what is a sixpence,	instruments and	
	rye.	pecked.	four and twenty, a	actions to an	Pie making, bread making and
	Four and twenty		parlour, a counting	audience (end of year	tasting honey. Making honey
	blackbirds,	Y1 and reception	house?	service)	bread.
	Baked in a pie.	(working towards):		,	
	When the pie	Children leave	Y1 and Reception		Adding instruments to explore
	was opened,	spaces between	(differentiated by		and add sounds to 'If I should
	The birds began	words when they	phonic expectation)		meet a Crocodile'
	to sing;	are writing	To bring Sing a		
	Wasn't that a		Song of Sixpence to		
	dainty dish,	Y1: Children are	life by drawing		
	To set before	able to join words	pictures to match		
	the king?		each line so that the		
	0	and clauses using			
	The king was in	'and'	'old fashioned		
	his counting		vocabulary' is		
	house,	Y1: Children are	clearly understood		
	Counting out his	able to punctuate	for a reader.		
	money;	sentences using a			
	The queen was	Sentences using a			



in the parlour, Eating bread and honey. The maid was in the garden, Hanging out the clothes; When down came a blackbird And pecked off her nose.	capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.	To change key words to innovate Sing a Song of Sixpence e.g. Four and Twenty caterpillars To perform a humorous poem using percussion instruments		
If You Should Meet a Crocodile				







Cycle	Cycle 2						
Aut A	English Text The Little Red	Grammar, spelling and punctuation Y1 and reception	Learning outcomes Y1/Reception-To	Published Piece Y1-To write a retelling	Reception Adult Directed Suggestions		
(1)		verbally Use different verbs e.g. sowed, planted, baked, threshed Y1 and reception verbally Use time connectives e.g. first, then, next, after that, finally. Y1 -Verbally use adverbial openers- unfortunately, happily, sadly, crossly	create a whole class story map of the story of the Little Red Hen. Y1 using using adverbial openers actively: unfortunately, happily, sadly, crossly Y1-To write a retelling of the story of the Little Red Hen, using <b>time</b> <b>connectives</b> e.g.	of the story of the Little Red Hen, using <b>time connectives</b> e.g. first, then, next, after that, finally.	<ul> <li>Small world farm, including the characters from the Little Red Hen for children to role play</li> <li>Different grains, ear of corn, grasses, flour, cereals to explore. Vocabulary (adjectives): crunchy, hard, dry, brittle, crackly, snapping, rough, grainy</li> <li>Popcorn flavour tasting (adding different flavours) e.g. toffee, salt, plain, sugar. Children to explore and share tastes and</li> </ul>		



	first, then, next, after	descriptions. Vocabulary
Y1 -Children lea		(adjectives): sweet, salty,
spaces betweer		plain, flavourless, sugary.
words when the		Children to record their
are writing	Y1/Reception-To	favourite popcorn and
	create a Harvest	give a reason why.
Children are ab		Making own Harvest
join words and	sharing the story of	bread, following
clauses using 'a		instructions. Vocabulary:
		weigh, measure,
*Using spelling	rules	teaspoon, yeast, sugar,
and common	Y1-To create an	salt, oil, knead, mix,
exception words		shape, ball. Children to
taught so far (se	ee diagram of a	use pictures to explain
Phonics and	chicken and 2 facts	what they did. Adult to
Spelling Overvie	<sup>ew)</sup> for display.	support with vocabulary
		and discussion.
		<ul> <li>Egg to Chicken lifecycles</li> </ul>
		using the specific
		vocabulary e.g. in an egg
		there is the white and the


				<ul> <li>yolk. Children to explore how these develop into chicks using images to show the progression of embryo development.</li> <li>Children to draw own egg-chicken lifecycles and record what they see using pictures. Adult to support and challenge through discussion and vocabulary.</li> </ul>
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Aut A (2) Storm Whale by Benji Davies	Y1 written and Reception verbally- Use different <b>prepositions</b> in different ways 'on, around, under, through, behind,' Y1 and reception verbally-using adjectives to describe the sea Y1-Children leave spaces between words when they are writing, Y1-Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and',	To write a guide on how to care for a beach whale using (book or film) Designing a game for Noi using instructions To write a poem about the sea using adjectives to describe Retelling the story of the Storm Whale Display- save our whales!	To write an 'adjective' poem about the sea	<ul> <li>Gather props and objects that support a seaside theme and provide sensory stimulus to enrich language, such as: driftwood, rocks and pebbles, wet and dry sand, shells, seaweed, salt water and perhaps small world figures with which the children could re-enact the story. They could also create their own.</li> <li>Making our own different type of whale using clay and other medi- sperm, blue, killer, Narwhal, humpback, beluga. Vocabulary: blow hole, fins, dorsal fin, ear, eye,</li> </ul>
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Y1-Children are beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark, Y1-Adding the endings –ing, and - ed where there is no change to the root word e.g the storm whale breached the surface of the sea or the storm whale was washed up on the beach,	<ul> <li>flukes, ventral pleats and flippers</li> <li>Seaside roleplay using the sandpit. Build and create together a big bank of sand and digging words e.g. dig, spade, mix, pour, pat. To be laminated and stuck up for others to use.</li> <li>Investigating different seashells and learning their names and 'how they lived' e.g. muscles attached to rocks, limpets cling to rocks, dog whelks and sea snails. Children to draw observational drawings.</li> <li>Show box aquariums. Children can play a</li> </ul>
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Children use a capital letter for names of people, places, days of the week and the pronoun 'l' *Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see Phonics and Spelling Overview)	describing game with these, where they turn the box around and have to describe a sea creature using adjectives for the class to guess what it is.
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Aut B (1)	The Hibernation Hotel by John Kelly HIBERNATION HOTEL	Use <b>adjectives</b> to describe appearance and personality of characters Y1-Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' Y1-Adding the endings –ing, and - ed where there is no change to the root word *Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see	Y1 individual and reception (shared write book) To retell the story of the Hibernation Hotel- making your own book Y1 individual and reception (shared write) To write a non-chronological report on one of the animals from the Hibernation Hotel. Children will need to understand about headings (e.g. appearance, diet,	To write a non- chronological report on one of the animals from the Hibernation Hotel	<ul> <li>Role playing hotels. Children to have opportunities to mark make, check in, check out. Add in keys, writing materials, bedding, hotel packs of soap, tea and sugar.</li> <li>Making homes for animals that need to hibernate now the weather is getting colder e.g. hedgehog homes, dormouse and bat boxes and putting up around school.</li> <li>Learning about different types of bases their</li> </ul>
		exception words taught so far (see	• • •		<ul> <li>Learning about different types of bears, their homes and habitats e.g.</li> </ul>



Phonics and	habitat, special	where does a brown bear
Spelling Overview)	facts)	live? Vocabulary: Arctic,
	,	Polar Bear, brown bear,
		bespectacled bear, sun
	Y1 and reception-	bear, moon bear, fur,
	Making own	sharp claws,
	recording/film about	
	different types of	<ul> <li>Making our own different</li> </ul>
	bears to share with	bear sock puppets for a
	other children.	recording to teach other
		children about bears.
		Different bear habitats in
		the tough spot e.g. arctic
		world with polar bears
		and polar animals, panda
		bears and Bamb



Aut B	Grandad's	Y1 written and	Y1-Explore the	Write your own story	Create own wave pictures
(2)	Secret Giant by	Reception verbal	different characters,	about a magical	inspired by: Hokusai- The Great
	David Litchfield	attempting writing	feelings and	secret character e.g.	Wave, or Turner- Dutch Fishing
	GRANDAD'S SECRET	using the sounds	actions- use this to	a secret unicorn or	Boats In A Storm. Vocabulary:
	GIANT	they hear	write character	dragon	foamy, swirling, whirling,
		To use adjectives to	descriptions		enormous, ginormous, huge,
		describe characters			colossal, giant. Explore simile
		and settings			verbally e.g. the waves are blue
			Y1 and reception as		like the sky.
		Y1-Children leave	a shared write-Write		
	Drvd Litchfield	spaces between	simile poems to		Comparing and contrasting
		words when they	describe the		objects and amounts to gain an
		are writing			understanding of size e.g. small,
		V1 Children are	characters e.g. the		medium, large, tiny, middle
		Y1-Children are	giant had hands as		sized, giant, huge, enormous,
		able to join words	large as saucers		colossal, ginormous.
		and clauses using			Designing our own friendly
		'and'			giants. What are our giants like?
			Y1 individual and		Adding describing words using
		Y1- Children are	reception as a		developing phonics knowledge.
		beginning to	group-Make up our		developing phonics knowledge.
		punctuate	own stories entitled		



	sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	'Grandad's Secret (unicorn, dragon etc)		
		Y1-Write a diary entry from Billy- the day he first saw the giant		



Aut B	Christmas	Y1 and Reception	Y1 and Reception	Y1 and Reception as	Playdough to be able to role
(3)	Baking	Use bossy verbs to	as a shared write-	a shared write-	play and instruct others. Adults
		instruct each other what to do e.g. mix, stir, add, measure, pour. Y1 and reception verbally Use time connectives e.g. first, then, next, after that, finally.	Write instructions for baking to share with families at home, so that they can rebake!	Write instructions for baking to share with families at home, so that they can re-bake! Use pictures and sentences (inc bossy verbs and time connectives)	to model vocabulary: add, measure, mix, roll, cut, pour, knead.



Spring A (1)	River Lullaby by Matt Goodfellow Sliding through the silence of high night peaks <i>hush little</i> <i>shush little</i> <i>rush</i> <i>little river</i>	Y1 written and Reception verbal attempting writing using the sounds they hear Y1 and reception (differentiated by language use)-Use adjectives to describe a river (5 senses)	Y1 and Reception- To perform River Lullaby using percussion and actions To write about the Journey of the River Leadon. To write a poem using adjectives to describe what can	Y1 with sentences to describe each stage and reception (pictures) -To write a story map/journey of the River Leadon	<ul> <li>Create our own water ways and 'rivers' using guttering etc. Vocabulary: river source, flowing, moving, waves, ripples, transport, float, sail, meander, bend, ocean</li> <li>How to catch water? Exploring using rain gauges and making our own. Children gaining an understanding that this water has come from the</li> </ul>
	Swallowing secrets that the moon-child speaks <i>hush little</i> shush little	Y1 and reception (differentiated by language) Describe movement for river (verbs) e.g. bubbling, babbling, crashing, flowing, swirling, curling	be heard, seen, touched What can be found in a stream or a river? Fact writing and labelled diagrams.		<ul> <li>seas, rivers(water cycle). Children to use labelled pictures/diagrams to show what they did.</li> <li>Percussion instruments to explore water making sounds</li> </ul>



rush little river Silver-line dreams where cityscapes sleep hush little shush little rush little river	Y1-Adding the endings –ing, and - ed where there is no change to the root word e.g. curling, flowing, Y1 Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and'		<ul> <li>Moving like water- meandering, flowing, waves, ripples etc</li> <li>What do we find in streams and rivers- stream dipping at Glynch brook. Recording what you see with labels</li> </ul>
Rumble ever onwards - It's a journey to be free	Y1-Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.		



hush little shush little			
rush little river	*Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see Phonics and		
Back into the arms of a dawn-dressed sea	Spelling Overview)		
hush little shush little			
rush little river			



Spring	The World	Y1 and Reception	Y1-To write our own	Y1-To write our own	Children to create their own
• •					
A (2)	Around Me by	Verbally:	journey around the	journey around the	journey around the world,
	Charlotte	To use adjectives to	world including 6	world including 6	adding in 3 stops and captions
	Guillian	describe the places we visit and the sights we see e.g. the majestic Taj Mahal or the colossal Himalayas, Y1-Adding 'er' and 'est' to the end of a word, where no change is needed to the root of a word e.g. in comparing different landmarks e.g. the Malvern hills are big, Ben Nevis is bigger and Mount Everest is the biggest.	stops, creating our own fold out book. Reception to draw and attempt to write labels and captions to describe the places. Y1 (full sentence descriptions) and reception (captions and labels to pictures)To write facts about different animals, landmarks and places around the world to add to	stops, creating our own fold out book. Reception to draw and attempt to write labels and captions to describe the places.	to describe to create their own book Children to draw pictures of and write labels and facts about the different animals, places and landmarks. Small world places from around the world- where will we go this week? Africa, Asia, Europe Different tuff spot places, animals and landmarks to explore. Vocabulary for each e.g. Antarctica- cold, ice, polar



Y1 Children leave	our own drawings of	bear, arctic fox/hare, snow, melt,
spaces between	the world.	ice bergs.
words when they		5
are writing		
Children are able to		Maps of the world available with
join words and		tracing paper, chalks and other
clauses using 'and'		marks making/drawing
		opportunities linked to this.
Y1-Children are		
able to punctuate		
sentences using a		
capital letter, full		
stop, question mark		
or exclamation mark		
most of the time.		
Y1-Adding the		
endings –ing, and -		
ed where there is		
no change to the		
root word e.g.		



visited, landed, seeing	
*Using spelling rules and common exception words taught so far (see Phonics and Spelling Overview)	



Spring B (1)	What the Ladybird Heard by Julia Donaldson	Y1 and Reception Verbally: Use verbs to describe actions e.g. the duck flapped in the pond or the cow chewed grass in the field. Y1-Children leave spaces between words when they are writing Y1-Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' Y1-Children are able to punctuate sentences using a	Y1 and Reception (attempt captions) Retell the story of what the Ladybird Heard, focusing on the key events and characters. Y1 and Reception - Create a wanted poster for Hefty Hugh and Lanky Len Y1-Create a character profile, using adjectives to describe	Retell the story of what the Ladybird Heard, focusing on the key events and characters.	Create a class rhyming dictionary. Beebot journey to tell the story of What the Ladybird Heard. Adult to support with language use/intonation and expression and adopting different voices for characters. e.g. Hefty Hugh says 'good thinking that' Role playing and retelling the story using masks. Children to be encouraged to say lines as their character. Adult to model correct intonation and expression.
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	capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.		



Spring	Aliens love	Y1 and reception	Y1 -Writing your	Y1 independent and	Sequence the story using
B (2)	Underpants by	(differentiated by	own alien adventure	reception group write-	pictures and props
	Claire Freedman	language use) : Use adjectives to describe a fruit or vegetable e.g. shiny pepper, glossy tomato, bitter lemon, sweet strawberry,	story Y1 and reception (design with labels)- Designing your own alien and writing a character	Writing a letter to your alien, using the correct layout and tense.	Add in sentences to build a class 'big book' of the story. Design your own aliens, adding
	Claire Freedman & Ben Cort	<b>Y1 and Reception</b> (differentiated by	description to tell the reader more.		two adjectives in a caption to describe.
		language use and spelling/phonic expectation): Using imperative 'bossy' verbs	Y1-Writing a letter to your alien, using the correct layout and tense.		Describing alien pants and designing your own! Using adjectives to describe and write.
		Y1 and reception verbally and seen modelled within writing frame:			Add speech/thought bubbles to the alien pictures to describe what they are saying or thinking.



	Using conjunctions of time e.g. first, then, next, after that and finally		



Summe r A (1)	Chocolate Cake by Michael Rosen Michael Rosen GHOCOLATE GAIKE GAIKE	Y1 and reception (differentiated by language use) To use adjectives to describe chocolate e.g. melting, oozy, thick, sweet, smooth, glossy, Y1 and reception verbally -Use bossy	Y1 and reception (ingredients list only) Write your own invented recipe for a Chocolate cake (children to have explored making chocolate cake and to also have been read a section of	Y1- Write your own recipes and method for making chocolate cake to go on our school FB or website to share with parents and others. Reception- ingredients list only	Making own chocolate cake, writing down ingredients. Vocabulary: smooth, silky, melting, chocolate, cocoa, powder, flour, sugar, sweet, sticky, gooey, buttery, mix, combine, stirring, measure, weigh
	Michael Rosen CHOCOLATE GAIKE Chocolation Carrier Revin Waldron	describe chocolate e.g. melting, oozy, thick, sweet, smooth, glossy,	Chocolate cake (children to have explored making chocolate cake and to also have been	school FB or website to share with parents and others. Reception-	powder, flour, sugar, sweet, sticky, gooey, buttery, mix, combine, stirring, measure,



Y1-Children leave spaces between words when they are writing	Write your own method for making chocolate cake.	facial expressions. Perform to others
Y1-Children are able to join words and clauses using 'and' Y1-Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark most of the time.	Writing your own sensory chocolate cake poem based on when you first see, then smell and then taste the cake. Perform poems with expression, intonation, gesture and actions.	



Summe r A (2)	The Skies Above my Eyes by Charlotte Guillain	Y1 and Reception (differentiated through language use and phonic expectation) Using adjectives to describe the what we can see e.g. vast, huge sky, immense space, sparkling stars, fiery sun, Y1 and Reception (differentiated through language	Y1 and Reception (differentiated by phonic expectation) Children to write about what they can see in the city scene imagining that they are the little girl. Y1 and Reception (differentiated by phonic expectation) Children to write	Y1 and Reception (draw and captions to describe)- Writing a setting description- Children to write about what they can see in the city scene imagining that they are the little girl.	Children to lie down outside and to look up. What do they see? Write and draw what you saw. Making own solar systems out of polymer clay. Vocabulary: gas, planet, star, sun, space, moon, orbit, Jupiter, red spot, storm, ice and dust, Saturn, Mars, Earth, oceans and land
	MY EYES	sun, Y1 and Reception	(differentiated by phonic expectation)		



	1	1	
Y1-Children are	Children to research		
able to join words	and write a factual		
and clauses using	text about a planet		
'and'	in the Solar System.		
Y1-Children are			
able to punctuate			
sentences using a			
-			
capital letter, full			
stop, question mark			
or exclamation mark			
most of the time.			
Y1-Adding 'er' and			
'est' to the end of a			
word, where no			
change is needed to			
the root of a word			
e.g. the moon is			
bright, the stars are			
brighter and the sun			
is brightest.			



Summe r B (1)Whatever Next by Jill MurphyY1 and Real (working to Use verbs to describe the e.g. the rock blasted off!Y1: Children able to join and clauses 'and'Y1: Children able to join and clauses 'and'Y1: Children able to punct sentences to capital lette stop, questi or exclamation most of the Y1: Adding endings -in	wards) o e actions ketRetell the story of Whatever Nextn are words s usingY1-Innovate and write your own story, wondering where would you visit? What would you see? What would happen? Who might you meet?n are ctuate using a r, full on mark time.Y1-Innovate and write your own story, wondering where would you visit? What would you see? What would happen? Who might you meet?	Y1-Innovate and write your own story, wondering where would you visit? What would you see? What would happen? Who might you meet? Reception- to retell the story using simple sentences to describe events	Role play space and rockets Make own space rockets out of cardboard boxes and junk modelling (large and smaller scale)
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ed where there is no change to the root word e.g. The bear launched off into space.	
Y1: Adding 'er' and 'est' to the end of a word, where no change is needed to the root of a word e.g. it was the fastest rocket in the Solar System!	



# Class 2 (Year 2 and 3)

Cycle 1	English Text	Grammar, spelling and punctuation	Learning outcomes	Published Piece
Aut A (1)	Vlad and the Great Fire of London by	<ul> <li>Y2:</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children know what a noun is (a person, place, object or feeling)</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is e.g. the <i>burning</i> fire.</li> <li>Children know what a verb is e.g. the burning fire was <i>crackling</i>.</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>when</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>if</i></li> </ul>	Pose and ask questions, Debate-speculating, discussing and hypothesising Question writing Diary entry Comic strips	Create a comic strip re- telling the story from Boxton's point of view.



		<ul> <li>Y3:</li> <li>Children can use powerful adjectives in their writing e.g. the <i>flickering</i> flame (Y3)</li> <li>Children use apostrophes for possession with confidence e.g. the <i>baker's</i> oven (Y3)</li> <li>Children use inverted commas for direct speech e.g. The girl muttered, 'I cannot go on any longer'(Y3)</li> <li>Children use coordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>or, and, but</i> (Y3)</li> <li>Children use place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, yet,</i> <i>therefore (Y3)</i></li> </ul>		
Aut A (2)	Ruby's Worry by Tom Percival	Y2: • Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i> ,	Discuss and debate feelings and emotions of characters	Write a letter to Ruby to give her ways to deal with her worry.



	because, but and so e.g. Ruby	Diary entry	
011017	was feeling sad because		
	<ul> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter,</li> </ul>	Character descriptions	
WOKK/	full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	Writing letters	
	<ul> <li>Children use a capital letter for names of people, places, days of the week and the pronoun 'l'</li> </ul>	Writing 1st person as the worry	
TOM PERCIVAL	Children can use subordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>when,</i>		
	because, if (when Ruby shared her worry, she felt better.)		
	Children can write expanded noun phrases e.g. <i>the angry</i>		
	worrythe frightened girl		
	Children are able to form nouns from adjectives e.g. happy- happiness and sad-sadness		
	<ul> <li>Children know what an adverb is e.g. She walked <i>quietly</i> across the park</li> </ul>		



<ul> <li>Children can use apostrophet for possession e.g. Ruby's worry</li> <li>Y3:</li> <li>Children use apostrophes for possession with confidence of the <i>boy's</i> boat</li> <li>Children use inverted comma for direct speech e.g. The gir muttered, 'I cannot go on any longer'</li> <li>Children use coordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>or, and, bu</i></li> <li>Children use place and caus conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, y</i> <i>therefore (Ruby was feeling</i> <i>worried, yet she didn't have t</i> <i>confidence to share this.</i></li> </ul>	e.g. As b. c. e. et,
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Aut B	The Tunnel by	Y2	Diary entry	Create a new adventure
(1)	Anthony Brown The Tunnel Anthony Browne	<ul> <li>Children can write expanded noun phrases e.g. the dark tunnelthe gloomy forest</li> <li>Children are able to use the progressive forms of verbs to show past and present tense e.g. the girl ran and the girl is running</li> <li>Children can use adverbs in their writing is e.g. The girl crawled carefully through the tunnel</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using and, because, but and so e.g. the girl was nervous but she carried on anyway!</li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> </ul>	Re-telling –narrative Innovating a story Descriptive writing Setting description	story based around a tunnel of your own choice.



Children can use subordinating
conjunctions e.g. <i>when,</i>
because, if (The girl felt proud
when she entered the tunnel.)
Y3
<ul> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, yet,</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. <i>then, next, therefore</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. <i>before, after, during</i></li> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases <i>e.g. she walked through the mysterious, dark forest.</i></li> <li>Children use inverted commas</li> </ul>
for direct speech e.g. <i>'It is so</i> cold and empty in here' whispered the girl



Spring A (1)	The Journey by Aaron Becker	Y2 •	Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i> , <i>because, but</i> and <i>so e.g. the girl</i> <i>was captured because she</i> <i>knew too much!</i> Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. the <i>impressive</i> castle Children know what a verb is e.g. The impressive castle	Setting description Write an adjective poem Explore adding dialogue and speech bubbles to shoe interactions between characters Use speech conversations to create a a script Write a short narrative for the story from one	Write a narrative sequel to the Journey
		•	castle Children know what a verb is	create a a script	



<ul> <li>because, if (if the girl hurried, she could make it!)</li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. the girl's boat</li> <li>Y3-</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. the cage rattled <i>noisily</i></li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, yet, (The girl was</i> <i>lonely so she created her own</i> <i>world)</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. <i>then, next, therefore</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. <i>before, after, during</i></li> <li>Children use expanded noun</li> </ul>	
phrases <i>e.g. glinting, glowing</i> <i>lanterns</i>	



Children can use powerful adjectives in their writing e.g. The <i>glimmering, golden</i> cage	



Spring A (2)	Tin Forest	<ul> <li>Y2</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children know what a noun is (a person, place, object or feeling)</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. the <i>exotic</i> jungle</li> <li>Children know what a verb is e.g. The tiger's eyes were <i>gleaming</i></li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. <i>the man's</i> <i>book</i></li> <li>Y3-</li> </ul>	Pose and ask questions, discussing and debating issues raised in the text Extend vocabulary to write a poem to describe the old man's dream Explore character, feelings and emotions Write a setting description to describe the Tin Forest (before and after)	Write a setting description to describe the Tin Forest (before and after)
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<ul> <li>Children know can use adverbs e.g. The tiger's eyes were gleaming <i>brightly.</i></li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since</i>, <i>so</i>, <i>yet</i>, (<i>The old man</i> <i>dreamed of beauty, yet all he</i> <i>had was rubbish!</i>)</li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. <i>then, next, therefore</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. <i>before, after, during (During</i> <i>the night the old man dreamed</i>)</li> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases <i>e.g. The cold, metal</i> <i>forest.</i></li> </ul>
Children can use powerful adjectives in their writing e.g. the <i>delicate</i> flowersthe <i>soothing</i> tiger.


Spring	Izzy Gizmo by	Y2-	Verbally explain to	Write an explanation for the
В	Pip Jones	Children are able to join words	another how to use an	great Spagsonic Pasta
	Man and	and clauses using and,	pasta machine	Machine!
	AN WERE	because, but and so e.g. you		
	00	have to turn the handle firmly,	Write instructions	
		so the pasta flattens out.	Write explanations	
		Children are able to punctuate	•	
	1-40 80000	sentences accurately using a	Write a character	
	1223 62110	capital letter, full stop, question	description for Izzy	
	Pip Jones O Sara Ogilvie Summers M TECTIVE NE	mark or exclamation mark.		
		Children are able to use	Write a description of	
		conjunctions of time to explain	one of her inventions	
		e.g. <i>first</i> you need to		
		Children know what an adjective		
		is and can use expanded noun		
		phrases e.g. The <i>amazing</i>		
		Spagsonic Pasta Machine		
		<ul> <li>Children know what a verb is</li> </ul>		
		e.g. you <i>turn</i> the lever		
		Children can use subordinating		
		conjunctions e.g. when,		



<ul> <li>because, if (if you turn the lever the pasta comes out)</li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. <i>Izzy's invention</i></li> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. knead the dough <i>firmly</i></li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, yet,</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. <i>then, next, therefore (next roll the dough out as flat as you can)</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. <i>before, after, during (before you roll out the dough, you must knead it)</i></li> </ul>	
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	<ul> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases <i>e.g. sticky, tacky</i> dough</li> </ul>	



Summe r A	Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl	<ul> <li>Y2- Children are able to join words and clauses using and, because, but and so e.g. Mr fox was absolutely terrified, but he still poked his nose out of the burrow.</li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases on the discussion</li> </ul>	Use hot seating to explore character Write a Character description for Mr Fox, Boggis, Bunce or Bean Write a dialogue between two characters Recount events from 2 different view points	Write a newspaper report to cover the events of Fantastic Mr Fox
		<ul> <li>sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. the <i>disgusting</i> Bunce</li> <li>Children can use different verbs</li> </ul>	between two characters Recount events from 2	
		<ul> <li>to describe actions e.g. Mr Fox scrambled through the tunnel</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>when</i>, <i>because, if (the trapdoor</i>)</li> </ul>		



<ul> <li>opened, when Mr Fox gave it a push)</li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. Mr Fox's children</li> <li>Children use inverted commas to punctuate speech and dialogue</li> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. Mr Fox crept cautiously out of his burrow</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. since, so, yet, (the small foxes were exhausted, yet they kept on digging)</li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, therefore</li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during (before</li> </ul>



<ul> <li>they could feast, they needed to get the food back to Mrs Fox)</li> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases e.g. sickly, sweet cider</li> </ul>	



Summe r B (1)	Zahra (Literacy Shed)	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because, but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. vibrant dressstripy facepaint</li> <li>To use appropriate adjectives to describe accurately e.g. <i>streaky</i> face paint.</li> <li>Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions</li> <li>To understand and use verbs accurately</li> <li>To write in past or present tense</li> </ul>	Ask (and write) questions and give statements. character description Learn to write action sentences Write and use drama to reenact speech/ dialogue sentences Narrative opening 3rd person narrative	Children write a narrative in 3 <sup>rd</sup> person
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<ul> <li>Children use inverted commas to punctuate speech and dialogue</li> <li>'3-</li> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases <i>e.g. striking, vibrant</i> <i>face paint</i></li> <li>To write in past and present tense accurately</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. Zahra shuffled <i>watchfully</i> across the ground</li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. <i>since, so, yet,</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g.</li> </ul>



Children use inverted commas to punctuate speech and dialogue consistently and accurately in a piece of writing	



Cycle 1	English Text	Grammar, spelling and	Learning outcomes	Published Piece
		punctuation		
Aut A	Hansel and	Y2:	Participate in a	Writing and performing own
(1)	Gretel by	<ul> <li>Children are able to join words</li> </ul>	performance	group play scripts
	Bethan Woollvin	and clauses using and,		
	Bethan Woollvin Hansel & Cretel	<i>because, but</i> and <i>so e.g.</i> Hansel wanted the sweets <i>because</i> he was so hungry.	Retelling the story with twists	
		<ul> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a</li> </ul>	Character description	
		capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	Writing your own alternative version of	
	M.S.	<ul> <li>Children know what a noun is (a person, place, object or feeling)</li> </ul>	the story	
		<ul> <li>Children know what an adjective is e.g. the sugary sweets.</li> </ul>	Writing a play script of the story	
		<ul> <li>Children know what a verb is e.g. the children skipped along.</li> </ul>		
		Children can use subordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>when,</i>		



