



Our literature spine has been carefully developed to broaden children's literature repertoire and encourage them to become wider, more avid and life-long readers. These are our core English texts through which our writing units are derived. We understand that the teaching of reading and writing needs to be intrinsically linked and as such our children read as readers, read as writers and write as readers across all English lessons. Where possible, cross-curricular links are made and texts are chosen because of their connection with wider learning in areas such as history or geography. Some texts have been chosen because of the fantastic route they offer into discussing and exploring many social, emotional and cultural issues thus developing the cultural capital of our children.



NURSERY	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Our Colourful Rhyming World	Into the night.	The wonders of winter	Choose your own adventure	Into the garden	Off we go
Texts	Mouse, Paint Ellen Ned Walsh A DE BURNE DE STATE DE LE STATE DE	STICKS AND STICKS GRUPPAUS GRUPPAUS AND STICKS AN	Naughtly Penguing SNOW GARDEN	YOU	ROSIE'S WALK Falance For State ASPERS BEANSTALK TO SEE TO S	Naughty Bus Reference Research Res
Fiction outcome	Enjoy listening to stories	Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures. Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories.	Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can Spot and suggest rhymes Recognise words with the same initial sound.	Understand simple questions about 'who' 'what' and 'where'. Use their imagination to create their own adventures.	Engage in extended conversations a bout stories, learning new vocabulary	Understand 'why' questions e.g 'Why did Mummy think the baby was hungry?'
Non-Fiction outcome	Colours carry critical importance in the development of children's cognitive skills. Linking colour with deeper meanings we assign to them e.g. red for danger. Exposing children to different shades of colour can help them make important connections and expand their vocabulary. We link with Zones of Regulation/Autumn.	Children will explore shadows and light and dark. Learn about noctumal animals as the seasons change into the darker nights.	Learning new vocabulary describing different climates Talk about feeling and behaviours – link to Z of R. THe Penguins were playing tricks and thought it was fun, but others were getting hurt.	After discovering about the Polar regions in the previous term they will create their own adventure and decide what other places in the world they want to learn about The jungle The grasslands The desert	Understanding the world - scientific language (plants, growth) Days of the week.	Continuation on directions, preposition, looking at different places the children might go across the summer
Poetry outcome	Nursery rhymes associated with colour	Rhyming strings – Julia Donaldson texts.	Picking out the rhyming couples			



Reception	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Marvellous Me	Our Community	Traditional Tales and familiar stories	Into the Wild	The Great Outdoors	Ticket Around the World
Texts	Super Duper You by Sophie Henn	On the Way Home by Jill Murphy On the Way Home Jill Murphy Clothesline Clues to Jobs People Do by Katherine Helling and Deborah Hembrook Editory billing and dollar in finite rate. Clothesline Clothesline	We're going on a Bear Hunt by Michael Rosen We're Going on a Bear Hunt Michael Rosen Helen Oxenbury There is no Dragon in this Story by Lou Carter	We all went on Safari By Laurie Krebs We All Went on Safari The Safari Translation of S	The King Of Tiny Things by Jeanne Willis King of Tiny Things What the Ladybird Heard by Julia Donaldson	Around the World in 80 Ways by Katy Halford AROUND A
Fiction Outcome	Recognise and begin to write some or all of my name. Reading individual letters by saying the sounds for them. Begin to write some letters using our letterrhymes. Engage in storytimes. Listen to and talk a bout stories to build fa miliarity and understanding. (Development Matters CLL)	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed Develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet	Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words Blending captions and short sentences. Write CVC words. Begin to write captions and short sentences.	Use clear sentences to share my knowledge and ideas. Ask questions to find out more about animals that interest me	Read common exception words in simple sentences. Write a simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.	Learning new rhymes and poems from different parts of the world to develop my vocabulary.



Non-Fiction Outcome	To use the Zones of Regulation appropriately as a means of registering emotions Engage in non-fiction books.	Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.	Talk about other cultures	Listen to and talk about non-fiction to develop a deeper familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.	Talk about what we can see in our school grounds. Find out about the lives of our resident bees. Know how to care for minibeasts and why we need them. Talk about the things I notice about their colours, patterns, similarities and differences. Know how we grow plants to attract minibeasts and help other plants grow.	Extended sentences using common exception words and capital letters and full stops. Reread what I have written to check it makes sense. Talk about the places I have visited or would like to see. I can tell you about a visit I have been on and what it was like. Including our Farm visit. How can we care for our world? What can we do?
Poetry Outcomes	Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.		Learn rhymes, poems and songs.	Learn rhymes, poems and songs from other countries.	Show your enjoyment of poems using your voice and manner to give emphasis to carefully chosen words and phrases.	How are places similar or different to where I live? Help children to join in with refrains and learn some verses by heart using calland response.
Key skills being taught and built upon from the NC (see AP assessment grids)	Physical Development Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor and that they can move and rotate their lower arms and wrists independently. Use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical line. Hold a pencil correctly in preparation for fluent writing using the tripod grip in almost all case Writing Enjoys creating texts to communicate meaning for an increasingly wide range of purposes - this could be very early stages of mark-making and the emphasis is on communicating meaning Give meaning to the marks they make as they draw, write, paint	Writing Develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet Segment the sounds in words and blend them together Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s	Writing Begins to break the flow of speech into words to hear and say the initial Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters sounds in words Reading Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter—sound correspondences. Ask children to work out the word you say in sounds: for example, h-a-t > hat; sh-o-p > shop. Show how to say sounds for the letters from left to right and blend them.	Writing Begins to break the flow of speech into words to hear and say the initial sounds in words Develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet Segment the sounds in words and blend them together	Writing Segment the sounds in words and blend them together Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s Use their developing phonic knowledge to write things such as labels and captions	Writing Write short sentences with words with known sound- letter correspondences - they also are beginning to understand what finger spaces, capital letters and a full stops are, and how they are used Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read



Ongoing and developing objectives

ELG

Listening, Attention and Understanding Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions; Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

Speaking Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary;

Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, Including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.

Comprehension: Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their ownwords and recently introduced vocabulary; Anticipate - where appropriate - key events in stories; Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.

Word Reading: Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending; Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

Writing: Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.



Year 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Mighty Me	Our World	Wonderful Weather	Toys	On Safari	Where is Shanghai?
Texts	Unit 1: Supertato, by Sue Hendra and Paul Linnet Unit 2: This is Me, by George Webster	Unit 1: Firework Senses poem Unit 2: Beegu, by Alexis Deacon BEEGU Nativity: Speaking and listening skills Performing skills	Unit 1: Meet the Weather Unit 2: A Cloudy Lesson	Lost in the Toy Museum MUSEUM	The Lion Inside	If you were a City
Fiction Outcome	Information text Purpose and audience: To inform others about themselves and times when they are special.	Story Recount Purpose and audience: To retell a familiar story to their buddy reading class.	Weather Riddle Purpose and audience: To entertain their friend by writing a riddle about their favourite weather. Digital Literacy To design a cloud and describe it. Purpose and audience: to write a description of a cloud.	Letter Purpose and audience: To help find their lost toy and encourage them to come home.	Character Description	Setting Description
Non-Fiction Outcome	Information text Purpose and audience: To write an all about me factfile to give others specific factual information.			Buzz or Woody Factfile	Postcard from Safari	Shanghai Fact file
Poetry Outcome		Poetry writing Purpose and audience: To write a senses poem with a firework theme to be shared with the class.		All Aboard the Toy Train	The Ugly Five Animal Riddles	



Key skills being taught and	Units 1 + 2:	Units 1+2:	Unit 1:	Unit 1:		
built upon from the NC	Write sentences which can	Write sentences which can	use capital letters and full stops to	use capital letters and full stops to		
(see AP assessment grids)	be read by themselves and	be read by themselves and	demarcate some sentences accurately	demarcate some sentences		
	others (without	others (without	Use the joining word and	accurately		
	punctuation).	punctuation).	Read aloud their writing to each other and	Use the joining word and		
	Use capital letters for their	Use the joining word and	the teacher	Read aloud their writing to each		
	name and the personal	write a sequence of	Unit 2:	other and the teacher		
	pronoun	sentences to form short	Use the suffix erandest.	use question marks to demarcate some sentences		
	Begin to space words	narratives, including personal		use exclamation marks to		
	accurately	experiences and those of		demarcate some sentences		
	use their phonic	others (real or fictional)		use exclamation marks to		
	knowledge to write words			demarcate some sentences		
	in ways which match their					
	spoken sounds – some					
	being spelt correctly and					
	others being phonetically					
	plausible Use question marks					
	ose question marks					
Ongoing and developing objectives	Spelling Year 1 common exc Physical Development - Hole	eption words	atch their spoken sounds – some being spel o fingers, no longer using whole hand grasp tional Curriculum]		lly plausible	



Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
2						
Topic Title	Wonderful World	Remember November	Flying High	Flying High	Castles	We're all going on a Summer holiday
Texts	Unit 1: I wish I was a pirate by Krystal Whitehead Pirates of Scurvy Sands by Jonny Duddle Unit 2: Dear Greenpeace by Simon James SIMON JAMES Dear Greenpeace The to-duration tourismeted datio. Unit 3: Factfile on Endangered animals (Bee factfile linked to Ashlands Bee Week)	Unit 1: Samuel Peyps WHO MAN, 2 Samuel Pepys Unit 2: Vlad and The Great Fire of London GREAT FIRE OF LONDON Unit 3: Poetry A variety of Christmas poems.	Unit 1: Up and Away Unit 2: Amelia Earhart	Unit 2: Journey Aaron Becker	Jack and the Baked Bean	Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch



	Gine Windle The control of the cont	A CHRISTMAS POEM Intigle rate in the dark sky. How wouldn'illy whitely your seet How May the way to includent. How do you give to radiantly! Specificially the gold date.				
Fiction	Letter writing:	Story:	Description:	Story:		
Outcome	Purpose and audience: To write a letter to Greenpeace to persuade them that you have seen an endangered animal	Purpose and audience: To recount and retell a story based on real events.	Purpose and audience: To write a description of a hot air balloon, to inform and entertain.	Purpose and audience:		
Non- Fiction Outcome	Information text: Factfile Purpose and audience: To create a factfile on bees in order to inform others about an endangered animal.	Diary Writing: Samuel Pepys Purpose and audience: Write a diary entry informing others about real events from the past.	Newspaper report: Purpose and audience: Write a newspaper article about Amelia Earhart going missing, to inform and entertain.		Castle Fact File	Instructions (beach theme)
Poetry Outcome	Poetry writing: Purpose and audience: To write a pirate themed poem to entertain others.	Poetry writing Purpose and audience: To write a poem with a Christmas theme to entertain others.		Poetry writing: Purpose and audience: To write a		Seaside Poems
Key skills	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	Unit 1:			
being taught	segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling	Demarcate most sentences in their writing with CL and FS,	Begin to demarcate sentences with			



	Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. Unit 3: Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly. Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses. Spell some common exception words Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters	Plan or say what they will write Write down key words and new vocabulary. Unit 2: Spell CEW Write simple coherent narratives Past tense Co-ordination and subordination Expanded noun phrases Unit 3: Know the difference between a statement, question and exclamation and command. Handwriting and presentation.	Plan or say what they will write. Use the suffix —Iy to turn adjectives into adverbs. Unit 2: Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly Know the difference between a statement, question and exclamation. Begin to demarcate sentences with exclamation marks. Use coordination and/or subordination. Use a postrophes for possession.		
Ongoing and developin g objective s	Demarcate most sentences in their writing with Spell many common exception words. Form capital letters and digits of the correct situse spacing between words that reflects the s	ze, orientation and relationship t	·	, , ,	



Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Sticks and Stones	Travellers and Settlers	Celts and Romans	Earthquakes and Volcanoes	Pyramids and Pharoahs	Explorers and Adventurers
Texts	Unit 1: Stone Age Boy, by Satoshi Kitamura STONE AGE BOY Unit 2: Skara Brae Brae Brae	Unit 1: How to Washa Wooley Mammoth, by Michelle Robinson WOOLLY Unit 2: Adventure in New Delhi, by Amy Allatson New Delhi	I Was There Boudica's Army, by Hilary McKay Was Foliated Supplied Mr. Supplied	By Philip Pullman PHILIP PULLMAN The Firework Maker's Daughter, By Philip Pullman The Firework Maker's Dugster Christina Balit	Cinderella of the Nile, By Beverley Naidoo William Street	The Whale
Fiction Outcome	Narrative Purpose and audience: To write a portal story in first person in the style of Stone Age Boy for younger children.	Narrative - Diary Purpose and audience: To write a diary comparing New Delhi to home (to be read by other Y3 children)	Letter Purpose and audience: To write a letter home from Britannia, describing to friends in Rome what life is like in Celtic Britain (to be read by other Y3 children).	Narrative Purpose and audience: To write a continuation of the story of a firework maker's daughter (to be read by other Y3 children).		
Non-Fiction Outcome	Information text Purpose and audience: To write a leaflet a bout Skara Brae in order to inform the general public.	Instructional text Purpose and audience: To write a set of instructions about washing a Woolly Mammoth for younger children.	Explanation text Purpose and audience: Write an explanation text about the Londinium during the Roman occupation (to be read by other Y3 children).	Non Chronological Report Purpose and audience: To write a non chronological report a bout Pompeii (non fiction).	Persuasive Argument - King Tut's curse	An Explorer-non-fiction Biography Women who led the way
Poetry Outcome			Being You Poems	Poetry writing: Volcano Poetry Purpose and audience: To write a poem about volcanoes to entertain others.		Ode to a Commode
Key skills being taught and built	Unit 1: Use adverbs to express time.	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	Unit 1: Use adverbs to express time.		



upon from the	Use prepositions to express	Use prepositions to express place	Describe settings and	Use prepositions to express place	
NC	place and time.	and time.	characters using expanded	and time.	
(see AP	Begin to use paragraphs to	Use adverbs to express time.	noun phrases	Begin to use paragraphs to	
assessment	structure writing.	Use simple organisational devices	Use adverbs to express time	structure writing.	
grids)	Begin to use inverted commas	(e.g. headings or sub-headings)	Use correct tense	Begin to use inverted commas to	
	to punctuate speech.	appropriately.	consistently, including the	punctuate speech.	
		Use a range of co-ordinating and	present perfect tense	Use expanded noun phrases	
		subordinating conjunctions.	Use prepositions to express	Use the full range of punctuation	
			place and time	taught at key stage 1 and in Y3	
			Begin to use paragraphs to	mostly correctly	
			structure writing	Spell most words correctly	
	Unit 2:				
	Use prepositions to express	Unit 2:	Unit 2:	Unit 2:	
	place and time.	Use a range of co-ordinating and	Explanation Text	Write for both fictional and non-	
	Use adverbs to express time.	subordinating conjunctions.	Paragraphs written in	fictional purposes, drawing on their	
	Use a range of co-ordinating	Use adverbs to express time	chronological order	reading to inform the vocabulary	
	and subordinating conjunction.	describe settings and characters.	Use a range of co-ordinating	and grammar of their writing	
	Describe settings and	Using expanded noun phrases	and subordinating	Use a range of co-ordinating and	
	characters using expanded	begin to use paragraphs to	conjunctions	subordinating conjunctions	
	noun phrases.	structure writing.	Use adverbials of time and	Use prepositions to express place	
			manner	and time	
			Use prepositions to express	Maintain Standard English forms,	
			place and time	e.g. using a/an correctly	
			Use the full range of	Use simple organisational devices	
			punctuation taught at key	(e.g. headings or sub-headings)	
			stage 1 and in Y3 mostly correctly	appropriately	
			Spell most words correctly		
Ongoing and	Use the full range of punctuation	l n taught at key stage 1 and in Y3 mostly			
developing	ose the full range of pullctuation	intaugintatkey stage 1 and in 13 mostly	correctly.		
objectives					
Objectives					



