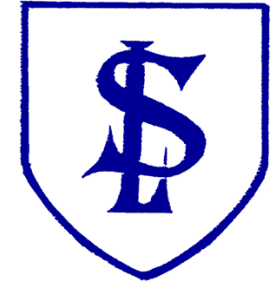




St. Luke's Catholic Primary School



A place to live, love and learn together.

Year 1

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labels, lists and captions• stories with familiar setting• recount• dictionary skills• poetry – using the senses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• traditional and fairy tales• instruction• Stories from a range of cultures• poetry – pattern and rhyme

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• stories with a fantasy setting• information text• recount – fact / fiction• poetry – poems on a theme |
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Year 1 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word Reading</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words • respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes • read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught • read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word • read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings • read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs • read words with contractions [for example, I’m, I’ll, we’ll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) • read aloud accurately books that 	<p><u>Transcription</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>spell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught • common exception words • the days of the week <p>name the letters of the alphabet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naming the letters of the alphabet in order • using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound <p>add prefixes and suffixes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs • using the prefix un– 	<p><u>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using and • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ‘I’ • learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 <p>use the grammatical</p>	<p>Revision of Reception work The boundary between revision of work covered in Reception and the introduction of new work may vary according to the programme used, but basic revision should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent – Consonant digraphs and the sounds which they represent – vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent – the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds – words with adjacent consonants; – rules and guidelines which have been taught 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention</p>

<p>are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics recognising and joining in with predictable phrases learning to appreciate rhymes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] <p>apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <u>English Appendix 1</u></p> <p>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far</p> <p><u>Handwriting</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters 	<p>terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing</p> <p><u>Word</u> Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>)</p> <p>How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind, or undoing: untie the boat</i>]</p> <p><u>Sentence</u> How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i></p> <p><u>Text</u></p>	<p>The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck</p> <p>The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k</p> <p>Division of words into syllables</p> <p>-tch</p> <p>The /v/ sound at the end of words</p> <p>Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)</p> <p>Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word</p> <p>Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word</p> <p>Vowel digraphs and trigraphs</p> <p>Words ending –y (/i:/ or /ɪ/</p>	<p>and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and monitor the interest</p>
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<p>poems, and to recite some by heart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known <p>understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading discussing the significance of the title and events making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far <p>participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say</p> <p>explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these <p><u>Composition</u> Pupils should be taught to: write sentences by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense <p>discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils</p> <p>read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher</p>	<p>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u> Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I</p> <p><u>Terminology</u> letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation, mark</p>	<p>depending on accent)</p> <p>New consonant spellings ph and wh</p> <p>Using k for the /k/ sound</p> <p>Adding the prefix –un</p> <p>Compound words</p> <p>Common exception words</p>	<p>of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</p>
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Year 2

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stories with familiar settings• Traditional stories• Information texts• Poetry - Patterns on a page
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• different stories by the same author• explanations• instructions• poetry – really looking
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• significant authors• non-chronological reports• poetry - silly stuff• revisit and consolidation of any genres

Year 2 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word Reading</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p><u>Word reading</u> Pupils should be taught to: continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent</p> <p>read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes</p> <p>read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same GPCs as above</p> <p>read words containing common suffixes</p> <p>read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word</p> <p>read most words quickly and</p>	<p><u>Transcription</u> Pupils should be taught to: spell by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words learning to spell more words with contracted forms learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones <p>add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly</p>	<p><u>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) <p>learn how to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form subordination (using when, 	<p>The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y</p> <p>The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y</p> <p>The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words</p> <p>The /ɹ/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words</p> <p>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words</p> <p>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words</p> <p>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention</p>

<p>accurately when they have been frequently encountered without overt sounding and blending</p> <p>read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation</p> <p>re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading</p> <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of poetry (including contemporary and classic), stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and 	<p>apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <u>English Appendix 1</u></p> <p>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</p> <p><u>Handwriting</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters <p><u>Composition</u></p>	<p>if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 some features of written Standard English <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing</p> <p><u>Word</u> Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard, superman</i>] Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> (A fuller list of suffixes can be found on page 56 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p> <p><u>Sentence</u> Subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>)</p>	<p>The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words ending –il</p> <p>Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter–y</p> <p>Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonant-letter–y</p> <p>Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in vowel-letter–consonant-letter–e</p> <p>Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter</p> <p>The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll</p> <p>The /ʌ/ sound spelt o</p>	<p>and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and monitor the interest</p>
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<p>traditional tales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways • recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry • discussing their favourite words and phrases • continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear <p>understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher • checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading • making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done • answering and asking questions predicting what 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) • writing about real events • writing poetry • writing for different purposes <p>consider what they are going to write before beginning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils • re-reading to check that 	<p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>]</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command</p> <p><u>Text</u> Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>]</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u> Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i>]</p>	<p>The /i:/ sound spelt –ey</p> <p>The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu</p> <p>The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w</p> <p>The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w</p> <p>The /ɜ/ sound spelt s</p> <p>The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful and –less</p> <p>Contractions</p> <p>The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)</p> <p>Words ending in –tion</p> <p>Homophones and near-homophones</p> <p>Common exception words</p>	<p>of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</p>
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<p>might happen on the basis of what has been read so far</p> <p>participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say</p> <p>explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves</p>	<p>their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly] <p>read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear</p>	<p><u>Terminology</u> noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma</p>		
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Year 3

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stories with familiar settings• reports• myths• Poetry – poems to perform
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mystery• Instruction• Adventure Stories• Poetry – shape poetry and calligrams
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dialogues and plays• information• poetry – language plays• authors – this is a reading unit with several possible written outcomes

Year 3 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word reading</u> Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</p> <p>read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word</p> <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to: develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks • reading books that are 	<p><u>Transcription</u> Pupils should be taught to: use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1)</p> <p>spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)</p> <p>use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p> <p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far</p> <p><u>Handwriting</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined • increase the legibility, consistency and quality 	<p>Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • using fronted adverbials • learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 <p>indicate grammatical and</p>	<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable</p> <p>The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words</p> <p>The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou</p> <p>More prefixes</p> <p>The suffix –ation</p> <p>The suffix –ly</p> <p>Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/</p> <p>Endings which sound like /ʒən/</p> <p>The suffix –ous</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p>

<p>structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read • increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally • identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books • preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action • discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination • recognising some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse, narrative poetry) <p>understand what they read, in books they can read</p>	<p>of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].</p> <p><u>Composition</u> Pupils should be taught to plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (See Appendix 2) 	<p>other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using commas after fronted adverbials • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns • using and punctuating direct speech <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</p> <p><u>Word</u> Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example <i>super-</i>, <i>anti-</i>, <i>auto-</i>] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, <i>a rock</i>, <i>an open box</i>] Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i>, <i>solution</i>,</p>		<p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>
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<p>independently, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context • asking questions to improve their understanding of a text • drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence • predicting what might happen from details stated and implied • identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these • identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning <p>retrieve and record information from non-fiction</p> <p>participate in discussion about both books that are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences <p>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>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</p>	<p><i>solver, dissolve, insoluble]</i></p> <p><u>Sentence</u> Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i>], adverbs [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>], or prepositions [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>]</p> <p><u>Text</u> Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>]</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u> Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</p> <p><u>Terminology</u> adverb, preposition</p>		
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<p>read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say</p>		<p>conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')</p>		
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Year 4

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stories with historical setting• newspapers• Stories in imaginary worlds• magazines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stories from other cultures• Explanation• Information - advertisements• Poetry – creating images
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• issues and dilemmas• plays• formal persuasive texts• poetry – exploring form

Year 4 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word reading</u> Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</p> <p>read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word</p> <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to: develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks • reading books that are 	<p><u>Transcription</u> Pupils should be taught to: use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1)</p> <p>spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)</p> <p>use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p> <p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far</p> <p><u>Handwriting</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined • increase the legibility, consistency and quality 	<p>Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • using fronted adverbials • learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 <p>indicate grammatical and</p>	<p>Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian</p> <p>Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)</p> <p>Words with the /j/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)</p> <p>Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)</p> <p>Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)</p> <p>Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p> <p>Possessive apostrophe with plural words</p> <p>Homophones or near-homophones</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p>

<p>structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read • increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally • identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books • preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action • discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination • recognising some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse, narrative poetry) <p>understand what they read, in books they can read</p>	<p>of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].</p> <p><u>Composition</u> Pupils should be taught to plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (See Appendix 2) 	<p>other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using commas after fronted adverbials • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns • using and punctuating direct speech <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading</p> <p><u>Word</u> The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i>, or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>]</p> <p><u>Sentence</u> Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and</p>		<p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>
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<p>independently, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context • asking questions to improve their understanding of a text • drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence • predicting what might happen from details stated and implied • identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these • identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning <p>retrieve and record information from non-fiction</p> <p>participate in discussion about both books that are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences <p>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>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</p>	<p>preposition phrases (e.g. <i>the teacher</i> expanded to: <i>the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i>)</p> <p>Fronted adverbials [for example, <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>]</p> <p><u>Text</u></p> <p>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>]</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, <i>the girl's name, the girls' names</i>]</p> <p>Use of commas after fronted adverbials</p>		
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<p>read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say</p>		<p><u>Terminology</u> determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial</p>		
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Year 5

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Novels and stories by significant children's authors• legends• Instruction• Poetry – poetic style
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stories from other cultures – quality whole texts• older literature• recounts• Poetry - classic / narrative poems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Film narrative• Dramatic conventions• Persuasive writing – emphasis on the contrary argument• Poetry – choral and performance