<ul> <li>because, if (when Hansel got to the door he turned the handle)</li> <li>Y3:</li> <li>Children can use powerful adjectives in their writing e.g. the meandering path</li> <li>Children use apostrophes for possession with confidence e.g. the witch's cottage</li> <li>Children use inverted commas for direct speech</li> <li>Children use coordinating conjunctions e.g. or, and, but</li> <li>Children use place and cause conjunctions e.g. since, so, yet, therefore</li> </ul>
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Aut A (2)	Stone Age Boy by Satoski Kitamura	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children are able to write in expanded noun phrases</li> <li>Children can use an adjective to describe a noun</li> <li>Children can use suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. the boy kindly helped the girl.</li> <li>Children can use adverbs to describe verbs in sentences e.g. the boy walked <i>slowly</i> towards the cave.</li> <li>Children know what a verb is and can vary these in their</li> </ul>	Character description Narrative writing Information writing Diary Entry	Narrative adapted Stone Age Boy or Girl
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<ul> <li>sentences e.g. the children <i>strolled</i> along.</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions e.g. <i>The boy stopped still, when the girl beckoned him to follow.</i></li> <li><i>Children use apostrophes for contractions e.g. I'm, he's, she's</i></li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Children can use coordinating conjunctions e.g. They stopped to talk to each other, so that they could understand more.</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. When the boy spotted the cave, he was very excited.</li> <li>Children can write consistently in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> </ul>



	<ul> <li>Use apostrophes for possession e.g. the <i>girl's</i> hand shook nervously.</li> <li>Use dialogue punctuation accurately within a narrative</li> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. <i>Under</i> the silvery moon, the deer walked majestically.</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> <li>Proof reading and revising writing</li> </ul>			
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Aut B	The Iron Man by Ted Hughes	<ul> <li>Y2- Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i> e.g. <i>The</i> <i>Iron man creaked forward</i>, <i>but</i> <i>he was very slow</i>.</li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> <li>Children are able to use conjunctions of time to explain e.g. <i>Finally</i> he rested.</li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. The <i>empty</i> eyes of the Ironman.</li> <li>Children know what a verb is and use in their writing e.g. his legs <i>creaked</i> and <i>groaned</i>.</li> </ul>	Character description/biography Narrative writing Instructions on how to capture the Ironman Persuasive letter	Persuasive letter
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<ul> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. <i>The</i> <i>ironman's fist.</i></li> <li>Children use apostrophes for contractions e.g. he's</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>3-</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. the Ironman walked determinedly towards the boy.</li> <li>Children can use simile e.g. the rusted iron like burnished autumn leaves.</li> <li>Children recognise metaphor e.g. His great iron head shaped like a dustbin but as big as a bedroom</li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions e.g. since, so, yet, (The Ironman edged closer, yet still he couldn't see him)</li> </ul>	



<ul> <li>Children express time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. <i>then, next, therefore</i></li> <li>Children express time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. <i>before, after, during</i></li> <li>Children use expanded noun phrases <i>e.g. piercing, dagger- like eyes staring</i></li> <li>Children use commas to separate items in a list e.g. <i>the wary, scared look in his eyes.</i></li> <li>Children begin to organise their writing into paragraphs</li> <li>Proof reading and revising writing</li> </ul>	
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Spring	Grandfather's	Y2-		Narrative writing piece
A (1)	Journey by	Children are able to join words	Character description	
	Allen Say	and clauses using and,		
	Grandfather's Journey	because, but and so e.g. The man held tightly onto his hat, so	Setting description	
		<ul><li>that it didn't fly away.</li><li>Children are able to punctuate</li></ul>	Writing letters	
		<ul> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> <li>Children are able to use conjunctions of time to explain e.g. <i>After that the man visited the</i></li> <li>Children know what an adjective is and can use expanded noun phrases e.g. The <i>glistening</i> pool of water.</li> <li>Children know what a verb is and use in their writing e.g. the water <i>swirled</i> and <i>curled</i></li> <li>Children can use subordinating</li> </ul>	Writing a recount	



<ul> <li>because, if (the boat shook when the waves hit it)</li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession e.g. The man's hat.</li> <li>Children use apostrophes for contractions e.g. he's</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Using -ed past tense to build vocabulary e.g. the man marvelledthe man felt bewilderedthe man longed for.</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. the sea rocked gently to and fro that evening.</li> <li>Children can use simile e.g. the water was as still as a sheet of glass.</li> <li>Children can express time, place and cause conjunctions</li> </ul>



a mained an wet (The man falt
e.g. since, so, yet, (The man felt
so homesick, since he was far
from home)
Children express time, place
and cause using adverbs e.g.
then, next, therefore
Children express time, place
and cause using prepositions
e.g. before, after, during
(Before his journey the man
packed his clothes securely in a
trunk).
Children use expanded noun
phrases e.g. thrashing, bashing
waves.
Children use commas to
separate items in a list e.g.
thrashing, bashing
Children begin to organise their
writing into paragraphs
Proof reading and revising
writing



Spring A (2)	The Proudest Blue by Ibtihaj Muhammad	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using and, because, but and so</li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children write in expanded noun phrases</li> <li>Children can use an adjective to describe a noun</li> <li>Children can use suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. the old woman stared <i>miserably</i> at the boy</li> <li>Children can use the progressive form of verbs e.g. she is drumminghe is driving</li> <li>Children can use adverbs to describe verbs in sentences e.g. the lion prowled slowly towards</li> </ul>	Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions (thinking about the experience of Asiya) Build vocabulary to describe the sea Descriptions of the sea setting (using senses) Retell the story from Asiya's point of view	Write own poem to describe the sea
		describe verbs in sentences e.g. the lion prowled <i>slowly</i> towards the cave.		



	<ul> <li>Children know what a verb is and can vary these in their sentences e.g. the children <i>shuffled</i> along.</li> <li><i>Children use apostrophes for</i> <i>contractions e.g. I'm, he's</i></li> <li>Children can recognise a simile e.g. the sea was like a pool a tears</li> </ul>	
Y	<ul> <li>Children are able to use simile to describe e.g. the hijab is blue like the bluest sky.</li> <li>Children can use coordinating conjunctions e.g. Faizah wanted a hijab the same as Aishya's, <i>because</i> blue was her favourite colour.</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. Faizah felt proud</li> </ul>	



	<ul> <li>of Asiya's Hijab, <i>but</i></li> <li>embarrassed that people didn't understand.</li> <li>Children can write consistently in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>Children can use apostrophes for possession with confidence e.g. Asiya's hijab</li> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. the boat travelled <i>through</i> the deep blue</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> <li>Proof reading and revising writing</li> </ul>		
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Spring B	Zoo by Anthony Brown	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children write in expanded noun phrases</li> <li>Children can use an adjective to describe a noun</li> <li>Children can use suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. the old woman stared <i>miserably</i> at the boy</li> <li>Children can use the progressive form of verbs e.g. <i>she is drumming…he is driving</i></li> <li>Children can use adverbs to describe verbs in sentences e.g. the lion prowled <i>slowly</i> towards the cave.</li> </ul>	Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others (thinking about the views, feelings and experiences of dad, the children and mum) Character description built around feelings, beliefs, views and experiences Instructions (how to look after animals) Writing a poem about my Dad inspired by dad in Zoo	Information Booklet (non- chronological report) about animals
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	<ul> <li>Children know what a verb is and can vary these in their sentences e.g. the children <i>shuffled</i> along.</li> <li>Children use apostrophes for contractions e.g. I'm, he's</li> </ul>	
Y	<ul> <li>3-</li> <li>Children can use coordinating conjunctions e.g. Dad always tells me off, <i>because</i> I am the oldest! It is not fair!</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. <i>When</i> Dad argued with the ticket man, I felt embarrassed!</li> <li>Children can write consistently in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> </ul>	



Use apostrophes for possession e.g. Dad commented on the tiger's sharp teeth'
<ul> <li>Use dialogue punctuation consistently within text</li> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. <i>On</i> top of their heads they wore their monkey</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>hats! The penguins huddled next to the pool</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> </ul>
Proof reading and revising     writing



Summe	Arthur and the	Y2-	Use drama to tell parts	Write a diary entry where
r (1)	Golden Rope	Children are able to join words	of the story	Arthur first sees the wolf.
· (')		and clauses using and,		
	JAX JA A	because, but and so	Describes above star	
	Arthur at the	Children are able to punctuate	Describe character	
	CIL Rove	sentences accurately using a		
	Volden may		Describe setting	
		capital letter, full stop, question		
		mark or exclamation mark	Write a powerful	
		<ul> <li>Children write in expanded nour</li> </ul>		
	A	phrases e.g. the dangerous wol		
		<ul> <li>Children can use an adjective to</li> </ul>		
		describe a noun effectively e.g.		
	N17V-/	the <i>glimmering</i> crystal.		
		<ul> <li>Children can use suffix –ly to</li> </ul>		
		turn adjectives into adverbs e.g.		
		wickedly		
		Children can use the		
		progressive form of verbs e.g.		
		Arthur is running…he is brave.		
		<ul> <li>Children can use adverbs to</li> </ul>		
		describe verbs in sentences e.g		
		the wolf stalked <i>slowly</i> towards		
		Arthur.		



