	Planning and Asses	ssment		Link Reading
Form	Crucial Learning Point (NC, KPIs/ Milestones)	Written outcomes	Drama Opportunities (See drama folder for how to do the suggested ideas)	Specific support/links from other areas
	AU	TUMN TERM		
	Speaking and List Possible opportunities: Perfo	tening Focus: Performance of poems, performance		
	Guided Reading Text: The Ma	agic and Mystery o	f Trees (Non-fiction)	
Basics – recap Year 2 (2 weeks) Setting Description	 demarcating most sentences with capital letters and full stops and with some use of question marks and exclamation marks using sentences with different forms in their writing (statements, questions, exclamations and commands) using some expanded noun phrases to describe and specify using present and regular past tense mostly correctly and consistently using co-ordination (or / and / but) and some subordination (when / if / that / because) 	Opening Doors: The Butterfly Dance Purpose: To describe Audience: Year 4 Outcome: Rainforest Setting Description		 using legible joined or printed writing. writing capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters using spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.
Instructions (approx. 2 weeks)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. In non-narrative writing, use simple organisational devices (e.g. headings and subheadings). Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Accurately use commas in lists. Use adverbs to modify verbs. (Recap imperative verbs from Y2) 	Link to science How to Grow Cress Seeds. Purpose: To instruct Audience: Gardening club Outcome: How to Grow Cress Seeds.		Children to have a range of different types of instructions available in the classroom to read.

² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,

⁵ x English writing sessions each week (to include creative writes as end of unit outcome)

	 Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Use simple time subordination to open sentences (e.g. When I finished dinner). Uses the correct article (a or an) according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant. Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements 			
To entertain (Poetry) (2 week)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Accurately use commas in lists. Use some apt word choices to create interest. Use adverbs to modify verbs. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Speaking and Listening = perform poems with intonation and expression. 	Opening Doors Unit 1: Caribbean Wind 'I pulled a Hummingbird out of the sky.' Purpose: To use personification strategies Audience: Year 3 Outcome: Poetry Performance as a whole year group.		Ensure poetry books are on display in the book area.
	Guided Reading Text: Into T	he Jungle – Katherin	e Rundell (fiction)	

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Year 3

	 Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). Use subordination to show relationship in time and place (e.g. Until he learnt to tie his shoe laces, Following the race). To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing 	Outcome: Diary Entry	
To entertain (1 week)	 Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Accurately use commas in lists. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Uses the correct article (a or an) according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant. To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent 	Free choice writing linked to Christmas. Could you picture stimulus, film stimulus. Children to choose what genre they would like to write Eg) Story, Diary Entry, Poem, Instructions. Ensure there is time for children to PERFORM their writing.	
SPRING TERM			

SPRING TERM

Speaking and Listening Focus: Debate

Possible Opportunities: Heritage sites must be accessible to all.

² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,

⁵ x English writing sessions each week (to include creative writes as end of unit outcome)

Stonehenge is the most important Heritage Site

		e most important i	Terreage one	
	Guided Reading Text: This Mornir	ng I Met a Whale –	Michael Morpurgo (fiction)
To entertain - Narrative (2 weeks)	Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech. Use some apt word choices to create interest. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Learns new words, grammatical structures and punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing. Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing	Opening Doors Unit 8 : Foundling Purpose: To retell a fairytale Audience: Year 2 Outcome: Fairytale		Classic Fairy Tales to be available in the book corner for children to read.

² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,

To inform (approx. 2 weeks)

 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text typ

- Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions).
- Organises paragraphs around a theme.
- Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.
- Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors.
- Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech.
- Use some apt word choices to create interest.
- Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world).
- Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader
- Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however).
- Use subordination to show relationship in time and place (e.g. Until he learnt to tie his shoe laces..., Following the race...).
- To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent
- Being able to spell unknown words by considering the morphology and etymology.
- Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Learns new words, grammatical structures and punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing.
- Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing

Purpose: To inform Audience: The recipient of the letter

Outcome – Informal Letter

Story Telling Week

5 minutes of spelling at the start of each English lesson – see Year group spelling overview,

	Guided Reading Text: The Secrets	of Stonehenge – Mic	k Manning (non-fiction	1)
To inform (letter formal writing – 1 week)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task use of first person for a letter Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Accurately use commas in lists. Use some apt word choices to create interest – formal alternatives for words Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Punctuation taught is accurate and consistent. Can write neatly and legibly as per the school handwriting policy. 	Pre-visit to Stonehenge writing opportunity. Explain to English Heritage about their topic and ask English Heritage questions about Stonehenge and anything they Purpose: To inform and question Audience: English Heritage Outcome: Formal Letter		
To inform (3 weeks)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech. Use some apt word choices to create interest. 	Purpose: To inform the reader about aspect of life in the stone age Audience: Hook Junior School children – leaflets to be available in the non-fiction area of the library) Outcome: Leaflet – 'Life in the Stone Age'	-Hot seating – life for various people in the Stone Age -Teacher in Role to give information for leaflet (T could act as a warrior/child/farmer)	Ensure there are a range of reviews for places on display in book area.

⁵ minutes of spelling at the start of each English lesson – see Year group spelling overview,

² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,

⁵ x English writing sessions each week (to include creative writes as end of unit outcome)

	 Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). Use subordination to show relationship in time and place (e.g. Until he learnt to tie his shoe laces, Following the race). To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent Being able to spell unknown words by considering the morphology and etymology. Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Learns new words, grammatical structures and punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing. Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my 			
	Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing			
To entertain- poetry	 organises paragraphs around a theme. Use some apt word choices to create interest. Use adverbs to modify verbs. To use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (e.g. when, before, after); adverbs (e.g. then, next, so); and prepositions (e.g. before, after, during). To maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent 	Linked to science work on Light Purpose: Audience:	-Statement prompts -Captions to go with freeze framesActing as an inanimate object – e.g light Moving around the room? Do you dance,	

² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,

To entertain- narrative	 Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. 	TBC		
	SU	MMER TERM		
Possible o	opportunities: Present a science report using the green screer	al figure e.g. Malala Yous	ı why Sputnik should remain o afzai.	· ·
Science Report (1 week)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech. Use some apt word choices to create interest. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). 	Science Report Purpose: to inform about an investigation Audience: TBC Outcome: Science Report	Reporter/interviewer hot seating Teacher in role	

-Conscience alley- Should Purpose: To persuade • Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. the aliens save the world? Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected Audience: Sputnik Arguments for and against task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for Outcome: Persuasive (e chr could argue against a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). informal letter for why as trickier) Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), Sputnik should stay to progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an explore Earth. To generate ideas increasing range of sentence structures. Teacher in role- As alien-Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Why should we save the Accurately use commas in lists. • Use some apt word choices to create interest – formal world? What is so special Persuasive Writing alternatives for words about it? Lead them to • Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of think about the ideas you (2 week) vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the want them to write about. best team in the world). -Hot seating – Why is the • Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their Earth so amazing? Could own and others' writing and suggesting improvements act as an Punctuation taught is accurate and consistent. environmentalist/scientist/ Can write neatly and legibly as per the school historian handwriting policy. Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Devising and performing-Narrative (2 Purpose: To entertain Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected focus on speech/dialogue weeks) Audience: the reader task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Outcome: next part of the Organises paragraphs around a theme. Mapping and drawing in story from GR. role.

	 Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech. Use some apt word choices to create interest. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Learns new words, grammatical structures and 		Freeze frames/thought tracking	
	punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing.			
	Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing			
	Guided Reading Te	ext: Malala's Magic	Pencil (non-fiction)	
Biography (2 weeks)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). In non-narrative writing, use simple organisational devices (e.g. headings and subheadings). Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors. Accurately use commas in lists. 	HOOK – Year 3 to deliver an assembly to the school on an inspiration person – Malala Yousafzai. Biography Purpose: to inform Audience: Hook Junior School Children Outcome: Biography Phase 1:	 Hot seating Eye Witness – Acting out Malala's life- Key events. Mapping and drawing in role as Malala to help put the events of her 	

	 Use some apt word choices to create interest. *Technical word choices. Use adverbs to modify verbs. Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world). Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however). To use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (e.g. when, before, after); adverbs (e.g. then, next, so); and prepositions (e.g. before, after, during). To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent Being able to spell unknown words by considering the morphology and etymology. Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Learns new words, grammatical structures and punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing. Punctuation taught is accurate and consistent. Can write neatly and legibly as per the school handwriting policy. 	Image on page 1: What is the book going to be about? Taster draft: If I had a magic pencil, I would use it to Phase 2: Look at biography model on someone well known. What genre is it? What is a biography? Feature finding – create class list on nonfiction features. Research information on Malala. Gather and sort information. Phase 3: Write Introduction Write headings on Early Life, Activism. Develop Extra facts. Talking point: Girls are not allowed to go to school. Drama:	life in chronological order and gain information for the biography.	
Persuasive Writing – Speech (Formal)	 Opening and closings signalled in a range of text types. Features of writing generally appropriate to the selected task (e.g. use of dialogue in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of imperatives in instructions). Organises paragraphs around a theme. 	Persuasive Writing (2 weeks) Purpose: to persuade how to make the world a better place	Hot seating- If I had a magic pencil I would to generate ideas.	

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•	Draft and write sentences (including dialogue),
	progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an
	increasing range of sentence structures.

- Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors.
- Begin to use inverted commas accurately to punctuate direct speech.
- Apostrophes to mark singular possession (e.g. the girl's
- Use some apt word choices to create interest.
- Use adverbs to modify verbs.
- Can identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and prepositions.
- Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world).
- Begin to vary sentence openers to engage the reader
- Uses a wider range of conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although, however).
- To begin to maintain the correct tense throughout a piece of writing to suit purpose and intent
- Being able to spell unknown words by considering the morphology and etymology.
- Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Learns new words, grammatical structures and punctuation from their reading and experiments with these in their writing.
- Use humour or suspense to engage the reader in my writing
- Punctuation taught is accurate and consistent.
- Can write neatly and legibly as per the school handwriting policy.

Audience: Hook Junior School Children Outcome: Speech about 'If I had a magic pencil, I would use it to...'

Learning Journey:

	Organises paragraphs around a theme.	Unit TBC	
	 Draft and write sentences (including dialogue), 	Office FBC	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an		
g Doors Unit)	increasing range of sentence structures.		
	Proof-reads for spelling and simple punctuation errors.		
	 Apostrophes to mark singular possession (e.g. the girl's name). 		
	 Use some apt word choices to create interest. 		
	 Use adverbs to modify verbs. 		
	 Use simple noun phrases with a greater range of 		
	vocabulary (e.g. a lot of money; my younger sister; the best team in the world).		
	Use subordination to show relationship in time and place		
	(e.g. Until he learnt to tie his shoe laces, Following the		
<u>e</u>	race).		
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ĕ	Speaking and Listening = perform poems with intonation and		
9	expression.		
]	CAPI CSSIOTH		
Poetry (Opening	Being able to spell unknown words by considering the		
	morphology and etymology.		
	Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their		
	own and others' writing and suggesting improvements		
	Learns new words, grammatical structures and		
	punctuation from their reading and experiments with		
	these in their writing.		
	Punctuation taught is accurate and consistent.		
	Can write neatly and legibly as per the school		
	handwriting policy.		
As	Recap any objectives taught during the year to ensure pupils		
	are at or beyond mastery.		
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² x 20 minutes of grammar each week – then embed through teacher modelling,