### **Curriculum Overview: Writing**

- All writing will be developed following on from real life experiences and well-known texts where possible. Other stimuli may be used to enhance the authenticity of the experiences as appropriate e.g music, videos.
- Each learning sequence will include activities which support vocabulary development and understanding.
- As part of the writing process, spelling, punctuation and grammar will be taught as integral parts which will be linked to the extended writing task.
- All lesson sequences will include teachers modelling the writing process and allow an element of collaborative writing in the form of a shared write.
- Teachers will use their modelling to explicitly explain writing choices linked to the purpose and audience of writing
- Children will be encouraged to develop their own voice as writers by using all experiences from previous sessions.

### EYFS/Year 1

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Text	On the Way Home	SIE REMORA POUR LINET O O VEGGIES ASSEMBLE	LOST And FOUND	Jack Jack Beanstalk  Part the Vice heart state from	exiliasow FISH	DAVID WIESNER
Supplementary texts	Non-fiction texts about hospitals, doctors, nurses, firefighters, police Busy People Vets – Usbourne Books Selection of Autumn poems	Elliott Midnight Superhero by Anne Cottringer Superhero ABC by Bob McLeod Selection of winter themed poems	Non-fiction texts about penguins and polar bears	The Gigantic Turnip by Aleksei Tolstoy Eddie's Garden by Sarah Garland A Seedy Story Poem	The Fish that could Wish by John Bush Non-fiction books about sharks	Imagine You're a Pirate by Meg Clibbon Non-fiction books about crabs, starfish and sea anemones

Writing outcomes & purpose	Write their name. (YR)  Year 1 Lists – for hospitals, doctors and nurses and vets.  Writing to inform  Narrative – story writing linked to On the Way Home.  Writing to entertain  Poetry – Autumn poem using the senses.  Writing to entertain	Attempt to write simple labels. (YR)  Year 1 Recount – what they do by day and by night, linked to Elliott's Midnight Superhero. Writing to inform  Narrative – descriptive poster about Evil Pea linked to Supertato. Writing to entertain  Poetry – write a snowflake poem. Writing to entertain	Write simple lists. (YR)  Year 1  Narrative – story writing linked to Lost and Found.  Writing to entertain  Instructions – How to look after a penguin egg.  Writing to inform  Recount – A day in the life of a polar bear.  Writing to inform	Write short captions. (YR)  Write lists, cards and messages. (YR)  Year 1  Narrative – retell the story of Jack and the Beanstalk.  Writing to entertain  Letter – write to a friend about how you feel about Eddie's Garden.  Writing to inform  Poetry – A seedy story linked to science.  Writing to entertain	Write captions.(YR)  Formulate and write simple sentences. (YR)  Year 1  Recount – How to look after a shark in an aquarium.  Writing to inform  Narrative – character description of Rainbow Fish.  Writing to entertain  Narrative – write a story linked to The Fish that Could Wish.  Writing to entertain	Write a sentence with finger spaces that can be read by others. (YR)  Year 1  Narrative – description writing linked to Flotsam.  Writing to entertain  Narrative – character description linked to Sharing a Shell.  Writing to entertain  Instructions – How to catch a crab.  Writing to inform
Writing out		Narrative – character description of superheroes.  Writing to entertain				Letter – write to the Captain to say why they would like to be a pirate.  Writing to inform.
Punctuation	Use finger spaces between words. (Y1)  Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and full stop. (Y1)	Use question marks to demarcate questions. (Y1)	Punctuate some sentences using a capital letter and a full stop independently. (Y1)  Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun "I". (Y1)	Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun "I". (Y1)  Punctuate some sentences using a capital letter and a full stop independently. (Y1)	To begin to recognise a capital letter and full stop in writing. (YR)  To begin to use a capital letter and full stop when writing sentences. (YR)  Begin to use exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. (Y1)  Punctuate some sentences using a capital letter and a full stop independently. (Y1)	To use a capital letter and full stop when writing a sentence. (YR)  Punctuate some sentences using a capital letter and a full stop independently. (Y1)

