



Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Year 1</b></p> <p><b>Reading</b></p>	<p><b>Non-fiction:</b> Not a Stick by Antoinette Portis  <b>Fiction:</b> Billy’s Bucket by Kes Gray and Garry Parsons  <b>Mixed – by Arree Chung</b> (overcoming differences, acceptance and celebrating difference.)</p>	<p><b>Fiction:</b> Knuffle Bunny by Mo Willems  <b>Fiction:</b> You Can’t Take an Elephant on the Bus by Patricia Cleveland Peck</p>	<p><b>Fiction:</b> Don’t Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus! by Mo Willems  <b>Poem:</b> The House that Jack Built  <b>Trip - Waddesdon Manor</b>  <b>Martha Maps It Out by Leigh Hodgkinson</b> (our planet, Martha’s community, and her dreams of a future).</p>	<p><b>Fiction:</b> Handa’s Hen by Eileen Browne (Art and Culture Week)  <b>Non-fiction:</b> Owls by Emily Bone</p>	<p><b>Non-fiction:</b> Tigress by Nick Dowson  <b>Fiction:</b> Supertato by Paul Linnet and Sue Hendra</p>	<p><b>Fiction:</b> The Three Billy Goats Gruff by Irene Yates  <b>Speak Up! by Nathan Bryon (Author), Dapo Adeola (Illustrator)</b> (peaceful protest, libraries and the power of reading, inspirational figures like Rosa Parks, speaking up about the things that matter).</p>
<p><b>Writing:</b></p> <p><b>Punctuation and Grammar</b></p>	<p>Spaces, capital letters and full stops; capital letter for names of people, verbs, nouns (proper and common), adjectives, joining words and clauses using ‘and’ (Ext. begin to use other coordinating/subordinating conjunctions, e.g. ‘so’ and ‘but’).</p>	<p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronouns, nouns, verbs (Ext: adverbs), question marks to demarcate sentences. exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, using ‘and’ and ‘because’ (Ext. begin to use other coordinating/subordinating conjunctions, e.g. ‘so’ and ‘but’).</p>	<p>Nouns and verbs, Regular plural noun suffixes ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ (including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of a noun), suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word ‘-ing’, capital letters for names and for the personal pronouns, suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word ‘-ed’, verbs and adjectives.</p>	<p>Adverbs, regular plural noun suffixes ‘-s’, ‘-es’, (including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning on a noun), suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word ‘-er’, suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word ‘-ing’, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, prefix ‘-un’ changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives.</p>	<p>Nouns and verbs, adverbs and adjectives, capital letters for names and personal pronouns, suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the selling of the root word ‘-ed’, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, joining words and joining clauses using ‘and’ (Ext. begin to use other coordinating / subordinating conjunctions.</p>	<p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word ‘-er’, regular plural noun suffixes ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ (including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of a noun), prefix ‘-un’ changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, joining words and joining clauses using ‘and’ (Ext. Begin to use other coordinating / subordinating conjunctions, recap any misconceptions.</p>

