### Introduction

	Genres
Year 1	Labels, lists and captions
	stories with familiar setting
	recount
	dictionary skills
	<ul> <li>poetry – using the senses</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>traditional and fairy tales</li> </ul>
	• instruction
	Stories from a range of cultures
	<ul> <li>poetry – pattern and rhyme</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>stories with a fantasy setting</li> </ul>
	information text
	recount – fact / fiction
	<ul> <li>poetry – poems on a theme</li> </ul>

## **Year 1 Statutory Requirements**

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and
		<u>punctuation</u>		<u>Listening</u>
Word Reading	Transcription	Vocabulary, grammar and	Revision of Reception work	Pupils should be
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught	<u>punctuation</u>	The boundary between	taught to:
<ul> <li>apply phonic knowledge and</li> </ul>	to:	Pupils should be taught	revision of work covered in	
skills as the route to decode		to:	Reception and the	listen and respond
words	spell:		introduction of new work	appropriately to
<ul> <li>respond speedily with the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>words containing</li> </ul>	develop their	may vary according to the	adults and their
correct sound to graphemes	each of the 40+	understanding of the	programme used, but basic	peers
(letters or groups of letters) for	phonemes already	concepts set out in	revision should include:	
all 40+ phonemes, including,	taught	English Appendix 2 by:	<ul> <li>All letters of the</li> </ul>	ask relevant
where applicable, alternative	<ul> <li>common exception</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>leaving spaces</li> </ul>	alphabet and the sounds	questions to extend
sounds for graphemes	words	between words	which they most	their understanding
<ul> <li>read accurately by blending</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>the days of the week</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>joining words and</li> </ul>	commonly represent	and knowledge
sounds in unfamiliar words		joining clauses using	<ul> <li>Consonant diagraphs</li> </ul>	
containing GPCs that have been	name the letters of the	and	and the sounds which	use relevant
taught	alphabet:	<ul> <li>beginning to</li> </ul>	they represent	strategies to build
<ul> <li>read common exception words,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>naming the letters of</li> </ul>	punctuate sentences	<ul> <li>vowel digraphs which</li> </ul>	their vocabulary
noting unusual correspondences	the alphabet in order	using a capital letter	have been taught and	
between spelling and sound and	<ul> <li>using letter names to</li> </ul>	and a full stop,	the sounds which they	articulate and justify
where these occur in the word	distinguish between	question mark or	represent	answers, arguments
<ul> <li>read words containing taught</li> </ul>	alternative spellings	exclamation mark	<ul> <li>the process of</li> </ul>	and opinions
GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er	of the same sound	<ul> <li>using a capital letter</li> </ul>	segmenting spoken	
and –est endings		for names of people,	words into sounds	give well-structured
<ul> <li>read other words of more than</li> </ul>	add prefixes and suffixes:	places, the days of	before choosing	descriptions,
one syllable that contain taught	<ul> <li>using the spelling rule</li> </ul>	the week, and the	graphemes to represent	explanations and
GPCs	for adding –s or –es	personal pronoun 'I'	the sounds	narratives for
<ul> <li>read words with contractions [for</li> </ul>	as the plural marker	<ul> <li>learning the grammar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>words with adjacent</li> </ul>	different purposes,
example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and	for nouns and the	for year 1 in English	consonants;	including for
understand that the apostrophe	third person singular	Appendix 2	- rules and guidelines	expressing feelings
represents the omitted letter(s)	marker for verbs		which have been taught	
<ul> <li>read aloud accurately books that</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>using the prefix un–</li> </ul>	use the grammatical		maintain attention

- are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading

#### Comprehension

Pupils should be taught to:

develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and nonfiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
- becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
- recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
- learning to appreciate rhymes and

 using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]

apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1

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

## **Handwriting**

Pupils should be taught to:

- sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
- begin to form lowercase letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form capital letters

terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing

## Word

Regular **plural noun suffixes** –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun

Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)

How the prefix un-

helper)
How the prefix un—
changes the meaning of
verbs and adjectives
[negation, for example,
unkind, or undoing: untie
the boat]

## <u>Sentence</u>

How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and

<u>Text</u>

The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck

The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k

Division of words into syllables

-tch

The /v/ sound at the end of words

Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)