	Know how words combine to form sentences. (Y1)	Know how words combine to form sentences. (Y1)	To introduce joining clauses using and. (Y1)	To introduce joining clauses using and. (Y1)	Join words and joining clauses using and.(Y1)	Join words and joining clauses using and.(Y1)
Grammar						
Gra						

	Spelling taught through Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for breakdown of phonemes and spelling rules taught)  Drawing alongside early mark	Spelling taught through Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for breakdown of phonemes and spelling rules taught)  Begin to hear initial sounds	Spelling taught through Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for breakdown of phonemes and spelling rules taught)  Hear all the significant letter	Spelling taught through Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for breakdown of phonemes and spelling rules taught)  Spell out and write down vo	Spell out words with consonant clusters, vowel digraphs and trigraphs. (YR)	Spelling taught through Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for breakdown of phonemes and spelling rules taught) Write more challenging
	making. (YR)  Write the letter shapes linked to phonics lessons. (YR)	in words and attempt to write these. (YR)  Hear and write the final sounds.(YR)	sounds in words and attempt to write these down. (YR)  Write high frequency words	cvc words by matching letters and sounds.(YR)  To form lower-case letters in the correct direction,	To form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place (Y1)	words with a sound knowledge of Phase 2 & 3 phonics.(YR)  To form lower-case letters in
	Writing random letters.(YR)  Name the letters of the alphabet. (Y1)	Form capital letters (Y1) Form digits 0-9 (Y1)	with sound mats. (YR)  To form lower-case letters in the correct direction,	starting and finishing in the right place (Y1)		the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place (Y1)
	Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly (Y1)	Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place	starting and finishing in the right place (Y1)			
Transcription	Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place (Y1)	(Y1)				

	Beginning to assign meaning to the marks they make. (YR)  Attempt to write name.(YR)  Write name from memory.(YR)	Talking about writing and giving meaning to the marks they have made.(YR)  Write letter strings and attempt to read their writing.(YR)  Write short strings of letters to represent words.(YR)	Attempt to write cvc words.(YR)  Write letters with spaces between them to resemble the idea of words.(YR)  Copy words that are in the environment but don't always know what they say.(YR)	Write high frequency words from memory.(YR)  Say a simple sentence for writing.(YR)  Orally compose a caption and hold it in memory before starting to write.(YR)  Write a series of beginning letters and sounds for my phrase but there may be no spaces between the words.(YR)  Begin to show some awareness of finger spaces.(YR)	Begin to use finger spaces when writing a simple sentence.(YR)  Orally compose a sentence and hold it in memory before starting to write.(YR)  Begin to use a capital letter and full stop when writing a sentence.(YR)	Write spaces between all the words in my sentences. Some punctuation may be used.(YR)  Use the high frequency words within the sentence.(YR)  Others can read my sentence.(YR)
Composition	<ul> <li>composing a sentence</li> <li>sequencing sentence</li> <li>re-reading what they</li> <li>To discuss what they have write</li> </ul>	they are going to write about the orally before writing it es to form short narratives to have written to check that it resten with the teacher or other parly enough to be heard by the	oupils . ir peers and the teacher. (Y1)			
Vocabulary	Finger spaces (Y1) Capital letter (Y1) Full stops (Y1) Question marks (Y1) Clause (Y1) Conjunction (Y1)	Capital letter (Y1) Full stop (Y1) Personal pronoun (Y1)	Personal pronoun (Y1) Capital letter (Y1) Full stop (Y1)	Personal pronoun (Y1) Capital letter (Y1) Full stop (Y1)	Capital letter (Y1) Full stop (Y1) Exclamation mark (Y1)	Capital letter (Y1) Full stop (Y1)