<ul> <li>Children know what a verb is and can vary these in their sentences e.g. Arthur <i>stomped</i> forwards.</li> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. Arthur stomped <i>angrily</i> forwards.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Children can use coordinating conjuctions <i>e.g. because, or, and</i></li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. whilst the wolf crept towards him, Arthur thought carefully.</li> <li>Children can write consistently in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> </ul>



	<ul> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. <i>in front</i> of his very eyes, the gleaming gem glistened.</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> <li>Proof reading and revising writing</li> <li>Begin to use fronted adverbials in their writing e.g. <i>Bravely Arthur faced the lion, even though his heart was beating frantically in his chest.</i></li> </ul>		
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Summe r A (2)	Invasions Unit Literacy Shed	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because, but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children write in expanded noun phrases e.g. <i>glinting, shining</i> <i>ship</i></li> <li>Children can use an adjective to describe a noun effectively e.g. the <i>shrieking</i> sound</li> <li>Children can use suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. <i>lonely</i></li> <li>Children can use adverbs to describe verbs in sentences e.g. the wind was <i>whipping</i> across the land.</li> </ul>	Character description description of a settings Ship log journals	Ships Log Journal
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<ul> <li>Children can use adverbs e.g. The sun shone <i>strongly</i> down upon the world</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Children can use coordinating conjunctions e.g. but, or, and (the alien was frantic and afraid)</li> <li>Children can use subordinating conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. Although I was very nervous, I still opened the door to my ship.</li> <li>Children can write consistently in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. Beneath the swirling dust, an alien stood.</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> </ul>	





Summe r B	The Secret Life of Bees by Moira Butterfield	<ul> <li>Y2-</li> <li>Children are able to join words and clauses using <i>and</i>, <i>because</i>, <i>but</i> and <i>so</i></li> <li>Children are able to punctuate sentences accurately using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Children can use an adjective to</li> </ul>	Poems Letter from the bee Retelling a story Information writing about bees	Information writing about bees
	Vers Marker	<ul> <li>describe a noun effectively e.g. the <i>flickering</i> wings of the bee.</li> <li>Children can use adverbs to describe verbs in sentences e.g. the bees flying <i>furiously</i> towards the hive.</li> <li>Y3-</li> <li>Children can use coordinating conjunctions e.g. but, or, and (<i>I would like to keep my honey or why should I make it?</i>)</li> </ul>		



<ul> <li>Children can use subordinat conjunctions to vary their sentences e.g. Unless we lo after our bees we will have n food to eat!</li> <li>Children can write consister in past and present tense</li> <li>Children can write in paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>Children use prepositions in their writing e.g. Within the beehive the worker bees loo after their queen.</li> <li>Using personal dictionaries, thesaurus and dictionaries</li> <li>Proof reading and revising writing</li> </ul>	ok io tly
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# Class 3 (Year 4, 5 and 6)

Cycle A	Cycle A					
Term	Quality Text	Grammar, spelling and punctuation	Writing Outcomes	Published Piece		
Autumn A/B	Who Let the God's Out by Maz Evans	<ul> <li>Fronted Adverbials (All) e.g.</li> <li><i>Flickering like lightning</i>, the deamon eyes stared intensely forward.</li> <li>Pronoun or noun (All)</li> <li>Tenses (All) e.g. present perfect tense: they had been here before.</li> <li>Expanded noun phrases (All) e.g. The jutting, jagged rocks emerged from the mist-covered land.</li> </ul>	Descriptive writing. Figurative Language use. Press release. Explore sentence construction and the impact clauses have	Third Person Narrative Newspaper article		



Paragraphs (All)	
Inverted commas (All)	
Synonyms and antonyms (Yr 6) e.g. instead of <b>scary</b> eyes: <b>fear-</b> <b>invoking, petrifying, terrifying.</b>	
Linking paragraphs using adverbials (Yr 5/6) <i>e.g.</i> <i>Eventually, finally</i>	
Using commas to clarify meaning (Yr 5/6)	
Modifying prepositional phrases (All) e.g. <i>the goddess's robes,</i> <i>with glimmering jewels,</i> <i>cascaded down her body.</i>	
Cohesion within paragraphs (Yr 5/6)	


Autumn	Christmas Recipe	Layout devices (All) e.g.	Descriptive writing	Instructions
B (1	Writing	Headings and subheadings,	Recipe	
week		introductory sentence to draw		
mini		the reader in.		
project)	A Charles			
	No1	Use of imperative verbs <i>e.g.</i>		
		whisk, mix, combine		
		Use of adverbs, prepositions		
		and conjunctions to add detail		
		e.g. <i>Gently</i> sift the flour <b>into</b> the		
		bowl, <b>so</b> that it is fine and easy		
		to mix.		
		Fronted Adverbials (All)		
		e.g. Licking my lips, I readied		
		myself to taste the enticing biscuit.		
		Linking paragraphs using		
		adverbials (Yr 5/6)		
		``´´		



		Using modal verbs to indicate possibility (Yr 5/6) <i>e.g. This</i> <b>may</b> be the tastiest biscuit that has ever passed my lips!		
Spring A	Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo	Modal Verbs (All) e.g. Michael wondered if he <b>would</b> make it out alive Subordinate clause (All) e.g. he reached out for the ball, <b>grasping it desperately.</b> Relative Clauses (5/6) e.g. Footsteps, <b>which were</b> <b>imprinted in the soft sand</b> , provided a clue that he was not alone on the island. Determiners (All)	Motif poetry Tanka Poem Precise text in a timeline To use figurative language	Narrative Haiku Poem



r	1	
	Cohesion across paragraphs(Yr	
	6)	
	Parenthesis (Yr 5/6) e.g. The	
	leaves rustled (making me	
	nervous), but I continued on.	
	Hyphens (Yr 6) <i>e.g. the</i>	
	beautiful-looking plants	
	surrounded me.	
	Surrounded me.	
	Semi-colons, colons and dashes	
	(Yr 6)	
	(110)	
	Michael was intrigued; he	
	carried on stalking his way	
	•	
	through the bushes.	
	Use of short sentences to create	
	effect e.g. Disheartened.	
	Desperate. Despondent.	
	Michael thought of his lost	
	-	
	family.	



		Use of ellipsis e.g: For suspense or to show the trailing off of thought: <i>He</i> <i>wondered what lay ahead of</i> <i>him</i>		
Spring B	Macbeth Literacy Shed	<ul> <li>Pronoun and nouns (All)</li> <li>Parenthesis (Yr 5/6) e.g. She scrubbed at her hands - muttering manically under her breath- even though nothing was there!</li> <li>Formal and informal language and writing (Yr 6)</li> <li>Using the passive (Yr 6) e.g. Looking like an innocent flower, she charged onward.</li> <li>Apostrophes (All)</li> </ul>	Letter. Sequencing events. Identifying and writing features in a balanced argument. Make predictions. Persuasive techniques.	Newspaper. Balanced argument.