Year 5 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word reading</u> Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.</p> <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks • reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes • increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions • recommending books that they 	<p><u>Transcription</u> Spelling (see Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them</p> <p>spell some words with ‘silent’ letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn</p> <p>continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</p> <p>use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1</p> <p>use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</p> <p>use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms ▪ using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence ▪ using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause ▪ using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely ▪ using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility ▪ using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun ▪ learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 	<p>Endings which sound like /jəs/ spelt –cious or –tious</p> <p>Endings which sound like /jəl/</p> <p>Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency</p> <p>Words ending in –able and –ible</p> <p>Adding suffixes beginning with</p> <p>vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes,</p>

<p>have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing making comparisons within and across books learning a wider range of poetry by heart preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience <p>understand what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence predicting what might happen from details stated and implied summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details 	<p>use a thesaurus.</p> <p><u>Handwriting and Presentation</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: <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><u>Composition</u> Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen 	<p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading. <p><u>Appendix 2:</u> <u>Word</u> Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-]</p> <p><u>Sentence</u></p>		<p>including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances,</p>
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<p>that support the main ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning <p>discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader</p> <p>distinguish between statements of fact and opinion</p> <p>retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction</p> <p>participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously</p> <p>explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary</p> <p>provide reasoned justifications for their views</p> <p>intonation to make the meaning clear</p>	<p>performed</p> <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 precising 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] <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i>, or an omitted relative pronoun</p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>] or modal verbs [for example, <i>might, should, will, must</i>]</p> <p><u>Text</u></p> <p>Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, <i>then, after that, this, firstly</i>]</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, <i>later</i>], place [for example, <i>nearby</i>] and number [for example, <i>secondly</i>] or tense choices [for example, he <i>had</i> seen her before]</p> <p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p> <p><u>Terminology</u></p> <p>modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity</p>	<p>role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>
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	<p>throughout a piece of writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 <p>perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</p>			
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Year 6

Introduction

Children need to secure knowledge, understanding and skills in decoding and comprehension in reading and in composition, transcription, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation in writing. There is a key focus on the 'Immerse, Analyse, Write' teaching sequence to ensure that children have opportunities to practise the key skills whilst building the understanding and knowledge to apply these skills across a range of genres. Each year group has a list of suggested genres with 2 – 3 week block plans for each one. Each plan includes Statutory Requirements, previous knowledge, possible texts and suggested teaching sequence.

	Genres
Year 6	<u>Across the year</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• poetry - imagery• biography• auto-biography• balanced arguments• unbalanced arguments• flashbacks• time slips• journalistic• letter writing• formal / impersonal writing• play scripts• action stories revision

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• myths• legends• diaries |
|--|---|

Year 6 Statutory Requirements

<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Vocabulary, Grammar and punctuation</u>	<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Speaking and Listening</u>
<p><u>Word reading</u> Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.</p> <p><u>Comprehension</u> Pupils should be taught to: maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks • reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes • increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our 	<p><u>Transcription</u> Spelling (see Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidelines for adding them spell some words with ‘silent’ letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1 use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary use a thesaurus. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms ▪ using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence ▪ using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause ▪ using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely ▪ using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility ▪ using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun ▪ learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 	<p>vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p> <p>Use of the hyphen</p> <p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p> <p>Words containing the letter-string ough</p> <p>Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)</p> <p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings

<p>literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing making comparisons within and across books learning a wider range of poetry by heart preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience <p>understand what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding drawing inferences such as 	<p><u>Handwriting and Presentation</u> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: <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><u>Composition</u> Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selecting appropriate grammar 	<p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading <p><u>Appendix 2:</u> <u>Word:</u> The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, <i>find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter</i>] How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for</p>		<p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p> <p>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</p> <p>gain, maintain and</p>
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<p>inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predicting what might happen from details stated and implied • summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas • identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning <p>discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader</p> <p>distinguish between statements of fact and opinion</p> <p>retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction</p> <p>participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously</p>	<p>and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 	<p>example, <i>big, large, little</i>].</p> <p><u>Sentence:</u> Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse</i> versus <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)</i>]. The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech]</p> <p><u>Text:</u> Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as <i>on the other hand</i>, <i>in contrast</i>, or <i>as a consequence</i>], and ellipsis Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]</p> <p><u>Punctuation:</u></p>	<p>monitor the interest of the listener(s)</p> <p>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</p> <p>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>
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<p>explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary</p> <p>provide reasoned justifications for their views</p>	<p>and choosing the appropriate register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors • perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear. 	<p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i>] Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark</i>, or <i>recover</i> versus <i>re-cover</i>]</p> <p><u>Terminology:</u> subject, object , active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</p>		
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