	Year 1/2								
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Text	The Lighthouse Basepare Stories Stories Route a David Arminge	Florence Nightingale  Locy Lethbridge Raren Dennelly  Poems for children by Robert Louis Stevenson	Slowly Slowly Slowly Slowly Said the Sloth	THE GREAT KAPOK TREE  Land of the Analysis of	SIMON BARTRAM  MANTHE MOON (salay in the life of ach)	FOOTPRINTS  FOOTPRINTS  Mark Haddon alternated by Christian Birmingham.			
Supplementary texts	Grace Darling The Heroine of the Farne Islands by Christine Bell How does a Lighthouse work by Roman Belyaev A Lighthouse Story by Holly James Hello Lighthouse by Sophie Blackall	Florence Nightingale by Dorothy Turner The Life of Florence Nightingale by Liz Gogerly Start up History Florence by Stewart Ross Florence Nightingale by Lucy Lethbridge Florence Nightingale by Emma Fischel	The Rainforest Book by Charlotte Milner Explore the Rainforest by Anne Ameri-Siemens	Up in the Canopy by James Aldred Toucan Toucan't by Peter Francis-Browne Into the Rainforest by Dee Reid and Diana Bentley Rainforests by Lucy Bowman The Vanishing Rainforest by Richard Platt One Night Far From Here by Julia Wauters	See Inside Space Stations and other Spacecraft by Rosie Dickens 100 Things to Know About Space by Alex Frith, Alice James & Jerome Martin 24 Hours in Space by Rob Lloyd Jones	See Inside Space Stations and other Spacecraft by Rosie Dickens 100 Things to Know About Space by Alex Frith, Alice James & Jerome Martin 24 Hours in Space by Rob Lloyd Jones			
Writing outcomes & purpose	Instructions – How to make a sandwich. Tell Mrs Grinling how to make a tasty sandwich for Mr Grinling's lunch. Writing to inform.  Narrative – The story of the Lighthouse Keeper. Re-tell the story using the language of the text. Writing to entertain.	Description – After reading "The Land of Nod" write a description of what your dream land would look like. Writing to entertain  Poetry – Write a Bonfire Night poem using onomatopoeia. Writing to entertain.  Letter – Write a letter as Florence Nightingale describing the conditions in Scutari Hospital and asking for more supplies/ Writing to inform.	Narrative – use the structure of the story to write own versions with a chosen animal. Writing to entertain.  Instructions – How can we help the rainforests. Write a set of instructions in the form of a poster to tell people what they can do to help protect the rainforests.  Writing to inform.	Narrative – to use the format of the book to write own stories with animals telling a human why they shouldn't chop down the tree.  Writing to entertain.  Letter – write in the role of one of the animals in the story to persuade the man not to chop down the tree.  Writing to inform.	Narrative – write a story about Bob's next day on the Moon. Writing to entertain.  Recount – how an astronaut gets ready for an expedition to the Moon. Writing to inform.	Recount – retell the story of Neil Armstrong and the first Moon landing. Writing to inform.  Poetry – to use descriptive language to describe the different planets. Writing to entertain.			

Punctuation	Use finger spaces between words. (Y1)  Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop. (Y1)  Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. (Y2)  Understand and begin to use commas for lists. (Y2)	Punctuate some sentences using a capital letter and a full stop independently. (Y1)  Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun "I". (Y1)  Use question marks to demarcate questions. (Y1)	Punctuate most sentences using a capital and a full stop or a question mark independently. (Y2)  Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun "I". (Y1)  Understand and begin to use commas for lists. (Y2)	Punctuate most sentences using a capital and a full stop or a question mark independently. (Y2)  Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun "I". (Y1)  Use exclamation marks. (Y2)	Punctuate all sentences using a capital and a full stop or a question mark independently. (Y2)  Use apostrophes for contracted forms. (Y2)	Punctuate all sentences using a capital and a full stop or a question mark independently. (Y2)  Use apostrophes for possession (singular). (Y2)
Grammar	Join words and joining clauses using and. (Y1)  Know how words combine to form sentences. (Y1)  Use sentences with different forms: commands and statements. (Y2)  Begin to expand noun phrases to describe and specify. (Y2)	Use sentences with different forms: questions and statements. (Y2)  Expand noun phrases to describe and specify. (Y2)  Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently. (Y2)	Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently. (Y2)  Use co-ordination (or, and, but). (Y2)	Begin to use the progressive form of the past and present tense. (Y2)	Use subordination (when, if, that, because) (Y2)  Use sentences with different forms: exclamations, statements. (Y2)  Use time adverbials. (Y2)	Use the progressive form of the past and present tense. (Y2)  Use sentences with different forms: statements, questions, exclamations, commands. (Y2)