		Informal and formal speech (Yr 6) <i>e.g.</i>		
		Formal: I ask you to consider my proposal.		
		Informal: What do you think of this?		
		Standard English verb inflections (All) <i>e.g. were-was,</i> <i>did-done</i>		
Summer A	Rose Blanche by Roberto Innocenti	Relative Clauses (Yr 5/6) e.g. The girl, <b>who was staring</b> <b>mournfully out of the</b> <b>window,</b> reached out her hand.	Techniques to build tension and suspense in writing. To use figurative language To make predictions Journey mapping.	Setting description. Internal monologue. Diary entry
		Paragraphs (All) Synonyms (All) <i>e.g. scared=</i> <i>petrified, terrified, fearful.</i>	Emotive poem.	



· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Repetition for effect e.g. Baffled, bemused, befuddled. I continued to look my fill.	
	Use of ellipsis e.g: for suspense or to show the trailing off of thought: I wondered if I would ever feel like myself again	
	Tenses (All) First person past tense e.g. I thought to myselfthis isn't right!	
	Parenthesis (Yr 5/6) e.g. Rose (with her hands shaking like a leaf) entered the looming forest.	
	Formal and informal language (Yr 6) <i>e.g. Formal: The situation</i>	



was becoming increasingly	
concerning	
concerning	
Informal: Things were getting	
out of hand.	
out of hand.	
Pronouns (All)	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Common to plarify magning (Vr	
Commas to clarify meaning (Yr	
5/6) .g. 'Bill claims Joe is the	
best bowler in the team' or 'Bill,	
claims Joe, is the best bowler in	
the team.	
Plural and possessive 's' (All)	
e.g.	
Plural 's'- The <b>boys'</b> hands	
gripped the railings.	
Standard English Verb	
Inflections (All) e.g. walk-	
walking or stand- standing	



Summer B	Letters from the	Use of dialogue to convey character Using the passive voice (Yr 6) e.g. a beautiful letter had been written by someone. Hyphens (Yr 6) e.g. This place had <b>little-town</b> charm! Plural and possessive 's' (All) e.g. plural 's'- The <b>boys'</b> hands	Write a missing person's report. Write a descriptive recount. Persuasive letters. Poetry.	A persuasive letter A poem
	Lighthouse by Emma	Plural and possessive 's' (All)		
	Carroll			
		Tenses (All) e.g. <i>past</i> progressive: They <b>were</b> <b>walking</b> steadily		



Cycle E	Cycle B					
Term	Quality Text	Grammar, spelling and punctuation	Writing Outcomes	Published Piece		
Autumn A	Treason by Berlie Doherty	<ul> <li>Write dialogue and punctuate accurately (All)</li> <li>Use dialogue to advance the action of a narrative (Y5/6) e.g. <i>Everyone had started to yell simultaneously and the noise was ballooning out of control, "ENOUGH!" mum roared with surprising ferocity. "Put that spanner back and sit down, NOW!"</i></li> <li>Use a colon to introduce a list and to punctuate bullet points accurately. (All)</li> <li>First person (All) <i>e.g. I trundled on slowly; it was all looking</i></li> </ul>	Character description. Setting description. Prediction. Diary entry. Narrative story	Diary. Narrative Story.		



decidedly bleak for meWhat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
might I do? Where might I go?		
Synonyms and Antonyms (Yr 6) e.g. <i>instead of a 'sad day' it</i> could be a 'bleak day'.		
Pronoun or noun (All)		
Fronted adverbials (All) <i>e.g.</i> <b>Stumbling along blindly</b> , <i>I</i> reached out for that wretched door handle'.		
Formal and Informal Writing (Yr 6) <i>e.g.</i>		
Formal: The situation was becoming increasingly concerning		



		<ul> <li>Informal: Things were getting out of hand.</li> <li>Expanded Noun Phrases (All) e.g. 'I crawled along the dank, decaying passageway.'</li> <li>Prepositional Phrases (All) e.g. under the table, out of sight.</li> <li>Cohesion within Paragraphs (Yr 5/6)</li> </ul>		
Autumn B	Voices in the Park by Anthony Brown	Using commas to clarify meaning (All) e.g. 'Bill claims Joe is the best bowler in the team' or 'Bill, claims Joe, is the best bowler in the team.' Paragraphs (All). Inverted Commas (All).	Poem. Descriptive language. Character description Setting Description. Book recommendation.	Poem. Narrative Story.



	Voices IN THE PARK	e.g. "Help me! I cannot remember where I left my door key," pleaded Joe.		
Autumn B (1 week mini project)	Brownie Trees	Layout devices (All) e.g. Headings and subheadings, introductory sentence to draw the reader in. Use of imperative verbs <i>e.g.</i> <i>whisk, mix, combine</i> Use of adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions to add detail e.g. <i>Gently sift the flour into the</i>	Recipe (instructional). Descriptive paragraph.	Recipe



		bowl, <b>so</b> that it is fine and easy to mix.		
		Modal verbs to indicate possibility (All) e.g. you <b>could</b> use chocolate or rainbow sprinkles to decorate your biscuits.		
		Semi-colons, colons and dashes (Yr 6) Crack the egg-on the side of the bowl-being careful not to get shell in your recipe.		
Spring A	Day of the Dead (Literacy Shed)	Using the passive (Yr 6) <i>e.g. the floats were followed by the crowds.</i>	Setting description. Information leaflet. Diary extract	Information leaflet
		Commas/brackets/ dashes to indicate parenthesis (Yr 5/6) <i>e.g. Decorated garlands, made from</i>		



	THE DAY OF THE DEAD	<ul> <li>exotic blooms, hung around their necks.</li> <li>Relative Clause (Yr 5/6) e.g. The musicians, who were mesmerising in their intensity, had the crowd transfixed.</li> <li>Determiners (All).</li> <li>Tenses (All) e.g. present progressive: They were strumming gentle on their guitars.</li> <li>Linking paragraphs using adverbials (Yr 5/6)</li> </ul>		
Spring B	Edward Tulane by Kate DiCamillo	Hyphens (Yr 5/6).	Dream description. Setting Description. Missing Person advert.	Rewrite a fairy tale. Letter



Summer	Children of the	Cohesion across paragraphs (Yr 6) e.g. <b>eventually, finally</b> Standard English Verb Inflections (All) e.g. <b>was-were</b> Inverted Commas (All). Formal and informal speech (All) <i>Formal: Edward addressed</i> <i>his audience proudly, attempting</i> <i>to convey his message. Informal:</i> <i>Edward told everyone what he</i> <i>wanted.</i> Plural and Possessive's' (All)e.g. <i>Edward's ruby red jacket</i> Apostrophes (All) e.g.	Diary entry	Letter from father to future
A A	Children of the Kingdom of Benin by Dinah Orji	Apostrophes (All) e.g. apostrophes for missions: <b>wouldn't</b> and possession: <b>boy's</b> spear.	Diary entry Setting description Personal account	Letter from father to future daughter. Narrative from another perspective.