<p><b>Big Write</b></p>			<p><b>1.Poetry:</b> The House that Jack Built – Humorous Poem - To write an alternative version of The House that Jack Built, edit and improve their poem and write in best. <b>2.Fiction:</b> Chicken Licken – Retelling - To write a diary entry as Chicken Licken, edit it, and read it aloud. <b>3.Non-fiction:</b> Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus! – Rules and instructions/commands - To write an alternative ending for the story with the correct punctuation, command sentences and extended sentences using 'because' to explain.</p>	<p><b>1.Non-fiction:</b> Owls – Research/write non-fiction book - To research and write a non-fiction book about owls. To write a correctly punctuated statement. <b>2.Poetry:</b> Sensational! Poems inspired by the five senses – non-rhyming poem - To write a non-rhyming poem about a noisy person. <b>3.Fiction:</b> Handa's Hen - To write an improved version, publish and share it.</p>	<p><b>1.Non-Fiction:</b> Information Texts –non-fiction book - To write a non-fiction book about fierce animals. <b>2.Fiction:</b> Superheroes – dialogue/comic strip - To write dialogue and produce a comic strip about a superhero. <b>3.Poetry:</b> Nature Poems – nature poetry/senses - To write nature poetry using the senses.</p>	<p><b>1.Fiction:</b> Traditional Tales Fairy Tales - new version of The Three Billy Goats Gruff. To write a new version of The Three Billy Goats Gruff. To write correctly punctuated descriptive sentences. <b>2.Poetry:</b> Action Rhymes, Songs –nursery rhymes - To explore nursery rhymes and write in role. Write correctly punctuated sentences. <b>3.Non-Fiction:</b> Questions and Answers about Food – simple recipes – To read and write simple recipes. Write instructions to make a snack.</p>
<p><b>Year 2 Reading</b></p>	<p>The Great Fire of London by Izzi Howell</p>	<p>Big City Atlas by Maggie Li</p>	<p>George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl</p>	<p>The Magic Paintbrush by Julia Donaldson Book and Writing Week (two-year cycle)</p>	<p>Man on the Moon by Simon Bartram</p>	<p>Lila and the Secret of Rain by David Conway</p>
<p><b>Writing: Punctuation and Grammar</b></p>	<p>Nouns Vowels and consonants Demarcating sentences Forming nouns using -ness Punctuating sentences</p>	<p>Adjectives Compound words Adjectives with -er and -est Subordination Statements and exclamations</p>	<p>Noun phrases Homophones Forming adjectives using -ful and -less Questions and commands Sentence writing</p>	<p>Verbs Singular and plural Adverbs with -ly Commas in lists Changing adjectives into adverbs</p>	<p>Adverbs Word classes Coordination Apostrophes for possession Past and present tense</p>	<p>Pronouns Forming nouns using -er Progressive tense Apostrophes for contractions Upleveling sentences</p>

<p><b>Big Write</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To write a diary entry</li> <li>• To write a scene description</li> <li>• To publish a recipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To plan, write and edit an extended letter</li> <li>• To plan, write and tell own story</li> <li>• To rewrite a poem based on the original version</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To write an original poem</li> <li>• To write a biography</li> <li>• To write an animal diary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To write in role</li> <li>• To write a traditional tale</li> <li>• To write a set of instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To write a quest story</li> <li>• To write a recount</li> <li>• To write a diary entry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use research to produce an information sheet</li> <li>• To write a letter in character</li> <li>• To write a poem</li> </ul>
<p><b>Year 3 Reading</b></p>	<p>Fiction - Stone Age Boy Satoshi Kitamura</p>	<p>Non Fiction - Instructions How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson Poetry- Hamilton Autumn term Poetry: Poetic language - animals and weather</p>	<p>Fiction - Escape from Pompeii by Christina Balit Poetry - Soring Hamilton - poetry to express emotion</p>	<p>Non Fiction - Roman road instructions - KS2history.com Non Fiction - recounts Autumn Year 3 Hamilton - newspaper recounts</p>	<p>Non Fiction - Hamilton Summer - Persuasive writing ; Advertising Poetry - from Around the World</p>	<p>Fiction Hamilton Summer - the Hodgeheg Dick King-Smith</p>
<p><b>Writing: Punctuation and Grammar</b></p>	<p>Revisit nouns, verbs, adverbs and <b>adjectives</b>, revisit consonant and vowel, revisit subordinating and coordinating conjunctions learnt in Y1&amp;2, formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, use of the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the word begins with a consonant or vowel, expressing time, <b>place and clause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions</b>, word families based on common words, showing how words are</p>	<p>Revisit nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, introduction to paragraphs as a way to groups related material, inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, introduction to the present perfect form of verbs and compare them to the simple past, expressing time, place and clause using conjunctions, adverbs or <b>prepositions</b>, word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning.</p>	<p>Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, introduction to paragraphs as a way to groups related material, <b>inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</b>, use of the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the word begins with a consonant or vowel, expressing time, place and clause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions, word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and</p>	<p><b>Heading and subheadings to aid presentation</b>, formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, introduction to the present perfect form of verbs and compare them to the simple past, expressing time, place and clause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.</p>	<p>Revisit nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, the use of the present perfect form of verbs, inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, use of the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the word begins with a consonant or vowel, expressing time, place and clause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.</p>	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, the use of the present perfect form of verbs, inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, use of the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the word begins with a consonant or vowel, subordinating clauses, expressing time, place ad clause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions, word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning.</p>