	Spelling taught through	Spelling taught through	Spelling taught through	Spelling taught through	Spelling taught through	Spelling taught through
	Monster Phonics. (see separate progression document for	Monster Phonics.	Monster Phonics.	Monster Phonics.	Monster Phonics.	Monster Phonics.
	breakdown of phonemes and	Use of the suffixes –er, –est in	Form nouns using suffixes	Formation of adjectives using	Learn to spell words with	Learn to use the possessive
	spelling rules taught)	adjectives and the use of -ly	such as –ness, -er and by	suffixes such as -ful, -less.	contracted forms. (Y2)	apostrophe (singular). (Y2)
		in Standard English to turn	compounding. (Y2)	(Y2)		
	Name the letters of the	adjectives into adverbs. (Y2)				
	alphabet. (Y1)		Start to use some of the			
uo		Form capital letters (Y1)	diagonal and horizontal			
ipti	Sit correctly at a table, holding		strokes needed to join letters.			
nscription	a pencil comfortably and	Form digits 0-9 (Y1)	(Y2)			
rar	correctly (Y1)					
-		Distinguish between				
	Begin to form lower-case	homophones and near				
	letters in the correct direction,	homophones. (Y2)				
	starting and finishing in the					
	right place (Y1)	Write capital letters and digits				
		of the correct size, orientation				
	Form lower case letters of the	and relationship to one				
	correct size relative to one	another and to lower case				
	another. (Y2)	letters. (Y2)				

	To write sentences by:								
	saying out loud what they are going to write about								
	<ul> <li>composing a sentence orally before writing it</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>sequencing sentences to form short narratives</li> </ul>								
	re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense								
	To discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils .								
	To read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. (Y1)								
	To develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:								
uo	<ul> <li>writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</li> </ul>								
Composition	writing about real events								
odι	writing poetry								
Con	<ul> <li>writing for different p</li> </ul>	ournoses							
	To 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								
		sions and corrections to their owr							
	· ·	ng with the teacher and other pu	• ,						
	_		I that verbs to indicate time are u	sed correctly and consistently inc	luding verbs in the continuous fo	ırm			
				•					
	<ul> <li>proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]</li> <li>To read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear. (Y2)</li> </ul>								
	Finger spaces (Y1)	Capital letter (Y1)	Capital letter (Y2)	Capital letter (Y2)	Capital letter (Y2)	Capital letter (Y2)			
	Capital letter (Y1)	Full stop (Y1)	Full stop (Y2)	Full stop (Y2)	Full stop (Y2)	Full stop (Y2)			
	Full stops (Y1)	Personal pronoun (Y1)	Question mark (Y2)	Question mark (Y2)	Question mark (Y2)	Question mark (Y2)			
	Clause (Y1)	Present tense (Y2)	Personal pronoun (Y1)	Personal pronoun (Y1)	Exclamation mark (Y2)	Exclamation mark (Y2)			
ary	Conjunction (Y1)	Past tense (Y2)	Co-ordination (Y2)	Progressive past tense (Y2)	Apostrophes (Y2)	Apostrophes (Y2)			
Vocabulary	Sentence (Y2) Statement (Y2)	Sentence (Y2) Statement (Y2)	Present tense (Y2) Past tense (Y2)	Progressive present tense (Y2) Exclamation mark (Y2)	Contractions (Y2) Sub-ordination (Y2)	Possession (Y2) Time adverbials (Y2)			
oca	Command (Y2)	Question (Y2)	Adverb (Y2)	Lacialilation mark (12)	Sentence (Y2)	Sentence (Y2)			
>	Expanded noun phrases (Y2)	Question marks (Y1)	Comma (Y2)		Exclamation (Y2)	Statement (Y2)			
	Comma (Y2)	Expanded noun phrase (Y2)	(-2)		Statement (Y2)	Command (Y2)			
	, ,				Progressive past tense (Y2)	Question (Y2)			
					Progressive present tense (Y2)	Exclamation (Y2)			

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Text	JOURNEY  Agros Becker	The Danger Zone  Avoid being a  Ronan  Soldier  Rad Salar  Soldier  Soldier	STANLEY  To Creat address  To	From a Railway Carriage by Robert Louis Stevenson	EVA IBBOTSON CALLED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	ROALD DAHL BFG
Supplementary texts	Quest/Return by Aaron Becker	Romans on the Rampage by Jeremy Strong My Family and Other Romans by Marie Basting A Gladiator Stole My Lunchbox by Thiago de Moraes Meet the Ancient Romans by James Davies Romans Magnified by David Long & Daniel Spacek Roman Soldiers by Tegen Evans & Tom Froese • A Roman Adventure (The Histronauts) by Frances Durkin & Grace Cooke	Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx by Joe Todd Stanton Cinderella of the Nile by Beverley Naidoo The Boy Who Stole the Pharaoh's Lunch by Karen McCombie Meet the Ancient Egyptians by James Davies So You Think You've Got It Bad: A Kid's Life in Ancient Egypt by Chae Strathie  • Mummies Unwrapped by Tom Froese	I am a Jigsaw: Puzzling Poems to Baffle your Brain by Roger Stevens I Don't Like Poetry by Joshua Seigal • Apes to Zebras: An A-Z of Shape Poems by Roger Stevens, Liz Brownlee & Sue Hardy-Dawson	Everest: The Remarkable Story of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay by Alexandra Stewart & Joe Todd Stanton King of the Cloud Forests by Michael Morpurgo Majestic Mountains: Discover Earth's Mighty Peaks by Mia Cassany Earth's Incredible Places: Everest by Sangma Francis & Lisk Feng Himalaya by Soledad Romero Marino & Maria Beorlegi	Roald Dahl series
Writing outcome/purpose	Fiction – Setting: Describe one of the scenes/locations from Journey. Writing to entertain  • Fiction – Stories: Write the narrative to fit the images from Journey. Writing to entertain	Non-fiction – Explanation: How to be a Roman soldier. Writing to inform.  Non-fiction – Recount: A day in the life of a Roman soldier. Writing to inform.	Non-fiction – Letter: Letter of complaint to the postal service.  Writing to inform.  Non-fiction - Newspaper article: Report on Flat Stanley saving the scrolls.  Writing to inform.	Non-fiction – Explanation: How to be an embalmer. Writing to inform.  • Fiction – Poetry: Write a poem based on From a Railway Carriage (From the River Nile). Writing to entertain.	Non-fiction – Letter/poster: Save the Yetis. Writing to persuade.  Fiction – Poetry: Write a poem about a mountain based on Mountain Peak Harriet Earis.  Writing to entertain	Fiction – Stories: Writing a mountain adventure story.  Writing to entertain.  Fiction – Characters/Settings: Write a play script of a scene from the BFG. Writing to entertain.
Punctuation	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1) Commas to separate a list (KS1) • Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1)	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1) Commas to separate a list (KS1) Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1)	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1) Commas to separate a list (KS1) Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1)  Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1) Commas to separate a list (KS1) • Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1)	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1)  Commas to separate a list (KS1)  Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1)	Full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks (KS1) Commas to separate a list (KS1) Apostrophe's for omission and singular possession (KS1) Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