Adding the endings –ing, – ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word

Adding —er and —est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs

Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ı/

and participate
actively in
collaborative
conversations,
staying on topic and
initiating and
responding to
comments

use spoken
language to develop
understanding
through
speculating,
hypothesising,
imagining and
exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and monitor the interest

poems, and to recite some by heart

 discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known

understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- discussing the significance of the title and events
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say

explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them

- form digits 0-9
- understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these

### Composition

Pupils should be taught to:

write sentences by:

- saying out loud what they are going to write about
- composing a sentence orally before writing it
- sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense

discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils

read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher Sequencing **sentences** to form short narratives

### Punctuation

Separation of words with spaces
Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun /

## Terminology

letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation, mark

depending on accent)

New consonant spellings ph and wh

Using k for the /k/ sound

Adding the prefix -un

Compound words

Common exception words

of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication

### Introduction

	Genres
Year 2	Stories with familiar settings
	Traditional stories
	Information texts
	Poetry - Patterns on a page
	different stories by the same author
	explanations
	• instructions
	poetry – really looking
	significant authors
	non-chronological reports
	poetry - silly stuff
	<ul> <li>revisit and consolidation of any genres</li> </ul>

## **Year 2 Statutory Requirements**

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and
		<u>punctuation</u>		Listening
Word Reading	<u>Transcription</u>	Vocabulary, grammar and	The /dʒ/ sound spelt	Pupils should be
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	<u>punctuation</u>	as ge and dge at the	taught to:
	spell by:	Pupils should be taught to:	end of words, and	
Word reading	<ul> <li>segmenting spoken words</li> </ul>		sometimes spelt as g	listen and respond
Pupils should be taught to:	into phonemes and	develop their understanding of	elsewhere in words	appropriately to
continue to apply phonic knowledge	representing these by	the concepts set out in	before e, i and y	adults and their
and skills as the route to decode	graphemes, spelling many	English Appendix 2 by:		peers
words until automatic decoding has	correctly	<ul> <li>learning how to use both</li> </ul>	The /s/ sound spelt c	
become embedded and reading is	<ul> <li>learning new ways of spelling</li> </ul>	familiar and new	before e, i and y	ask relevant
fluent	phonemes for which one or	punctuation correctly (see		questions to extend
	more spellings are already	English Appendix 2),	The /n/ sound spelt kn	their understanding
read accurately by blending the	known, and learn some	including full stops, capital	and (less often) gn at	and knowledge
sounds in words that contain the	words with each spelling,	letters, exclamation marks,	the beginning of	
graphemes taught so far, especially	including a few common	question marks, commas	words	use relevant
recognising alternative sounds for	homophones	for lists and apostrophes for		strategies to build
graphemes	<ul> <li>learning to spell common</li> </ul>	contracted forms and the	The /』/ sound spelt wr	their vocabulary
	exception words	possessive (singular)	at the beginning of	
read accurately words of two or	<ul> <li>learning to spell more words</li> </ul>		words	articulate and justify
more syllables that contain the same	with contracted forms	learn how to use:		answers, arguments
GPCs as above	<ul> <li>learning the possessive</li> </ul>	sentences with different	The /l/ or /əl/ sound	and opinions
read words containing common	apostrophe (singular) [for	forms: statement, question,	spelt –le at the end of	
suffixes	example, the girl's book]	exclamation, command	words	give well-structured
	<ul> <li>distinguishing between</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>expanded noun phrases to</li> </ul>		descriptions,
read further common exception	homophones and near-	describe and specify [for	The /l/ or /əl/ sound	explanations and
words, noting unusual	homophones	example, the blue butterfly]	spelt –el at the end of	narratives for
correspondence between spelling		the present and past tenses	words	different purposes,
and sound and where these occur in	add suffixes to spell longer words,	correctly and consistently	The /1/ / . /	including for
the word	including -ment, -ness, -ful, -	including the progressive	The /l/ or /əl/ sound	expressing feelings
and and a sale of the sale	less, –ly	form	spelt –al at the end of	
read most words quickly and		<ul> <li>subordination (using when,</li> </ul>	words	maintain attention

accurately when they have been frequently encountered without overt sounding and blending

read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation

re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading

### Comprehension

Pupils should be taught to:

develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of poetry (including contemporary and classic), stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
- becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and

apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1

write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

### **Handwriting**

Pupils should be taught to:

- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another
- start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters

## Composition

if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)

- the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
- some features of written Standard English

use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing

### Word

Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as *-ness*, *-er* and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]
Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as *-ful*, *-less* (A fuller list of suffixes can be found on page 56 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)
Use of the **suffixes** *-er*, *-est* in **adjectives** and the use of *-ly* in Standard English to turn

## <u>Sentence</u>

**Subordination** (using *when, if, that, because*) and **co-ordination** (using *or, and, but*)

adjectives into adverbs

The /ai/ sound spelt –y at the end of wordsords ending –il

Adding —es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter—y

Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonantletter–y

Adding the endings – ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in vowel-letter– consonant-letter–e

Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter

The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before I and II

The /n/ sound spelt o

and participate
actively in
collaborative
conversations,
staying on topic and
initiating and
responding to
comments

use spoken
language to develop
understanding
through
speculating,
hypothesising,
imagining and
exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and monitor the interest

traditional tales

- being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
- recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
- discussing their favourite words and phrases
- continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear

understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- answering and asking questions predicting what

Pupils should be taught to:

develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:

- writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
- writing about real events
- writing poetry
- writing for different purposes

consider what they are going to write before beginning by:

- planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
- writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
- encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence

make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:

- evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils
- re-reading to check that

Expanded **noun phrases** for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]

How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

### Text

Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]

## Punctuation

Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences**Commas to separate items in a list

**Apostrophes** to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

The /i:/ sound spelt – ey

The /p/ sound spelt a after w and qu

The /3:/ sound spelt or after w

The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w

The /3/ sound spelt s

The suffixes –ment, – ness, –ful and –less

Contractions

The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)

Words ending in -tion

Homophones and near-homophones

Common exception words

of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication

might hannan on the hasis of	their writing makes seems		
might happen on the basis of	their writing makes sense		
what has been read so far	and that verbs to indicate	<u>Terminology</u>	
	time are used correctly and	noun, noun phrase, statement,	
participate in discussion about	consistently, including	question, exclamation,	
books, poems and other works	verbs in the continuous	command, compound,	
that are read to them and those	form	adjective, verb, suffix, adverb,	
that they can read for themselves,	<ul> <li>proof-reading to check for</li> </ul>	tense (past, present),	
taking turns and listening to what	errors in spelling, grammar	apostrophe, comma	
others say	and punctuation [for		
	example, ends of		
explain and discuss their	sentences punctuated		
understanding of books, poems	correctly]		
and other material, both those			
that they listen to and those that	read aloud what they have		
they read for themselves	written with appropriate		
,	intonation to make the		
	meaning clear		
	Incaming cical		

## Introduction

	Genres
Year 3	<ul> <li>stories with familiar settings</li> </ul>
	• reports
	• myths
	<ul> <li>Poetry – poems to perform</li> </ul>
	• mystery
	• Instruction
	Adventure Stories
	<ul> <li>Poetry – shape poetry and calligrams</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>dialogues and plays</li> </ul>
	• information
	<ul> <li>poetry – language plays</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>authors – this is a reading unit with several possible written</li> </ul>
	outcomes

## **Year 3 Statutory Requirements**

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and Listening
		<u>punctuation</u>		
Word reading Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing	Transcription Pupils should be taught to: use further prefixes and	Pupils should be taught to:	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words	Pupils should be taught to:
knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology)	suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1)	develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:	of more than one syllable  The /i/ sound spelt y	listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	<ul> <li>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of</li> </ul>	elsewhere than at the end of words  The /n/ sound spelt ou	ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
read further exception words, noting the unusual	use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	More prefixes	use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words	<ul> <li>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> <li>choosing nouns or</li> </ul>	The suffix –ation The suffix –ly	articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
Comprehension Pupils should be taught to: develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of	<ul> <li>and punctuation taught so far</li> <li>Handwriting</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that</li> </ul>	pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition  using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ Endings which sound like /ʒən/	give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
<ul> <li>what they read by:</li> <li>listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</li> <li>reading books that are</li> </ul>	are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined  increase the legibility, consistency and quality	to express time and cause  using fronted adverbials learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2  indicate grammatical and	The suffix –ous	maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

- structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
- using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
- increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
- identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
- preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
- recognising some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse, narrative poetry)

understand what they read, in books they can read

of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

### Composition

Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:

- discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- discussing and recording ideas

draft and write by:

 composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (See Appendix 2) other features by:

- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech

use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

### Word

box]

Formation of **nouns** using a range of **prefixes** [for example *super*–, *anti*–, *auto*–]
Use of the **forms** *a* or *an* according to whether the next **word** begins with a **consonant** or a **vowel** [for example, *a rock*, *an open* 

Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution,

use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

## independently, by:

- checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
- identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning

retrieve and record information from non-fiction

participate in discussion about both books that are

- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings

## evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences

proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear solver, dissolve, insoluble]

### <u>Sentence</u>

Expressing time, place and cause using **conjunctions** [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], **adverbs** [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or **prepositions** [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]

#### <u>Text</u>

Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]

## Punctuation

Introduction to inverted commas to **punctuate** direct speech

# <u>Terminology</u> adverb, preposition

read to them and those they	conjunction, word family,	
can read for themselves,	prefix, clause, subordinate	
taking turns and listening to	clause, direct speech,	
what others say	consonant, consonant letter	
	vowel, vowel letter, inverted	
	commas (or 'speech marks')	

### Introduction

	Genres			
Year 4	Stories with historical setting			
	<ul> <li>newspapers</li> </ul>			
	Stories in imaginary worlds			
	magazines			
	Stories from other cultures			
	Explanation			
	Information - advertisements			
	Poetry – creating images			
	issues and dilemmas			
	• plays			
	formal persuasive texts			
	poetry – exploring form			

## **Year 4 Statutory Requirements**

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and Listening
<del></del>		punctuation		
Word reading	<u>Transcription</u>			Pupils should be taught to:
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Endings which sound like	
apply their growing	use further prefixes and		/ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –	listen and respond
knowledge of root words,	suffixes and understand how	develop their understanding	ssion, –cian	appropriately to adults and
prefixes and suffixes	to add them (Appendix 1)	of the concepts set out in		their peers
(etymology and morphology)		English Appendix 2 by:	Words with the /k/ sound	
as listed in Appendix 1, both	spell further homophones	<ul> <li>extending the range of</li> </ul>	spelt ch (Greek in origin)	ask relevant questions to
to read aloud and to	spell words that are often	sentences with more		extend their understanding
understand the meaning of	misspelt (Appendix 1)	than one clause by using	Words with the /ʃ/ sound	and knowledge
new words they meet		a wider range of		
	use the first two or three	conjunctions, including	spelt ch (mostly French in	use relevant strategies to
read further exception	letters of a word to check its	when, if, because,	origin)	build their vocabulary
words, noting the unusual	spelling in a dictionary	although		
correspondences between		<ul> <li>using the present perfect</li> </ul>	Words ending with the /g/	articulate and justify
spelling and sound, and	write from memory simple	form of verbs in contrast	sound spelt –gue and the /k/	answers, arguments and
where these occur in the	sentences, dictated by the	to the past tense	sound spelt –que (French in	opinions
word	teacher, that include words	<ul> <li>choosing nouns or</li> </ul>	origin)	
	and punctuation taught so far	pronouns appropriately		give well-structured
<u>Comprehension</u>		for clarity and cohesion	Words with the /s/ sound	descriptions, explanations
Pupils should be taught to:	<u>Handwriting</u>	and to avoid repetition	spelt sc (Latin in origin)	and narratives for different
	Pupils should be taught to:	<ul> <li>using conjunctions,</li> </ul>		purposes, including for
develop positive attitudes to	<ul> <li>use the diagonal and</li> </ul>	adverbs and prepositions	Words with the /ei/ sound	expressing feelings
reading and understanding of	horizontal strokes that	to express time and	spelt ei, eigh, or ey	
what they read by:	are needed to join letters	cause		maintain attention and
<ul> <li>listening to and</li> </ul>	and understand which	<ul> <li>using fronted adverbials</li> </ul>	Possessive apostrophe with	participate actively in
discussing a wide range	letters, when adjacent to	<ul> <li>learning the grammar for</li> </ul>	plural words	collaborative
of fiction, poetry, plays,	one another, are best left	years 3 and 4 in English		conversations, staying on
non-fiction and reference	unjoined	Appendix 2	Homophones or near-	topic and initiating and
books or textbooks	<ul> <li>increase the legibility,</li> </ul>		homophones	responding to comments
<ul> <li>reading books that are</li> </ul>	consistency and quality	indicate grammatical and		

- structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
- using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
- increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
- identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
- preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
- recognising some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse, narrative poetry)

understand what they read, in books they can read

of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

### Composition

Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:

- discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- discussing and recording ideas

draft and write by:

 composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (See Appendix 2) other features by:

- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech

use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading

#### Word

The grammatical difference between **plural** and **possessive** –*s*Standard English forms for **verb inflections** instead of local spoken forms [for example, *we were* instead of *we was*, or *I did* instead of *I done*]

## <u>Sentence</u>

Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

independently, by:

- checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
- identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning

retrieve and record information from non-fiction

participate in discussion about both books that are

- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings

evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences

proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair)

Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.]

#### Text

Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme
Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition

## Punctuation

Use of inverted commas and other **punctuation** to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: *The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"*]

Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names] Use of commas after fronted adverbials

read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	Terminology determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	

## Introduction

	Genres
Year 5	<ul> <li>Novels and stories by significant children's authors</li> </ul>
	• legends
	• Instruction
	Poetry – poetic style
	<ul> <li>stories from other cultures – quality whole texts</li> </ul>
	older literature
	• recounts
	Poetry - classic / narrative poems
	Film narrative
	Dramatic conventions
	<ul> <li>Persuasive writing – emphasis on the contrary argument</li> </ul>
	Poetry – choral and performance

## Year 5 Statutory Requirements

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and
		<u>punctuation</u>		Listening
Word reading	Transcription			Pupils should be
Pupils should be taught to:	Spelling (see Appendix 1)	Pupils should be taught to:	Endings which sound	taught to:
apply their growing knowledge of root	Pupils should be taught to:		like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious	
words, prefixes and suffixes		develop their understanding of	or –tious	listen and respond
(morphology and etymology), as listed	use further prefixes and suffixes	the concepts set out in English		appropriately to
in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and	and understand the guidelines for	Appendix 2 by:	Endings which sound	adults and their
to understand the meaning of new	adding them		like /ʃəl/	peers
words that they meet.		<ul> <li>recognising vocabulary and</li> </ul>		
	spell some words with 'silent'	structures that are appropriate	Words ending in –	ask relevant
Comprehension	letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn	for formal speech and writing,	ant, –ance/–ancy, –	questions to
Pupils should be taught to:		including subjunctive forms	ent, -ence/-ency	extend their
	continue to distinguish between	<ul> <li>using passive verbs to affect</li> </ul>		understanding and
maintain positive attitudes to reading	homophones and other words	the presentation of information	Words ending in –	knowledge
and understanding of what they read	which are often confused	in a sentence • using the	able and –ible	
by:		perfect form of verbs to mark		use relevant
<ul> <li>continuing to read and discuss an</li> </ul>	use knowledge of morphology	relationships of time and cause	Adding suffixes	strategies to build
increasingly wide range of fiction,	and etymology in spelling and	<ul> <li>using expanded noun</li> </ul>	beginning with	their vocabulary
poetry, plays, non-fiction and	understand that the spelling of	phrases to convey complicated	11.44	
reference books or textbooks	some words needs to be learnt	1 -	vowel letters to	articulate and
<ul> <li>reading books that are structured</li> </ul>	specifically, as listed in Appendix	information concisely	words ending in	justify answers,
in different ways and reading for	1	using modal verbs or	–fer	arguments and
a range of purposes		adverbs to indicate degrees of		opinions
<ul> <li>increasing their familiarity with a</li> </ul>	use dictionaries to check the	possibility		
wide range of books, including	spelling and meaning of words	<ul> <li>using relative clauses</li> </ul>		give well-
myths, legends and traditional		beginning with who, which,		structured
stories, modern fiction, fiction	use the first three or four letters	where, when, whose, that or		descriptions,
from our literary heritage, and	of a word to check spelling,	with an implied (i.e. omitted)		explanations and
books from other cultures and	meaning or both of these in a	relative pronoun ■ learning		narratives for
traditions	dictionary	the grammar for years 5 and 6		different
<ul> <li>recommending books that they</li> </ul>		in English Appendix 2		purposes,

- have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
- identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
- making comparisons within and across books
- learning a wider range of poetry by heart
- preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

understand what they read by:

- checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding
- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details

use a thesaurus.

# Handwriting and Presentation Pupils should be taught to:

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

### Composition

Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:

- identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
- noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
- in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen

indicate grammatical and other features by:

- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

## Appendix 2:

## <u>Word</u>

Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-]

## <u>Sentence</u>

including for expressing feelings

maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, that support the main ideas

 identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader

distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously

explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary

provide reasoned justifications for their views

intonation to make the meaning clear

performed

draft and write by:

- selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
- in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- précising longer passages
- using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]

evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense

Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]

#### <u>Text</u>

Devices to build **cohesion** within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly]
Linking ideas across paragraphs using **adverbials** of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]

## **Punctuation**

Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

## **Terminology**

modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

throughout a piece of writing	
<ul> <li>ensuring correct subject and</li> </ul>	
verb agreement when using	
singular and plural,	
distinguishing between the	
language of speech and	
writing and choosing the	
appropriate register	
<ul> <li>proof-read for spelling and</li> </ul>	
punctuation errors	
perform their own compositions,	
using appropriate intonation,	
volume, and movement so that	
meaning is clear.	

### Introduction

	Genres		
Year 6	Across the year		
	<ul><li>poetry - imagery</li><li>biography</li></ul>		
	auto-biography		
	balanced arguments		
	unbalanced arguments		
	• flashbacks		
	time slips		
	journalistic		
	letter writing		
	formal / impersonal writing		
	play scripts		
	action stories		
	revision		

mythslegendsdiaries

## **Year 6 Statutory Requirements**

Reading	Writing	Vocabulary, Grammar and	Spelling	Speaking and
		punctuation		Listening
Word reading Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.  Comprehension Pupils should be taught to:  maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:  continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are	Transcription Spelling (see Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:  use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them  spell some words with 'silent' letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn  continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused  use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1  use dictionaries to check the	-	vowel letters to words ending in –fer Use of the hyphen Words with the /i:/sound spelt ei after c Words containing the letter-string ough Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) Homophones and	
<ul> <li>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> <li>increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our</li> </ul>	spelling and meaning of words  use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary  use a thesaurus.	possibility  using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2	other words that are often confused	give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings

- literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
- recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
- identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
- making comparisons within and across books
- learning a wider range of poetry by heart
- preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

understand what they read by:

- checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding
- drawing inferences such as

## **Handwriting and Presentation**

Pupils should be taught to:

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

### Composition

Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:

- identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
- noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
- in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed

draft and write by:

• selecting appropriate grammar

indicate grammatical and other features by:

- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading

## Appendix 2:

### Word:

The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]

How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for

maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

use spoken
language to develop
understanding
through
speculating,
hypothesising,
imagining and
exploring ideas

speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English

participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

gain, maintain and

- inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
- identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader

distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously

- and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
- in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- précising longer passages
- using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
- using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]

## evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing

example, big, large, little].

#### Sentence:

Use of the **passive** to affect the presentation of information in a **sentence** [for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)].

The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]

### Text:

Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of **cohesive devices**: repetition of a **word** or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of **adverbials** such as *on the other hand, in contrast,* or *as a consequence*], and **ellipsis** 

Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]

## **Punctuation:**

monitor the interest of the listener(s)

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

select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary provide reasoned justifications for their views	<ul> <li>and choosing the appropriate register</li> <li>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</li> <li>perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up] Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists  Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]	
		Terminology: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points	