	related in form and meaning.		meaning.			
<b>Big Write</b>	1.To write a Stone Age setting using adverbials and extended vocabulary choices. 2.To write a postcard from the boy to his parents describing adventures in Stone Age. 3. To write a letter of thanks for RE visit to church. 4.To write a story about a child who goes back in time to the Stone Age.	1.To write own set of instructions for How to wash a Woolly Mammoth. 2.To write image/rhyming poetry based on an animal(xmas theme). 3.To write a description based on 'Daddy fell in the pond'.	1.To write a descriptive recount about an erupting volcano. 2.To write my own narrative based on escape from Pompeii.	1.To write instructions for building a Roman road. 2.To write a newspaper recount based on Class Assembly	1.Create a poster/advert promoting a healthy lifestyle. 2. To write a script for an advert. 3.Write own poem.	1.Compose an action scene based on book setting. 2. To write a new animal adventure.
<b>Year 4 Reading</b>	Beowulf by Rob Lloyd Jones	Cool Architecture by Simon Armstrong  Poetry: Free Verse (Kate Wakeling and Brian Bilston)	Holes by Louis Sachar	My Name is Not Refugee by Kate Milner  Poetry: Haikus, Tankas and Cinquains.	Who Let the Gods Out by Maz Evans.	Water cycle - Information texts.  Poetry: Performance poetry
<b>Writing: Punctuation and Grammar</b>	Revisit nouns, adverbs and adjectives; superlatives; expanded noun phrases; paragraphing around a theme; revisit commas for listing; adverbials	Apostrophes for possession, determiners, pronouns, possessive pronouns, appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion, use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion, noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases, standard English form of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (formal / informal), grammatical difference	Revisit nouns, adverbs and adjectives, grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s, noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases, standard English form of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (formal / informal),	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion, use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, apostrophes to mark plural possessions, grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s, standard English form of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms	Apostrophes to mark plural possessions, use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate speech, , noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases, determiners, direct and indirect speech, modal verbs.

		phrases.	between plural and possessive -s, inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate speech.	determiners, use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate speech.	(formal / informal), use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate speech.	
<b>Big Write</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To write a character description about a hero.</li> <li>▪ To write your own hero myth based on Beowulf.</li> <li>▪ To write a setting description.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To write a non-chronological report about a famous landmark.</li> <li>▪ To write a report about an eco-home.</li> <li>▪ To write a poem using the structure of 'The Door' as a scaffold.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To write a setting description of Camp Green Lake.</li> <li>▪ To write a narrative documenting an encounter with a yellow-spotted lizard.</li> <li>▪ To write an informal letter as Stanley Yelnats, to his mum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To write a diary entry.</li> <li>▪ To write a non-chronological report about refugees.</li> <li>▪ To write narrative about starting at a new school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To write a care guide for a Cerberus (explanation).</li> <li>▪ To write an information text about Zeus.</li> <li>▪ To write an advertisement for a new shop in Asphodel Fields.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To create an information page based on Kielder Water article.</li> <li>▪ To write a performance poem.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 5 Reading</b>	Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carroll.	Cosmic by Frank Cottrell Boyce and Steven Lenton	Diver's Daughter by Patrice Lawrence	Asha and the Spirit Bird by Jasbinder Bilan	Viking Boy by Tony Bradman	The Arrival by Shaun Tan
<b>Writing: Punctuation and Grammar</b>	Revisit different types of nouns – abstract, concrete, collective, proper, revisit verbs, adverbs and adjectives, indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs, pronouns and possessive pronouns, converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun. Bullet points	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun, use of a comma to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity, commas to indicate parenthesis, verb prefixes, devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. Bullet points used with consistency.	Commas, dashes and brackets to indicate parenthesis, use of a comma to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity, indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs, converting nouns or adjectives using suffixes, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun.	Adverbials of time (linking these across paragraphs to build cohesion), verb prefixes, , indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun, use of a comma to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity, revisit different types of nouns	Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs, use of a comma to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun, brackets to indicate parenthesis, dashes to indicate parenthesis, devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. Bullet points used with	Verb prefixes, use of a comma to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity, comma, dashes and brackets to indicate parenthesis, adverbials of time (linking these across paragraphs to build cohesion), indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs, relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun.

	used with consistency.			- abstract, concrete, collective, proper.	consistency.	
<b>Big Write</b>	1. Narrative: Setting description of Tutankhamun's tomb. 2. Instructional text: How to Mummify an Egyptian. 3. Narrative: Diary entry written as a character from Secrets of a Sun King.	1. Narrative: Character description of Liam Digby from Cosmic. 2. Space poetry 3. Non-fiction: Space information text.	1. Recount based on the Diver's Daughter 2. Balanced argument 3. Narrative	1. Narrative 2. Explanation text: How mountains form. 3. Poetry	1. Non-chronological report: The Vikings 2. Poetry: Narrative poems 3. Narrative: Oktapdoi.	1. Persuasive text 2. Narrative: goodbye letter 3. Recount text: diary writing.
<b>Year 6 Reading</b>	Street Child by Berlie Doherty	Journey to the River Sea by Eva Ibbotson	My Secret War Diary by Flossie Albright, by Marcia Williams	The Day the Crayons Quit by Drew Daywalt	Pig Heart Boy by Malorie Blackman	The Final Year by Matt Goodfellow
<b>Writing: Punctuation and Grammar</b>	Identifying different types of noun, understanding different types of adjectives, apostrophe for contraction and possession, its and it's, verbs and adverbs phrases and clauses, different sentence types, tenses, conjunctions, structured paragraphs – linking ideas across and paragraphs.	Commas, colons, semi-colons, parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas), I and me, prefixes and suffixes, formal and informal speech, bullet points.	Pronouns, progressive tense, modal verbs, hyphens, colons, semi-colons adverbial phrases for cohesion, tenses, using direct and reported speech,	Word class, active and passive, synonyms and antonyms, hyphens, article use (a, an, the), active and passive voice, subject and object, tenses, ellipses, subjunctive,	Tenses, Formal and informal speech, synonyms and antonyms, colons, semi-colons, bullet points, ellipses, clauses.	Different sentence types, tenses, linking ideas across and paragraphs, parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas), modal verbs

<p><b>Big Write</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diary entry: Jim's day at the workhouse</li> <li>2. Balanced argument: were workhouses a fair place?</li> <li>3. Narrative: continuing Jim's story after he meets Dr Barnardo</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Letter: Maya writing to her London friends</li> <li>2. Poetry: Rainforest poems</li> <li>3. Non-chronological report (rainforest animal)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Newspaper report: The Battle of Britain begins</li> <li>2. Poetry: Writing in the style of 'The Highwayman' by Alfred Noyes.</li> <li>3. Recount: day as a pilot during BoB</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Letter: creative personification letters (informal)</li> <li>2. Letters: apostrophe errors (formal)</li> <li>3. Explanation text: how the Water Cycle works (journey of a rain drop)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explanation Text: How a heart works.</li> <li>2. Narrative: dilemma story</li> <li>3. Diary entry as 'Cameron'</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poetry: school day (in style of class text)</li> <li>2. Instructions: how to survive school</li> </ol>
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