



Respect
For All

Ambitious
In Aspirations

Bold
In Actions

"...with God all things are possible" Matthew (19:26)

Progression grid-Writing

St. George's C E Primary School uses Talk for Writing (T4W) in order to engage and motivate pupils. It's principles align well with the school's text rich curriculum. The teaching framework for T4W was developed by Pie Corbett, supported by Julia Strong. It is powerful because it is based on the principles of how children learn. It enables children to imitate the language they need for a particular topic orally, before reading and analysing it, and then writing their own version.

Writing: Transcription Spelling**	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonics and Spelling Rules	<p>Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy.</p> <p>Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s.</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.</p>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others.</p> <p>To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/blew, night/knight).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust); the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw); 	<p>To spell words with the /ei/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /i/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /zhər/ sound</p>	<p>To spell words with /shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician).</p> <p>To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc'</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-cious' (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-tious' or '-ious' (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/adorably, applicable/applicably, considerable/considerably, tolerable/tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>To spell words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>

	<p>'ck' and exceptions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think); dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot); the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions; the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live); 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 (e.g. buzzer, jumping); adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest); spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'ai' and 'oi' (e.g. rain, wait, train, point, soil); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /r/ sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written); the /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le (e.g. little, middle) or spelt -el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt -al (e.g. metal, hospital) or spelt -il (e.g. fossil, nostril); the /aɪ/ sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July); adding -est to nouns and verbs ending in -y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before the -es (e.g. flies, tries, carries); adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) and exceptions to the rules; adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before (including exceptions); adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter (including 	<p>spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with 'ture' (e.g. creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure).</p>	<p>(e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</p>		
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- 'oy' and 'ay' (e.g. day, toy, enjoy, annoy);

- a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune);

- 'ar' (e.g. car, park);

- 'ee' (e.g. green, week);

- 'ea' (e.g. sea, dream);

- 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread);

- 'er' stressed sound (e.g. her, person);

- 'er' unstressed schwa sound (e.g. better, under);

- 'ir' (e.g. girl, first, third);

- 'ur' (e.g. turn, church);

- 'oo' (e.g. food, soon);

- 'oo' (e.g. book, good);

- 'oa' (e.g. road, coach);

- 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes);

- 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound);

- 'ow' (e.g. brown, down);

- 'ow' (e.g. own, show);

- 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday);

- 'ew' (e.g. new, threw);

- exceptions);
- the /ɔ:/ sound (or spelt 'a' before 'l' and 'll' (e.g. ball, always);
 - the /ʌ/ sound spelt 'o' (e.g. other, mother, brother);
 - the /i:/ sound spelt -ey: the plural forms of these words are made by the addition of -s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys);
 - the /ɒ/ sound spelt 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' (e.g. want, quantity, squash)
 - the /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w' (e.g. word, work, worm);
 - the /ɔ:/ sound spelt 'ar' after 'w' (e.g. warm, towards);
 - the /z/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried); - 'ie' (e.g. chief, field); - 'igh' (e.g. bright, right); - 'or' (e.g. short, morning); - 'ore' (e.g. before, shore); - 'aw' (e.g. yawn, crawl); - 'au' (e.g. author, haunt); - 'air' (e.g. hair, chair); - 'ear' (e.g. beard, near, year); - 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear); - 'are' (e.g. bare, dare, scared); • spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family); • spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet, wheel, while); • using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit, skin). 					
Common Exception Words	To write some irregular common words.	To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly.* To spell days of the week correctly.	To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly.	To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.

Prefixes and Suffixes		<p>To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly.</p> <p>To use the prefix 'un-' accurately.</p> <p>To successfully add the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and -est to root words where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).</p>	<p>To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.</p>	<p>To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, bicycle, reapply, defuse).</p> <p>To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering).</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/-en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).</p>	<p>To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense).</p> <p>To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).</p> <p>To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).</p>	<p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate, communicate).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant, observance, expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).</p> <p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).</p>
	Further		<p>To spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football).</p> <p>To read words that they have spelt.</p> <p>To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those</p>	<p>To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't it's, I'll.</p> <p>To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g. the girl's book).</p> <p>To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher</p>	<p>To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/male.</p> <p>To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).</p> <p>To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.</p>	<p>To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery.</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>

Spelling Conventions

phonemes.

that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

To segment spoken words into phonemes and to then represent all of the phonemes using graphemes in the right order for both for single-syllable and multi-syllabic words.

To self-correct misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell (this may require support to recognise misspellings).

of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.

To use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the spelling and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.

Writings: Handwriting	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Letter Formation, Placement and Positioning	<p>Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.</p> <p>Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors.</p> <p>Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.</p> <p>Shows a preference for a dominant hand.</p> <p>Write some letters accurately.</p> <p>Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons.</p> <p>Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.</p> <p>Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</p>	<p>To write lowercase and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency.</p> <p>To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly.</p> <p>To form digits 0-9.</p> <p>To understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.</p>	<p>To write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.</p> <p>To form lower case letters of the correct size, relative to one another.</p> <p>To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</p>	<p>To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.</p>	<p>To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [e.g. 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].</p>	<p>To increase the speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say.</p> <p>To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version.</p>	<p>To write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

	<p>Form lower case and capital letters correctly.</p> <p>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p>						
Joining Letters			To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.	To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing to increase fluency.	To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.	To recognise when to use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).

composition Writing:	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Planning, Writing and Editing	<p>Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</p> <p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.</p> <p>Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example, writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy.</p> <p>Write some or all of their name.</p> <p>Write some letters accurately.</p> <p>Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment, like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc.</p> <p>Learn new vocabulary.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Describe events in some detail.</p>	<p>To say out loud what they are going to write about.</p> <p>To compose a sentence orally before writing it.</p> <p>To sequence sentences to form short narratives.</p> <p>To discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.</p> <p>To reread their writing to check that it makes sense and to independently begin to make changes.</p> <p>To read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.</p> <p>To use adjectives to describe.</p>	<p>To write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).</p> <p>To write about real events.</p> <p>To write simple poetry.</p> <p>To plan what they are going to write about, including writing down ideas and/or key words and new vocabulary.</p> <p>To encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence.</p> <p>To make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils.</p> <p>To reread to check that their writing makes sense and that the correct tense is used throughout.</p> <p>To proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (e.g. to check that the ends of sentences are punctuated correctly).</p>	<p>To begin to use ideas from their own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing.</p> <p>To proofread their own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements.</p> <p>To begin to organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme.</p> <p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue).</p>	<p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.</p> <p>To consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader.</p> <p>To proofread consistently and amend their own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/pronouns for cohesion.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>To consider, when planning narratives, how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed.</p> <p>To proofread work to précis longer passages by removing unnecessary repetition or irrelevant details.</p> <p>To consistently link ideas across paragraphs.</p> <p>To proofread their work to assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and to make necessary corrections and improvements.</p>	<p>To note down and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.</p> <p>To use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining).</p> <p>To use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</p> <p>To habitually proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.</p> <p>To propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.</p> <p>To recognise how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms and to use this knowledge to make improvements to their writing.</p>

Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities. Explain how things work and why they might happen.

Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding

Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.

Use new vocabulary in different contexts.

Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.

Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense.

Develop storylines in their pretend play.

Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and teachers.

Awareness of Audience, Purpose and Structure

Use a wider range of vocabulary.

Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.

Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns.

Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."

Learn new vocabulary.

Use new vocabulary throughout the day.

Describe events in some detail.

Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities.

Explain how things work and why they might happen.

Develop social phrases.

Use new vocabulary in different contexts.

Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussion, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.

To use a number of simple features of different text types and to make relevant choices about subject matter and appropriate vocabulary choices.

To start to engage readers by using adjectives to describe.

To write for different purposes with an awareness of an increased amount of fiction and non-fiction structures.

To use new vocabulary from their reading, their discussions about it (one-to-one and as a whole class) and from their wider experiences.

To read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

To demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.

To begin to use the structure of a wide range of text types (including the use of simple layout devices in non-fiction).

To make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail.

To begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives.

To write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices).

To write a range of narratives that are well-structured and well-paced.

To create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere.

To begin to read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and to control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

To consistently produce sustained and accurate writing from different narrative and non-fiction genres with appropriate structure, organisation and layout devices for a range of audiences and purposes.