Year 4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Exploring the Rainforest	Children through the ages	Settlements	Invaders and Settlers	The Vikings	Food Glorious Food
Texts	Unit 1: The Girl Who Stole An Elephant, by Nizrana Farook. (Fiction) THE GIRL WHO JIOLE ELEPHANT Unit 2: A range of non-fiction text a bout the rainforest. (Non-fiction) Amazon Rainforest	Unit 1: Oliver Twist By Charles Dickens (Fiction) Unit 2: Information texts: the child labour act / Lord Shaftesbury (Non-fiction) Victorial Malling Victorial Malling Application of the child labour act / Lord Shaftesbury (Non-fiction)	Unit 1: India Incredible India by Jas binda Bilam (Non-Fiction) Unit 2: Seeds of Friendship by Michael Foreman (Fiction)	Unit 1: Winter of the Wolves by Tony Bradman (Fiction) WINTER WOLVES TONY BRADMAN Unit 2: Be owulf by Michael Morpurgo (Fiction/Poetry) MICHAEL MORPURGO BCONULF	Unit 1: How to Train Your Dragon by Cressida Cowell (Fiction) CRESIDA COWELL HOT TRAIN YOUR DRAGON Unit 2: How to be a Viking by Jack Tite (Non-fiction)	Unit 1: Charlotte's Webb by E.B. White (Fiction) Charlottes Web EBWHITE GRAN WILLIAM
Fiction Outcome	Narrative Purpose and audience: To continue an adventure story in a rainforest setting in the style of the author, to entertain.	Narrative Purpose and audience: To write a diary from the perspective of Oliver Twistto inform and entertain.	Narrative Purpose and Audience To write an uplifting story about moving from New Dehli to Ilkley, to support a child nervous about change.	Narrative Purpose and Audience To write a descriptive extract for the story focusing on sustaining mood whislst creating atmoshere and tension	Narrative Purpose and Audience	Narrative Purpose and Audience
Non-Fiction Outcome	Report Purpose and audience: To write a non-chronological report about the rainforest, writing to inform and share with year one as the experts.	Biography of Lord Shaftesbury Purpose and audience: Persuasion: Write a formal letter persuading the house of Lords to a bolish child labour.	Balanced Argument Purpose and Audience: Present the the advantages of living in each place to inform the decision of a tourist looking for a nice place to visit.		Viking Fact File Purpose and Audience To research the lives of Vikings in various non-fiction texts and produce a fact file about their lifestyle including information about homes, food, hunting, arts, crafts, Gods and myths.	Balanced Argument Local v's Global Purpose and Audience Present the pros and cons of sourcing food locally rather than from further afield.
Poetry Outcomes				Poem about a monster Purpose and Audience		



Key skills being taught and built upon from the NC (see AP assessment grids)	Unit 1: Use expanded noun phrases and adverbials to develop descriptions of settings and characters. Use a range of adverbs to add detail to writing. Use fronted adverbials. Unit 2: Use paragraphs or sections to organise and structure according to purpose and audience. Use a range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions.	Unit 1: Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Use present, past, progressive and perfect tense verb forms accurately use expanded noun phrases and adverbials to develop descriptions of settings and characters Unit 2: Use paragraphs or sections to organise and structure according to purpose and audience use fronted adverbials use commas after fronted adverbials and with a reported clause	Unit 1: Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Use sentences with different forms in their writing, including statements, questions, exclamations and commands. Use paragraphs or sections to organise and structure according to purpose and a udience. Unit 2: Use expanded noun phrases and adverbials to develop descriptions of settings and characters. Use a range of adverbs to add detail to writing. Use the full range of punctuation taught in KS1 and so far in KS2 mostly correctly (full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in lists, a postrophes for contraction and possession, inverted commas). Make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing	To use the description of Grendel from Beowulf to write a poem about a monster. Unit 1: Write for fiction with a growing a wareness of the reader. Use expanded noun phrases and adverbials to develop descriptions of settings and characters. Use a range of adverbs to add detail to writing. (Creating tension and suspense). Make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing Unit 2: Poetry To read and rehearse poems for presentation, focussing on understanding language and using expression Use a range of precise vocabulary (nouns, verbs and adjectives) Use poetic devices such as simile, metaphor and imagery. Use expanded noun phrases and adverbials to develop descriptions of characters		
Ongoing and developing objectives	write for both fictional and non-fid Make simple additions, revisions a use the full range of punctuation t commas) produce legible joined handwriting	nd proof-reading corrections to t aught in KS1 and so far in KS2 mo	their own writing	ers, question marks, exclamation marks	, commas in lists, a postrophes for conti	raction and possession, inverted



Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	Life in Tudor Times	Space Explorers	The Greeks	Water World	Victorian Ilkley	Hostile Earth
Texts	Unit 1: Poetry Unit 2: My story: Bloody Tower by Valerie Wilding	Additional Texts — Mae Jemison, Counting on Katherine Unit 2: Visual literacy about the true story of a pizza party in space.	Reading Greek Myths (Theseus and the Minotaur, 12 labours of Hercules) Aesop's Fables	This morning, I met a whale	Street Child STREET CHILD BERLIE DOHERTY Berlie Doherty	Holes LOUIS SACHAR holes Louis Sachar
Fiction Outcome	Narrative Purpose and audience: To write a diary in first person from the view of a Tudor Monarch to inform and entertain others of their own age.		Narrative - Retell Hercules's 2 nd labour in the style of a blog. <u>Purpose and audience:</u> to entertain Narrative - write a fable <u>Purpose and audience</u> : To writea fable to inform		Continue a chapter in the style of Berlie Doherty	TBC - (new text to Y5)
Non-Fiction Outcome		Biography Purpose and audience: To write a biography about Mae Jemison, a significant black woman in history (related to the space race) to inform and entertain. Journalistic writing Purpose and audience: To write a report about a real- life event (Pizza party in space) to inform and entertain the rest of the school.	Athens V Sparta research and debate Balanced argument Purpose and audience: To persuade peers to agree with their point of view	Non-fiction report Purpose and audience - To inform young people about the impact of climate change on endangered animals. Create a class magazine. Interview with a shark Interview with a Shark A Other Ocean Glass Too	Persuasive writing Tourist information lea flet - Ilkley	Non chronological report on a lizard??



Poetry	Poetry writing	Poetry writing	Write a 'Mythical Monster Rap'	Read environmental themed poetry	Read aloud and perform Victorian	Write a desert Haiku o
Outcome	To write a seasonal poem using	To write a poem to match	Purpose and audience:	Write an ocean themed poem	poetry	cinquain
	figurative language to read aloud	National Poetry Day's theme.	To entertain, read aloud and			
	and perform.		perform to peers			
ey skills being	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	Unit 1:		
taught and	NC. Discuss and evaluate how	In non-narrative writing, use	Begin to use a range of devices to	In non-narrative writing, use simple		
uilt upon from	authors use language, including	simple devices to structure	build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions,	devices to structure the writing and		
the NC	figurative language, considering	the writing and support the	a dverbials of time and place,	support the reader (e.g headings,		
(see AP	the impact on the reader.	reader (e.g. headings, sub-	pronouns, synonyms) across	subheadings, bullet points).		
assessment	Learn a wider range of poetry by	headings, bullet points).	paragraphs.	+Use the full range of punctuation		
grids)	heart.	Use relative clauses,	Use expanded noun phrases to	taught in KS1 and so far in KS2		
	Prepare poems to read aloud and perform showing	sometimes omitting the	add detail, qualification and	mostly correctly (full stops, capital		
	understanding through	relative pronoun.	precision, e.g. with one or more	letters, question marks,		
	intonation, tone and volume so	Use some punctuation for	adjectives, with a modifying	exclamation marks, commas in lists,		
	that the meaning is clear to an	parenthesis (brackets,	adjective, with a preposition	commas after fronted adverbials,		
	audience.	commas and dashes)	phrase	a postrophes for contraction and		
	Write effectively for a range of	use paragraphs or sections	Use verb tenses consistently	possession, inverted commas and		
	purposes and audiences.	to organise and structure.	Integrate dialogue to convey	other speech punctuation)		
			character and advance the action			
	Unit 2:	Unit 2:	Use the full range of	Unit 2:		
	Begin to use a range of devices	Use the full range of	punctuation	NC. Discuss and evaluate how		
	to build cohesion (e.g.	punctuation: inverted		a uthors use language, including		
	conjunctions, adverbials of time	commas.	Unit 2:	figurative language, considering the		
	and place, pronouns, synonyms) across paragraphs.	In non-narrative writing, use	In non-narrative writing, use	impact on the reader.		
	Use expanded nounphrases to	simple devices to structure	simple devices to structure the			
	add detail, qualification and	the writing and support the	writing and support the reader	Prepare poems to read aloud and		
	precision, e.g. with one or more	reader (e.g. headings, sub-	(e.g. headings, sub-headings,	perform showing understanding		
	adjectives, with a modifying	headings, bullet points)	bullet points).	through intonation, tone and		
	adjective, with a preposition	use a wide range of clause	Use some punctuation for	volume so that the meaning is clear		
	phrase	structures, sometimes	parenthesis (brackets, commas	to an audience.		
	Use past verb tenses	varying their position within	and dashes)	Write effectively for a range of		
	to write in first person.	the sentence.	Use paragraphs or sections to	purposes and audiences.		
			organise and structure.			
			Use co-ordinating and			
			subordinating conjunctions			
			Prepare poems to read aloud and			
			perform showing understanding			
			through intonation, tone and			
			volume so that the meaning is			
			clear to an audience.			



Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Title	The Mayans	Population Changes	High Energy	WW2	Crime and Punishment	Transitions Changes the Play
Book (s)	Unit 1: Personification poem: Stationery War Unit 2: The Explorer	Unit 1: The Arrival ARRIVAL SHAUN TAN	COGHEART COGHEART	Goodnight Mr Tom MICHELLE MAGORIAN GOODNIGHT MISTER TOM When the Sky Falls	The Highwayman Soge that lasts beyond life The Highwayman Alfred Noyes Illustrated by Charles Keeping Treason	Skellig 20 TH ANNYERSARY EDISTON David Almond SKELLIG MINNER OF THE CARNEGIE HEDM.
Fiction Outcome	Narrative writing using The Explorer Purpose and audience: To write an adventure story extract from the internal monologue of a character to entertain others.	Narrative writing using The Arrival Purpose and audience: To write a journal from the perspective of the man and his experiences in the new land. Audience being other children Y6. Purpose and audience: To write and then record an audio description, to a visually impaired child.	Narrative: Tale of Fear Purpose and audience: To conduct a character interview: Pupils imagine they are interviewing one of the characters from "Cogheart", with answers based on the character's perspective, providing insights into their motivations, feelings, and experiences throughout the story. Audience Y6 children.	Narrative: Informal letter to parents as an evacuee Purpose and audience: To write a letter a letter in the character of an evacuee in WW2 back to parents. To entertain and to inform the reader of the perspective of an evacuee.	Narrative: rewrite poemin prose	Narrative: Written as First Person Diary
Non-Fiction Outcome			Purpose and audience: To write a balanced argument: Are mechanicals good or bad? What are the consequences of technological advancements? Audience being other children Y6.	Online News Report: Killer Gorilla on the loose Purpose and audience: To entertain others in the style of a news report using the facts from the texts to create an informative report.	Non-chronological report:	Explanation: Evolution and adaptation.
Poetry	Poetry writing Purpose and audience:			War poetry: Wilfred Owen	The Highwayman	Poems abouttravel and moving on.



	To write a personification			Tennyson	
	poem using figurative language			Purpose and audience:	
	to read aloud and perform.			To inform others on the hardship of	
				conflict, as well as persuading	
				against war through the tone of the	
				language used.	
Manual III ala ataua	11:24	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	Unit 1:	
Key skills being	Unit 1:				
taught and	Write effectively for a range of	Write effectively for a range of	Write effectively for a range of	Write effectively for a range of	
built upon from	purposes and audiences,	purposes and audiences	purposes and audiences	purposes and audiences selecting	
the NC	(poetry) selecting language	selecting language that shows	selecting language that shows	language that shows good	
(see AP	that shows good awareness of	good awareness of the reader.	good awareness of the reader.	awareness of the reader.	
assessment	the reader, using similar				
grids)	writing as a model.		Use a range of devices to build	Use a range of devices to build	
		Use a range of devices to build	cohesion (e.g. conjunctions,	cohesion (e.g. conjunctions,	
	Select vocabulary and	cohesion (e.g. conjunctions,	adverbials of time and place,	adverbials of time and place,	
	grammatical structures that	a dverbials of time and place,	pronouns, synonyms) within and	pronouns, synonyms) within and	
	reflect what the writing	pronouns, synonyms) within	a cross paragraphs.	a cross paragraphs.	
	requires (personification).	and across paragraphs.			
	NC. Discuss and evaluate how				
	a uthors use language,	In narratives, describe settings,			
	including figurative language,	characters and atmosphere,			
	considering the impact on the	using a variety of techniques to			
	reader.	engage the reader and			
		choosing appropriate			
	Unit 2:	vocabulary that creates a			
	In narratives, describe settings,	consistent picture.			
	characters and atmosphere,				
	using a variety of techniques to				
	engage the reader and				
	choosing appropriate				
	vocabulary that creates a				
	consistent picture, e.g. verbs,				
	preposition phrases, fronted				
	adverbials, expanded noun				
	phrases, relative clauses.				
	Use a range of devices to build				
	cohesion (e.g. conjunctions,				
	a dverbials of time and place,				
	pronouns, synonyms) within				
	and across paragraphs.				
	Diation wish hat we see the				
	Distinguish between the				
	language of speech and writing				
	and choose the appropriate				
	register (internal dialogue v				
	speech between characters).				



Ongoing and developing objectives

write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed

 $spell\ correctly\ most\ words\ from\ the\ year\ 5\ /\ year\ 6\ spell\ ing\ list,\ and\ use\ a\ dictionary\ to\ check\ the\ spell\ ing\ of\ uncommon\ or\ more\ a\ mbitious\ vocabulary$

Editing: Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning