

Term	Key skills in reading, writing and SL	Book study/topic	Writing genres covered	SPAG topics covered	Spelling patterns	Handwriting	Key vocabulary
Autumn 1	Reading: Understand what they read by checking that a text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context. Writing: Plan their writing by beginning to identify the audience for and the purpose of the writing, often selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing models for their own. Spoken Language: Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers. Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge.	The Highwayman Beowulf by Michael Murpurgo Literacy Week	Diary entry/ Character viewpoint Narrative writing- description of character and setting Literacy Week How to Defeat Grendal/ Letter writing	Vocabulary development Complex sentences Relative clauses Apostrophes for contraction/omission and possession Commas for main and subordinate clauses Colons and semicolons	Statutory word list Unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words Words with silent letters	Assessment Revision of joining patterns Handwriting for assessment	Complex Clause Phrase Apostrophe Contraction Omission Possession Main Subordinate Colon Semi-colon



2	Reading:	Cosmic book study	Non-chronological	Cohesive devices	Common letter	Assessment	Cohesion
Autumn	Understand what they read by		report (science link)		strings:		Adverbial
Ę	beginning to make simple summaries of the main ideas			Adverbials of time	-ight	Revision of joining	Tense
Au	drawn from more than one		Recount	and number	-ear	patterns	Infinitive
	paragraph, identifying key details				-00	'	Finite
	that support the main ideas.		Playscript writing	Verbs: tense, form,	-ough	Handwriting for	Interjection
	Writing			person	-ie	assessment	
	Writing: Draft and write by beginning to		Narrative- space	Infinitive and finite	-our		
	use some organisational devices		story	verbs	-cian		
	to structure text and to guide the				-sion		
	reader (for example headings			Speech with	-tion		
	and bullet points)			interjections	-ssion		
	Spoken Language:						
	Use relevant strategies to build						
	their vocabulary.						
	Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener (s).						



-	Reading:	The Viewer	Descriptive writing-	Modal verbs	Spelling patterns of	Assessment	Modal
Spring	Maintain positive reading		the dump		consonants:		Adverbs
pri	attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read			Adverbs	-ci	Revision of joining	Ellipses
0,	by increasing their familiarity	Pandora's Box	Prologue on the		-ca	patterns	Parenthesis
	with a range of books, including	Comparing myths,	viewer	Ellipses	-ce		
	myths, legends and traditional	fables, legends and		(Apostrophes for	-co	Handwriting for	
	stories, modern fiction, fiction	traditional tales from	Fairy tales	possession and	-cv	assessment	
	from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and	different cultures	(Instructions from	contraction)			
	traditions.		step sisters to	,	Archaic language		
	traditions.		Cinderella)	Brackets			
	Writing:			2.46.66			
	Draft and write by beginning to		Instructions (history				
	describe settings, characters and		link)				
	atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and						
	advance the action in narratives.						
	Spoken Language:						
	Use spoken language to develop						
	understanding through						
	speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.						



2	Reading:	The Carnival of the	Poetic styles	Paragraphs of	Less common	Assessment	Paragraph
Spring	Begin to participate in	Animals		different sizes for	prefixes and suffixes		Pronouns
pri	discussions about books that are read to them and those they can		Persuasive writing	effect	-un	Revision of joining	Adjectives
0,	read for themselves, building on	Macbeth			-dis	patterns	Modify
	their own and others' ideas and	(performance poetry)	Fiction (Character	Types of nouns and	-mis		Predicate
	challenging views courteously.		description)	pronouns	-anti	Handwriting for	Parenthesis
	A make the six in it is becaused as a f	Zoo- Anthony Browne	, .		-non	assessment	Adverbs
	Apply their initial knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes		Diary entry	Using adjectives to	-de		
	(morphology and etymology)			complement and	-in		
	both to read aloud and to			modify	-im		
	understand the meaning of new			,	-il		
	words that they meet.			Identify predicate in	-ir		
	Writing:			sentence			
	Beginning to proof-read for				Convert nouns or		
	spelling and punctuation errors.			Parenthesis	adjectives to verbs		
	Cooling Languages			(dashes, brackets)	using suffixes		
	Spoken Language: Participate in discussions,				-ate		
	presentations, performances,			Adverbs	-ise		
	role play, improvisations and				-ify		
	debates.						
	Speak audibly with an increasing						
	command of Standard English.						



Summer 1	Reading: Begin to retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction	The Great Kapok Tree Newspapers	Biography (interview family member with story to tell)	Prepositions and prepositional phrases	Spelling rules for words ending in –e and –y and words containing –ie	Assessment Revision of joining patterns	Prepositions Prepositional phrase Definite Indefinite
	Writing: Evaluate and edit by beginning to use the correct tense throughout a piece of writing Spoken Language: Consider and evaluate different	Biographies and autobiographies	Autobiographical recount Newspaper article	Definite article (the) and determiners / indefinite articles (a or an)		Handwriting for assessment	Article Pronoun
	viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others.		Poetry	Nouns and pronouns Starting sentences in different ways			
Summer 2	Reading: Beginning to provide reasoned justification for their views. Writing: Draft and write by beginning to use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. Spoken Language:	There's a Boy in the Girl's Bathroom	Formal letter (complaint against Carla) Advice writing/ agony aunt Extended narrative (alternative ending)	Complex sentences- main and subordinate clauses, connectives Commas in complex sentences Colons and semi- colons	Identify root words, derivations and spelling patterns Homophones and homonyms (and other words often confused)	Assessment Revision of joining patterns Handwriting for assessment	Root word Connective Comma
	Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments. Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions.						