To describe settings, characters and atmosphere with carefully-chosen vocabulary to enhance mood, clarify meaning and create pace.

To regularly use dialogue to convey character and to advance the action.

To perform their own compositions confidently using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear.

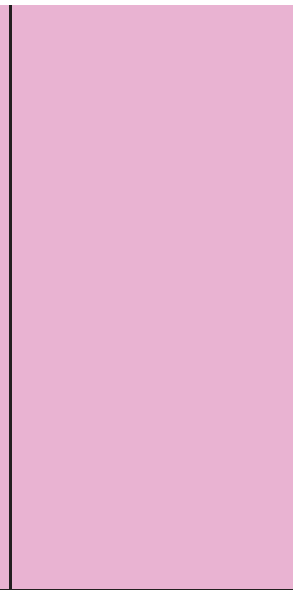
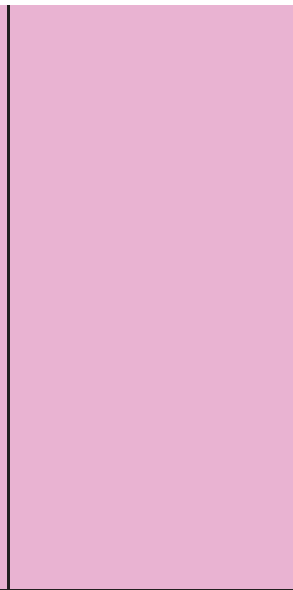
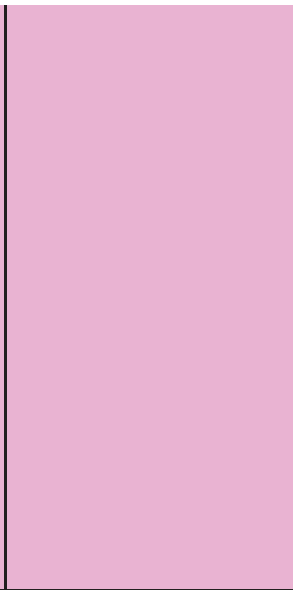
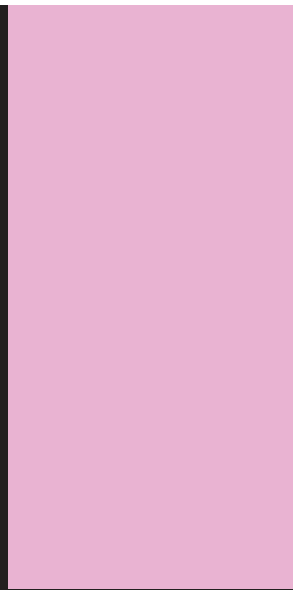
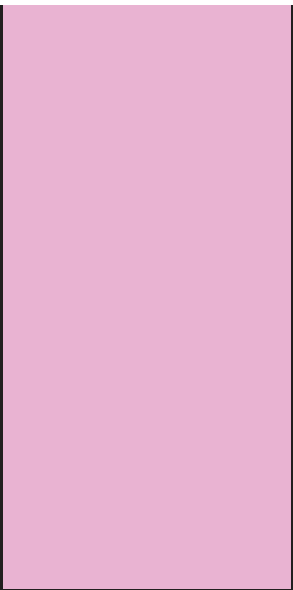
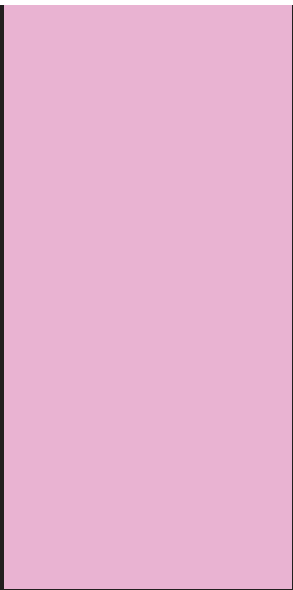
To write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (including literary language, characterisation, structure, etc.).

To distinguish between the language of speech and writing and to choose the appropriate level of formality.

To select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility).

Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.

Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.



Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	KS1	KS2					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<p>EYFS</p> <p>Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals</p>							
<p>Sentence Construction and Tense</p> <p>Understand 'why' questions, like: 'Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?'</p> <p>Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'.</p> <p>Use longer sentences of four to six words</p> <p>Use new vocabulary throughout the day.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p>	<p>To use simple sentence structures.</p>	<p>To use the present tense and the past tense mostly correctly and consistently.</p> <p>To form sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</p> <p>To use some features of written Standard English.</p>	<p>To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement.</p> <p>To use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.</p>	<p>To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.</p> <p>To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'wewas' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.</p>	<p>To use a range of adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might, etc.</p> <p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing.</p>	<p>To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing, including the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural.</p>	

	<p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.</p>						
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Use of Phrases and Clauses</p>	<p>Use longer sentences of four to six words.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.</p>	<p>To use the joining word (conjunction) 'and' to link ideas and sentences.</p> <p>To begin to form simple compound sentences.</p>	<p>To use co-ordination (or/and/but).</p> <p>To use some subordination (when/if/that/because).</p> <p>To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (e.g. the blue butterfly).</p>	<p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although.</p> <p>To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause.</p>	<p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences.</p> <p>To expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit.</p> <p>To consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it.</p>	<p>To use a wide range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time adverbials (e.g. later), place adverbials (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly).</p> <p>To use relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun with confidence (who, which, where, when, whose, that and omitted relative pronouns), e.g. Professor Scriffle, who was a famous inventor, had made a new discovery.</p>	<p>To use the subjunctive form in formal writing.</p> <p>To use the perfect form of verb to mark relationships of time and cause.</p> <p>To use the passive voice.</p> <p>To use question tags in informal writing.</p>

Punctuation		<p>To use capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.</p> <p>To use finger spaces.</p> <p>To use full stops to end sentences.</p> <p>To begin to use question marks and exclamation marks.</p>	<p>To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; - commas to separate lists; - apostrophe to mark singular possession and contractions. 	<p>To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups.</p> <p>To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas.</p>	<p>To use all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas.</p> <p>To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession.</p>	<p>To use commas consistently to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.</p>	<p>To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly, including consistent and accurate use of semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens, and, when necessary, to use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.</p>
Use of Terminology		<p>To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks).</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity.</p>	<p>To recognise and use the terms subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon and bullet points.</p>

**These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.*

Spellings:

The school uses the Rising Star Spelling programme which aligns with the National Curriculum.

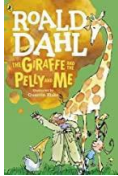


Teaching Overview




	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Classic Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Tales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going on a bear hunt Oliver Jeffers author focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percy the Park Keeper stories-Nick Butterworth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little people dream big – Isabel Sanchez-Vegara Shopping Basket-John Birmingham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funnybones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jolly Postman
Text coverage Please add other texts as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three little pigs Goldilocks Humpty Dumpty Gingerbread Man Jack and the Beanstalk The Princess and the Pea-Minnie Grey The true story of the three little pigs-Jon Scieszka (widen variety by including more tales) The Naughty Bus The way back home-Oliver Jeffers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Magnolia-Quentin Blake-narrative Amazing Grace-Mary Hoffman Mr Armitage on wheels-Quentin Blake-links to DT   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Paper caper One Year On-Kipper The first Book of Nature-Nicola Davies The thing I love about trees-Chris Butterworth Trees, seasons come, seasons go-Patricia Hegarty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avocado Baby-John Birmingham Don't forget the bacon-Pat Hutchins Kate and the Sunflowers-James Mayhew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Smartest Giant in Town-Julia Donaldson Spiderella-Julia Donaldson Stick Man-Julia Donaldson Superworm-Julia Donaldson  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meerkat Mail-Emily Gravett Dear Dinosaur-Chae Strathie and Nicola Stanleys Stick Where the Rainforest meets the sea  



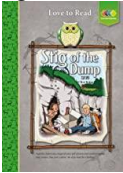


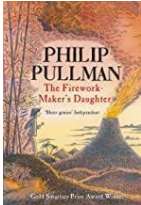
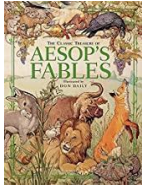
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Tales-sentence construction/parts of Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recounts Narrative-sequencing using 'and' Poems on a theme (Christmas) looking at rhyme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative-sequencing using and, because Explanations Author study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biographies Lists and captions Narratives-and, because adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative-description Diaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative-Comic strip writing Speech Senses Poems Letters


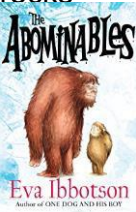
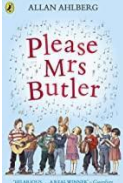
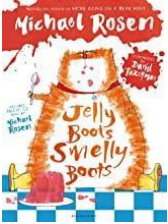
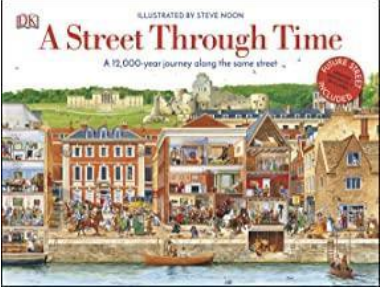

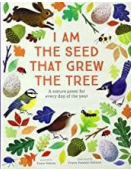
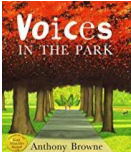
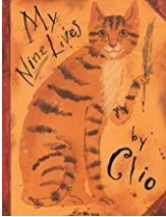
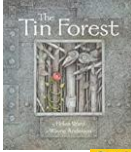
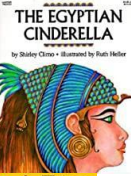
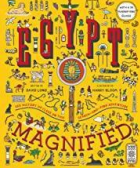
Year 2

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Commemorative Events		Explorers		UK	
Classic Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giraffe, Pelly and Me-Roald Dahl 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michael Rosen's Book of Very Silly Poems by Michael Rosen and Shoo Rayn 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The light house keeper stories by Ronda and David Armitage 	
Suitable Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non fiction texts linked to the Great Fire of London Vlad and the Great Fire of London Toby and the Great fire of London The Great fire of London-Susanna Davidson The Great Fire of London (why do we remember).Lizzie Howell Mary and the Great Fire of London (independent Reading 13) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the wild things are The Emperor Of Absurdia-Chris Riddell Once upon a Wild Wood-Chris Riddell Wendal and the Robot-Chris Rindell The Queen's hat, Queen's handbag by Steve Anthony ABC UK-James Dunn This is Edinburgh-Miroslav Sasek Katie in Scotland-James Mayhew 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man on the moon (a day in the life of Bob) The way back -Oliver Jeffers- How to catch a star- Oliver Jeffers Lost and found-Oliver Jeffers The Day the Crayons Quit- <u>Drew Daywalt</u> and <u>Oliver Jeffers</u> Great Explorers: Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong: Band 09/Gold (Collins Big Cat)by Charlotte Guillain 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word Whirls and Other Shape Poems Paperback – 7 Apr 2005 by John Foster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is Britain-Miroslav Sasek This is Ireland-Miroslav Sasek Edinburgh Castle for kids-fun facts-Moreno Chiacchiera Atlas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong (Comparing People from the Past) by Nick Hunter Famous Explorers (Lift-The-Flap History) by Joshua George Pie Corbett-First Poetry books Chocolate Cake by Michael Rosen and Kevin Waldron 
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stories from familiar settings (description) Recounts Narrative-Description Diaries Poetry-shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stories for the same author Recounts Extended narrative stories-conjunctions-when, if, that because Non-Chronological writing Persuasive writing-adjectives (travel brochure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative writing Character description Letters Non-chronological reports. Poetry-repeating pattern Narrative-re tell with a twist Instructions



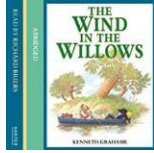
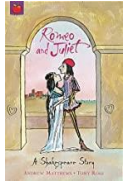

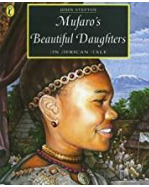

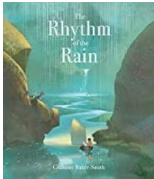

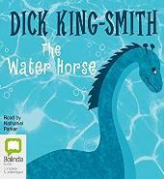

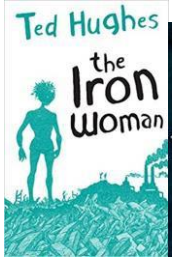

Year 3

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Classic Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stig of the dump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roald Dahl-The Twits, Fantastic Mr Fox, The Magic Finger, Billy and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firemakers daughter-Philip Pullman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesop Fables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified/comic novel of Mid summer nights dream for Shakespeare week.

						
Suitable Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pie Corbett-Door in the Mountain • Pebble in my Pocket • Sheet beneath my feet • What's underneath my feet? • Mary Anning-biography • What's Under the bed-Mick Manning • Stone Girl Bone Girl: The Story of Mary Anning of Lyme Regis by Laurence Anholt and Sheila Moxley • The Abominable-Eva Ibbotson • Non-fiction on rocks •  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disgusting Sandwich-Gareth Edwards • Sound Collectors-Roger Gough • Please Mrs Butler-Allan Alberg • Jelly Boots and Smelly Boots-Allan Alberg  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper Caper • How to wash a woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson and Kate Hindley • See Inside Your Body Paperback by Katie Daynes • Life on Earth: Human Body: With 100 Questions and 70 Lift-flaps!by Heather Alexander • Street Through time • The secrets of Stonehenge • The history detective-stone age, Iron age • Usborne- who were the first people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trust: I Am the Seed That Grew the Tree: A Nature Poem for Every Day of the Year (Poetry Collections) by Fiona Waters and Frann Preston-Gannon • The Ice Monster-David Walliams  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author-Anthony Brown-The Tunnel, Voices in the Park, Gorilla, Into the Forest, Zoo, Piggybook • My Nine Lives by Clio.  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tin Forest by Helen Ward • Hidden Forest • Egyptian Cinderella • Holiday/travel brochures • Egypt Magnified-David Long   
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative-conjunctions focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative-description, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative writing-portal story (description) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative writing-noun phrase focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author Study




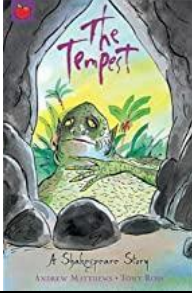
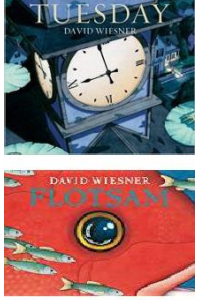

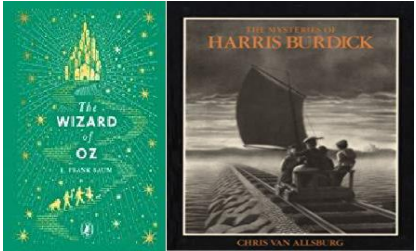
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biography information texts (rock monsters) recounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepositions, settings focus Persuasive writing Poetry-performance poems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book Week-narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poetry-shape, acrostic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters Fables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play scripts (Egyptian Cinderella) Advert-persuasive language
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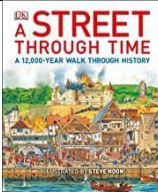
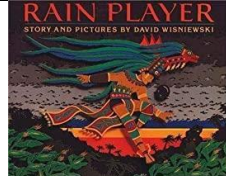




Year 4

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Classic texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mythology: Timeless Tales of Gods and Heroes, 75th Anniversary Illustrated Edition by Edith Hamilton and Jim Tierney Babayaga by Jennifer Wiginton 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eagle of the ninth by Rosemary Sutcliff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind in the Willow- Kenneth Graham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakespeare novel- Romeo and Juliet 
Suggested Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House on Chicken Legs by Sophie Anderson Mufaro's Beautiful daughters-John Steptoe Orchard Greek Myths Eyewitness-Ancient Greece Winter poems Percy Jackson adventure books   		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper caper-book week The rhythm of the rain- Grahame Baker-Smith Once upon a raindrop-James Carter Liquids-Jim Mezzanota Water Horse A river-Marc Martin The River-Patricia Hegarty Sticks Diane Alber Werewolves and the states of matter-Janet Slingerland Escape from Pompeii-Terry Collins Dangerous days in the Roman Empire-Terry Deary   		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron Man The Iron woman-Ted Hughes Cog Heart-(1) Peter Bunzel   	

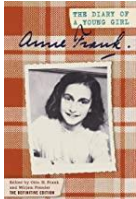

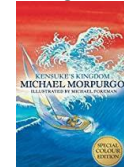


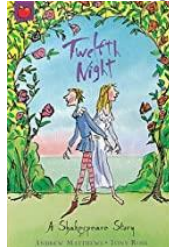
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persuasive writing Narrative writing-adventure plot Non Chronological writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative (Greek myths) Recounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative Information texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narratives-settings Diaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative character description and author study-Ted Hughes Newspapers Poetry-descriptive poetry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative-developing paragraphs and cohesion Play scripts Instruction
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Year 5

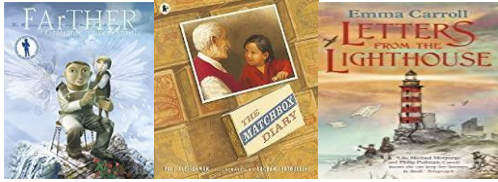
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Classic texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beowulf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christmas Carol-Dickens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Almond, Skellig etc 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakespeare-The Tempest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flotsam Tuesday 
Suitable Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to train your dragon Tell me a dragon-Jackie Morris Eragon The Viking Saga's by Henry Treece-3 books Myths and legends-Usborne Street through time by Steve Noon 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Paper caper for book week The Kapok tree by Lynne Cherry The Corn Grows ripe by Dorothy Rhoads Middleworld (jaguar stories) by JP Voelkel The chocolate tree-Linda Lowery Rain Player by David Wisnieski Mayan Civilisation-Clare Hibbert 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Widows Broom-Chris Van Allsburg The Queen of the Falls-Chris Van Allsburg The Mysteries of Harris Burdock-Chris Van Allsburg Wizard of Oz The Night Gardener by The Fan Brothers 	

						
						
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recount • Instructions • Narrative-plot, cohesion, show not tell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative-openings and atmosphere • Adverts • Poetry-personification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information texts • Narrative-developing plots and sentence length • Book week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanations • Reports • Author study-David Almond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters • Newspapers • Narrative-character/settings, emotive writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasive/emotive writing • Poetry • Non-chronological writing

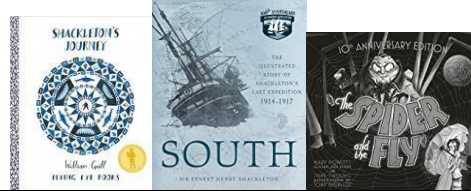
Year 6

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Classic texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diary of Ann Frank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose Blanche 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kensuke's Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins of the Species-Sabina Radeva 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare-Macbeth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare-Twelfth Night 
Suitable Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farther-Grahame Baker-Smith • Memorial 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shackleton's Journey:1.-William Grill 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventors books 	

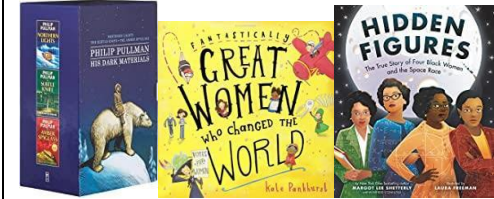
- The Matchbox Diary
- Letters from the Lighthouse Emma Carroll
- My War Diary by Flossie Albright
- Biography of Walter Tull
- Erika's Story by Ruth Vander Zee
- Arrival by Shaun Tan
- Blitz poems-from Internet



- South: The Illustrated Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition by Earnest Shackleton
- Spider and the fly-Tony DiTerlizzi
- Voyage of the Beagle
- What Mr Darwin saw.
- Explorer by Kat Rendall
- Journey to the river sea-Ibbotson
- Also use non-fiction books about South America from the library



- Hidden figures-the True story of four black women and the space race by Margot Shetterly
- Mistakes that worked:40 familiar inventions and how they came to be by Charlotte Folze Jones
- Great Women who changed the world by Kate Pankhurst
- Philip Pulman books-author study



English

- Narrative-powerful imagery,
- Explanations
- Diary writing

- Persuasive writing
- Persuasive argument and debate
- Narrative stories with alternative endings
- Information texts
- War Poetry

- Letters-casual and formal language
- Diary writing
- Non chronological writing
- Tales with a moral

- Recount
- Explanation
- Poetry

- Narrative author study
- Poetry-narrative
- Shakespeare

- Narrative-twist in the tale
- Newspaper
- Playscripts