	BENN KINGDON	<ul> <li>Fronted Adverbials (All) e.g.</li> <li>Ambling slowly, he continued on his pathway through the forest.</li> <li>Pronoun or noun (All)</li> <li>Synonyms and antonyms (Yr 6) e.g. use of antonym 'horrendous' to show how the situation has changed from previously 'harmonious'.</li> <li>Relative clause (Yr 5/6)</li> <li>The pathway, which weaved precariously, brought them to an open clearing.</li> </ul>		
Summer	0,0	Expanded noun phrases (All)	Review	Poetry
В	Bright (poems) by Fiona Waters	e.g. use of simile: The Tiger's	Figurative language	
		striking eyes, flashed like		



streaks of lightning across a <b>barren</b> sky.	
Use of personification: The <b>towering</b> trees, reached out their branches towards him.	
Pathetic Fallacy e.g. <i>the</i> raindrops <b>wept</b> around her. (Y6)	
Using commas to clarify meaning (Yr 5/6)	
Semi-colons, colons and dashes (Yr 6) e.g. <i>a coat of beautiful,</i> <i>bold slashes<b>-of which I longed</b></i>	
to touch- was just out of my reach	



Cycle C	Cycle C					
Term	Quality Text	Grammar, spelling and punctuation	Writing Outcomes	Published Piece		
Autumn A	Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carol	Inverted commas (All) "I feel so lost!" the boy uttered forlornly. "Well, you must find a solution!" he reasoned with himself. Dashes, colons and semi- colons (Yr 6) Please be advised as to what we discovered: • Ancient golden orbs the size of my fist • Gemstones- so huge that they I couldn't hold one Parenthesis (Yr 5/6) e.g. It was so immense- this shard of golden light-	Newspaper report Persuasive letter Poem Narrative Diary entry	Narrative Newspaper report		



that it dominated my         vision.         Apostrophes (All)         He's genuinely the
wealthiest person I know.
Plural and possessive s (All) <i>e.g. possessive s: it was the king'<b>s</b> chamber</i>
Paragraphs (All) Formal and informal writing (Yr 6) Fronted Adverbials (All) e.g. With his eyes darting nervously around, the boy edged ever further forward.
Tenses (All) e.g. <i>Past</i> progressive: They <b>were</b> <b>walking</b> steadily



Pronouns or nouns (All)
e.g. use of he/she, me/you
$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{r}}$
Relative Clauses (Yr 5/6)
e.g. The ancient artefacts,
which were partially
hidden from view, glinted
quietly through the
cragged rocks.
Expanded noun phrases
(All) A pasty, haunted
face came into view.
Linking paragraphs using
adverbials (Yr 5/6)
e.g. nearby, later
e.g. nearby, later
Repetition for effect e.g. It
was more ominous, more
dark, more deadly, than
anything she had ever
encountered.



		Use of short sentences to create effect e.g. <b>Deeper.</b> <b>Denser. Darker.</b> The bitter forest appeared to consume all the life around it. Use of ellipsis e.g: For suspense or to show the trailing off of thought: <i>I</i> wondered what the tomb would look like inside		
Autumn B (1 week mini project)	Christmas recipe writing. Traditional Christmas cakes.	Layout devices (All) e.g. Headings and subheadings, introductory sentence to draw the reader in. Use of imperative verbs <i>e.g. whisk, mix, combine</i>	Recipe (instructional). Descriptive paragraph.	Recipe



		Use of adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions to add detail e.g. <i>Gently</i> sift the flour <i>into</i> the bowl, so that it is fine and easy to mix.		
		Plural and possessive s (All) <i>Share your partner's</i> <i>equipment.</i>		
		Apostrophes (All) e.g. <b>we're</b> convinced that you will adore the way these taste sensations feel as you savour them slowly. Hyphens (Yr 6) e.g. Tongue- tingling cakes Mouth-watering biscuits		
Spring A	I Talk Like a River	Similes and metaphors e.g. <i>shimmering</i> <b>like</b> a <i>mirror.</i>	Poetry writing Using senses in descriptive writing	Haiku river poem



TALK KKER TORDAN SCOTT SYDNEY SMITH	Personification <i>e.g. the</i> <i>river meanders, like</i> <i>crooked fingers.</i> Fronted adverbial (Y4) <i>e.g.</i> <i>Sauntering slowly along,</i> <i>the river travelled onwards.</i> Expanded noun phrases (Y4) <i>e.g. dismal, dark</i> <i>water.</i>	Describing character Integrating speech	
	Using commas to clarify meaning (All) e.g. 'Bill claims Joe is the best bowler in the team' or 'Bill, claims Joe, is the best bowler in the team.' Paragraphs (Yr All)		



Spring B Cosmi	ic by Frank Cottrell- Boyce	Use devices to build cohesion (Y5) Children link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices (Y6) Use of passive voice (Y6) e.g <i>Nearly bursting its banks,</i> <i>the river surged forward.</i> Modal verbs to indicate possibility (Yr 5/6) <i>e.g.</i> <i>Might this be the only way</i> <i>they could succeed?</i> Formal and informal speech (All) <i>Formal: Liam addressed</i>	Descriptive writing. Using dialogue to progress action. Character descriptions. Use of layout devices. Exciting sentence openers.	Narrative Chapter. Itinerary. Persuasive letter.
		his audience proudly,		



attempting to convey his
message.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Informal: Liam told
everyone what he wanted.
Pronouns or nouns (All)
e.g. use of he/she, me/you
Determiners (All) <i>e.g.</i>
Quantifier: Do you want to
travel in <b>this</b> rocket?
Definite Article: It was <b>the</b>
best space suit.
Indefinite Article: It was <b>an</b>
expensive suit.
Demonstrative: They
wanted <b>all</b> the cake.
Possessive: Which one
was <b>his</b> rocket?
Standard English verb
inflections (All) e.g. past



		tense <b>–ed</b> or <b>–er/est</b> to compare. Use of conjunctive adverbs e.g. <b>however,</b> <b>consequently</b>		
Summer A	The Alchemist's Letter	Use of expanded noun phrases to describe e.g. the <b>bold</b> , <b>brassy</b> looking gears of the <b>monstrous</b> machine. Use of simile and metaphor e.g. The <b>jagged</b> <b>mountain of metal</b> shot upwards to towards to sky. Pathetic Fallacy e.g. the raindrops <b>wept</b> around her. (Y6) Symbolism as figurative language. (Y6)	Character description. Setting description.	Third person narrative Letter



Persuasive language e.g use of modal verbs to create urgency and authority: <b>must, should,</b> <b>ought</b>	
Semi colons and dashes (Yr 6) e.g. <i>The girl</i> approached the towering, monstrous machine; she felt her resolve stutter, but she continued on regardless.	
Formal writing (All) Formal: <i>It is my sincerest</i> <i>belief that you should</i> <i>consider my heartfelt plea,</i> <i>giving it due consideration</i> <i>as is deserving of this</i> <i>case.</i>	



Commas to clarify meaning (Yr 5/6) e.g. He sprang to his feet quickly, realising that someone was at the door. He sprang to his feet, quickly realising that someone was at the door. Paragraphs (Yr All) Inverted commas (All) "I'm hungry", the girl pitifully complained. "Well you must find yourself something to eat them", the man asserted. Using the passive (Yr 6) The problem was considered carefully by them.
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		Cohesion across paragraphs (Yr 6)		
Summer B	The Arrival by Shaun Tan	Relative clauses (Y5/6) e.g. The creature, <b>who</b> <b>had twisted talons,</b> built to torture its prey. Fronted Adverbials (All) e.g. Twirling in front of his eyes, the twisted, tangled vines reached out. Expanded noun phrases (All) e.g. The <b>decaying,</b> <b>rancid</b> creature	Journal entry Flash back Narrative Detailed descriptions	Journal entry
		Synonyms and antonyms (Yr 6) e.g. use of antonym 'horrendous' to show how the situation has changed		



from previously 'harmonious'.	
Use of short sentences to create effect e.g. <b>Dark.</b> <b>Destructive. Demented.</b> The creature cast out its eerie wail.	
Use of ellipsis e.g: For suspense or to show the trailing off of thought: She pondered on what the creature had in store for her	