Consistent use of present past tense (KS1) Progressive form (KS1) Subordination and coordination (KS1) Expanded noun phrases (KExpressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.	tense (KS1) Progressive form (KS1) Subordination and coordination (KS1) Expanded noun phrases (KS1)	Consistent use of present and past tense (KS1) Progressive form (KS1) Subordination and coordination (KS1) Expanded noun phrases (KS1) Use of the present perfect Introduction to paragraphs Heading and sub-headings to aid presentation Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.	Use of the present perfect Introduction to paragraphs Heading and sub-headings to aid presentation Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.	Use of the present perfect Introduction to paragraphs Heading and sub-headings to aid presentation Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.	Use of the present perfect Introduction to paragraphs Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.
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### 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 (English Appendix 2)
- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, 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, including 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.

full stops, capital letters, commas, exclamation marks, question marks, preposition, conjunction, suffix, prefix, word, phrase, clause, main clause, subordinate clause, noun, noun phrase, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, subject, verb, object, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, tense, apostrophe, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas

Year 4 / 5								
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			

Text	Holes by Louis Sachar	The Last of the Mohicans  The Last of the Mohicans by	CHOCOLATE TREE	Shaun Tan author study – The Lost Thing	HENRY'S FREEDOM BOX  Files  Henry's Freedom Box	Journey to Jo'burg
Supplementary texts	Rainforest Warrior by Anita Ganeri & Margaux Carpentier The Crow's Tale by Naomi Howarth Lei and the Fire Goddess by Malia Maunakea Go Show the World by Wab Kinew, illustrated by Joe Morse	South America by Shalini Vallepur The 50 States by Gabrielle Balkan & Sol Linero National parks of the USA by Kate Siber & Chris Turnham	Oh Maya Gods by Maz Evans. The Maya and Chichén Itzá (Time Travel Guides) by Ben Hubbard Great Civilizations: The Maya by Tracey Kelly	Eric by Shaun Tan. Wonder by R.J. Palacio. A Shelter for Sadness by Anne Booth.	Queen of Freedom: Defending Jamaica by Catherine Johnson Our Story Starts in Africa by Patrice Lawrence & Jeanetta Gonzales Blackbeard's Treasure by Iszi Lawrence	Trailblazers: Harriet Tubman by Sandra A. Agard
Writing outcome/purpose	Non-fiction – Letter writing: Writing an informal letter home to Stanley's mum and writing a formal letter to complain about Camp Green Lake. Writing to inform (LKS2)  Fiction – Stories. Writing a story about their character going to Camp Green Lake. Writing to entertain (LKS2)	Non-fiction - Advertising: Writing as the warden to give to a judge to persuade them to send children to Camp Green Lake. Writing to persuade (LKS2)  Fiction – Character/Setting. Writing a playscript of an interaction between two characters, including a setting and character descriptions. Writing to entertain (UKS2)	Non-Fiction – Explanation: Pick one of the things Kukulkan brought to the Maya people.  Writing to inform (LKS2)  Fiction – Folktale story: Writing their own folktale based on the book. Writing to entertain (LKS2)	Fiction – Description: Write a description of their own 'lost thing'. Writing to entertain (UKS2)  Non-fiction – Newspaper article: Writing a report about the lost thing. Writing to inform (LKS2)	Fiction – Poetry: Write a poem inspired by 'A Windrush Child'.  Writing to entertain (LKS2)  Fiction – Narrative. Writing a narrative from Henry's point of view. Writing to entertain (UKS2)	Non-fiction – Biography: Write a biography of Nelson Mandela.  Writing to inform (LKS2)  Fiction – Description: Write a description story comparing the village to Johannesburg. Writing to entertain (UKS2)
Punctuation	Four main punctuation marks (KS1)  Commas to separate items in a list (KS1)  Apostrophes for contractions (KS1)  Direct speech punctuation including comma after reporting clause Commas after fronted adverbials	Four main punctuation marks (KS1) Commas to separate items in a list (KS1) Apostrophes for contractions (KS1) Bullet points Brackets/dashes/commas ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Commas after fronted adverbials Commas to mark subordinate clauses Apostrophes for singular and plural possession	Commas after fronted adverbials Commas to mark subordinate clauses Direct speech punctuation including comma after reporting clause Commas to mark relative clauses Brackets/dashes/commas Apostrophes for singular and plural possession	Commas after fronted adverbials Commas to mark subordinate clauses Commas to mark relative clauses Brackets/dashes/commas Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Direct speech punctuation including comma after reporting clause	Commas after fronted adverbials Commas to mark subordinate clauses Commas to mark relative clauses Brackets/dashes/commas Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Direct speech punctuation including comma after reporting clause	Commas after fronted adverbials Commas to mark subordinate clauses Commas to mark relative clauses Brackets/dashes/commas Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Direct speech punctuation including comma after reporting clause

Grammar	<ul> <li>Consistent use of present and past tense (KS1)</li> <li>Progressive tense (KS1)</li> <li>Fronted adverbials</li> <li>Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions</li> <li>Paragraphs</li> <li>Present perfect</li> <li>Choice of pronoun/noun</li> </ul>	• Consistent use of present and past tense (KS1) Fronted adverbials Subordinate clauses Imperative verbs Rhetorical questions Noun phrases Conjunctions/adverbs/prepositions Headings/sub-headings to aid presentation Choice of pronoun/noun Adverbs/Modal verbs to indicate possibility	Subordinating conjunctions Subordinate clauses Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Choice of pronoun/noun Adverbs/Modal verbs to indicate possibility Headings/sub-headings to aid presentation Noun Phrases	Subordinating conjunctions Subordinate clauses Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Choice of pronoun/noun Adverbs/Modal verbs to indicate possibility Headings/sub-headings to aid presentation Noun Phrases Direct/reported speech	Subordinating conjunctions Subordinate clauses Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Choice of pronoun/noun Adverbs/Modal verbs to indicate possibility Noun Phrases Direct/reported speech	Subordinating conjunctions Subordinate clauses Fronted adverbials Relative clauses Choice of pronoun/noun Adverbs/Modal verbs to indicate possibility Noun Phrases Direct/reported speech
Composition	Pupils should be taught to (LKS2):  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 (English Appendix 2)  organising paragraphs around a theme  in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot  in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, 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, including 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.					
	full stops, capital letters, commas, exclamation marks, question marks, preposition, conjunction, suffix, prefix, word, phrase, clause, main clause, subordinate clause, noun, noun phrase, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, subject, verb, object, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, tense, apostrophe, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity					
			Year 5/6	6		
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2

Text	GHOST HAWK by Susan Cooper.	Hawk Susan Cooper.  Ghost by	why were to may an est of the state of the s	Shaun tan THE RED TREE  Shaun Tan author study – The Red Tree and The Rabbits.	Race to the Frozen North by Catherine Johnson.	Race to the Frozen North by Catherine Johnson.
Supplementary texts.	Little Bird Lands by Karen McCombie How I Became A Ghost by Tim Tingle Secret of the Andes by Ann Nolan Clark.	South America by Shalini Vallepur The 50 States by Gabrielle Balkan & Sol Linero National parks of the USA by Kate Siber & Chris Turnham	Middleworld by J&P Voelkel. Oh Maya Gods by Maz Evans. Great Civilizations: The Maya by Tracey Kelly History in Infographics: The Maya by Jon Richards Daily Life in the Maya Civilization by Nick Hunter Explore! Maya Civilisation by Izzi Howell	The Lost Thing by Shaun Tan (read in Class 4). Eric by Shaun Tan. Wonder by R.J. Palacio. A Shelter for Sadness by Anne Booth.	The Kidnapped Prince: The Life of Olaudah Equiano by Ann Cameron Journey to Jo'burg by Beverley Naidoo Freedom by Catherine Johnson Journey Back to Freedom by Catherine Johnson Windrush Child by Benjamin Zephaniah	Timelines from Black History (DK) The Story of Slavery by Sarah Courtauld The Indestructible Tom Crean Jennifer Thermes
Writing outcome/purpose.	Fiction – Descriptive writing: Describing the moment Little Hawk emerges from the big snow. Writing to entertain.  Non Fiction – : How to kill and skin a deer. Writing to inform.	Non Fiction – Letter. Writing home as a European settler persuading people to come to America. Writing to persuade.  Non Fiction – Discussion writing: should the white settlers in America take land away from the native people? (History link – Trail of Tears). Writing to present a balanced argument.	Non Fiction – Report – What is the game of Pok a tok? Writing to inform.  Fiction - Narrative: story about a game of Pok a Tok. Writing to entertain.	Fiction – Poetry: positive MHEW.  Writing to entertain.  Fiction – narrative: a story based on the plot of 'the Rabbits' – invading species and the consequences. Writing to entertain.	Non Fiction – biography. Biography of Matthew Henson. Writing to inform.  Y5 book study – Kensuke's Kingdom	Fiction – Characters/settings: what was it like on Matthew Henson's boat? Writing to entertain.
Punctuation	Use commas after fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses (LKS2) Use of apostrophes for possession, including plurals (LKS2) Use of paragraphs (LKS2) Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis or to	Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. Use commas to mark relative clauses. Use semi-colons to mark related clauses. Use colons and semi colons to list arguments.	<ul> <li>Use colons to introduce a list.</li> <li>Use semi-colons to punctuate complex lists.</li> <li>Brackets/dashes</li> <li>Commas to mark clauses</li> <li>Bullet points</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use semi-colons to join related clauses.</li> <li>Use colons to add further detail in a new clause.</li> <li>Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</li> <li>Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.</li> <li>Use inverted commas</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use semi-colons to join related clauses.</li> <li>Use colons to add further detail in a new clause.</li> <li>Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</li> <li>Brackets/dashes</li> </ul>	Review and consolidate previously taught content.

	emphasise additional information. Use of bullet points.		<ul> <li>Use inverted commas for direct speech (LKS2)</li> </ul>			
Grammar	Fronted adverbials     Expanded noun phrases     Subordinate clauses     Subordinating conjunctions	<ul> <li>Relative clauses</li> <li>Use passive voice to maintain formality.</li> <li>Introduce subjunctive form</li> <li>Modal verbs/adverbs to indicate degree of possibility</li> <li>Adverbials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use subordinating conjunctions</li> <li>Passive voice</li> <li>subjunctive form- y6</li> <li>relative clauses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>direct and indirect speech</li> <li>subordinate clauses</li> <li>relative clauses</li> <li>Modal verbs/adverbs to indicate degree of possibility</li> <li>Formal/informal speech structures</li> </ul>	direct and indirect speech     subordinate clauses     relative clauses     Modal verbs/adverbs to indicate degree of possibility     Passive voice     Formal/informal speech structures	Review and consolidate previously taught content.
		ce for and purpose of the writing, selve		using other similar writing as model	ls for their own	l

- 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:**

Composition.

- 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 throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

full stops, capital letters, commas, exclamation marks, question marks, preposition, conjunction, word family, word, phrase, clause, main clause, subordinate clause, relative clause, determiner, noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, possessive pronoun, relative pronoun, adverbial, subject, verb, object, cohesion / cohesive devices, ambiguity, formal and informal, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, active, passive, colon, semi-colon, bullet point, modal verb, parenthesis