

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
1/2	Text							
	Genre	A Fiction – Stories with familiar settings B Non-Fiction – non-chronological C Poetry – poems on a theme – senses	A Fiction – Character description – Lost poster Non-Fiction – Persuasive letter B Non-Fiction – Instructional writing	Outcome Fiction - Story based on the structure of the text	Outcome Fiction – Story based on the structure of the text with a change of character	Outcome – Fiction – Story based on the structure of the text	Outcome Non-fiction– A report about bears	
	SPAG 1	Capital letters -Finger spaces -Letter formation -full stops	Capital letters -finger spaces -letter formation -full stops -Question Marks	Capital letters -Finger spaces -Letter formation full stops	- Conjunction ‘and’, ‘but’ and ‘because’ -imperative verbs -bullet points -Capital letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join words and clauses using <i>and</i> Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding the prefix un- Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join words and clauses using <i>and</i> Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join words and clauses using <i>and</i> <p>Use simple description Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or events by pronoun)</p>
SPAG 2	Using past tense -expanded noun phrases -Adjectives	-Statements -Conjunctions -exclamations	Expanded noun phrases -Adjectives -Exclamation marks	Bullets points. -command sentences -Imperative verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command Use subordination (apply <i>because</i>, introduce <i>when</i>) Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently (some progressive) Use punctuation correctly - exclamation marks, question marks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use subordination (if, that) Add -er and -est to adjectives Use homophones and near homophones Write down ideas, key words, new vocabulary Use punctuation correctly – apostrophes for contracted forms 	<p>Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form</p> <p>Add suffixes to spell longer words</p>	
3/4/5 /6	Text	The Journey by Aaron Becker	The Day War Came by Nicola Davies					
	Genre	A. Setting description B. Narrative (quest story) C. Poetry – Poems with figurative language	A. Diary Entry B. Persuasive Letter	Outcome: Fiction - Story from the point of view of one of the children	Putcome: Fiction: To write their own version of ‘Koji’s Island’ in the first person from the point of view of the boy in the story	Outcome: Non-chronological report: To make an information board for a rainforest exhibit	Outcome Recount - letter	
	SPAG Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, understand and select propositions. Expanded noun Phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adverbial phrase Conjunctions 	first person -past tense -co-ordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunction -question marks -Pronouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use punctuation at Y2 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters - including for proper nouns, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for contraction and singular noun possession) -Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use past and present tenses correctly and consistently -Sequence events -Section story into beginning, middle and end -Use third person consistently -Write expanded noun phrases (Y2) -Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise use of simple organisational devices in non-narrative material -Write in the present tense -Use punctuation; full stops, capital letters – including for proper nouns, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for contraction and singular noun possession -Use subordination (when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (or, and, but)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create characters, settings and plot in narrative -Group related ideas into paragraphs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use expanded noun phrases 	
	Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositional language expanded noun phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -determiners Dialogue 	First person -Past Tense -Adverbial phrase	Adverbial phrases -Question marks - subordinating conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms Use Standard English for verb inflections Organise paragraphs around a theme (using fronted adverbial to introduce or connect paragraphs) Use and punctuate direct speech (using dialogue to show the relationship between characters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Use and punctuate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a varied and rich vocabulary ---Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences -Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around a theme -Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build an increasing range of sentence structures Use a variety of verb forms correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around a theme
	Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositional language Expanded noun phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue 	Range of pronouns -Fronted adverbials -Prepositional Language	Subordinating conjunctions -Relative clause -Parenthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action Use and punctuate direct speech (using dialogue to show relationship between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use commas after fronted adverbials Use adverbials and tense choices to build cohesion across paragraphs Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices -Organise paragraphs around a theme -Use fronted adverbials -Use punctuation: full stops, capital letters – including for proper nouns, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in lists, apostrophes for contraction, singular and plural noun possession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion across and within paragraphs Choose the appropriate register Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun
	Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded noun phrases Semi colons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue Parenthesis 	Fronted adverbials -Clauses -Conjunctions - Apostrophes	Passive voice -Modal verbs -Colons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (Y5 recap) Describe settings, characters and atmosphere Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action Use brackets, dashes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (Y5 recap) Describe settings, characters and atmosphere Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action Use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use formal sentence structures (avoid slang or conversational phrases). <i>Example:</i> "Many species of whale migrate thousands of miles each year." -Third person and present tense <i>Example:</i> "The cheetah is the fastest land animal." -Passive voice to sound objective. <i>Example:</i> "The rainforest is home to thousands of unique plants." -Relative clauses to add detail. <i>Example:</i> "The blue whale, which is the largest animal on Earth, lives in all the world's oceans." -Subordinate clauses to add extra information. <i>Example:</i> "Although polar bears are excellent swimmers, they rely on sea ice to hunt." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion across and within paragraphs -Choose the appropriate register -Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun