

Curriculum Concepts:

Transcription

Composition

Creativity

- read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate

Concepts/Areas of Learning	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonic & Whole wordspelling	•	words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught common exception words the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones	• spell further homophones • spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	• spell some words with 'silent' letters • continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused • use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1	spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1
Other word building spelling		 using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns 	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) learning to spell	 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to 	 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive 	 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the 	 use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the



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	and the third person singular marker for verbs • using the prefix un- • using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words • apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1	more words with contracted forms • add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, - ness,-ful, -less, -ly • apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1	addthem • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals • use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals • use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	guidance for adding them • use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words • use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	spelling and meaning of words use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Transcription	 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacherthat include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far. 	• write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.		
Handwriting	• sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly • begin to form	form lower- case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using	use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which	use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left	choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not	choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited



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	lower-case	some of the	letters, when	unjoined	to join specific	for a task
	letters in the	diagonal and	adjacent to one	• increase the	letters	
	correct	horizontal	another, are best	legibility, consistency	 choosing the 	
	direction,	strokesneeded	left unjoined	and quality of their	writing implement that is best suited	
	starting and	to join letters	• increase the	handwriting	for a task	
	finishing in the	and understand	legibility,			
	right place	which letters,	consistency			
	 form capital letters 	when adjacent	and quality of			
	• form digits 0-9	to one another,	their			
	 understand 	are best left	handwriting			
	which letters	unjoined				
	belong to	 write capital 				
	which	letters and digits				
	handwriting	of the correct size,				
	'families' and	orientationand				
	to practice	relationship to one				
	these	another and to				
		lower-case letters				
		 use spacing 				
		between words				
		that reflects				
		the size of the				
		letters.				
Contexts for		• writing narratives	discussing	discussing writing similar	• identifying the	• identifying the audience for
Writing		about personal	writing similar to	to that which they are	audience for and	and purpose of the writing,
Willing		experiences and	that which they	planning towrite in order	purpose of the	selecting the appropriate form
		those of others	are planning to	to understand and learn	writing, selecting	and using other similar writing
		(real and	write in order to	from its structure,	the appropriate	as models for their own
		fictional)	understand and	vocabulary and grammar	form and using	• in writing narratives,
		 writing about real events 	learn from its		other similar writing	considering how authors have



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			par riciparing in debate			
Planning Writing	saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it	writing poetry writing for different purposes planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about	• discussing and recording ideas • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	discussing and recording ideas composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	as models for their own in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary	developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to orseen performed • noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
Drafting Writing	 sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have 	 writing down ideas and/or key words, 	 organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, 	 organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot 	 selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, 	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning



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				presentational devices to	
				presentational	
				and	
				organisational	
				• using further	
				paragraphs	
				andacross	
				cohesion within	
				to build	
				range of devices	
				passages • using a wide	the reader
				• précising longer	structure text and to guide
				advance theaction	presentational devices to
				character and	organisational and
				dialogue to convey	• using further
				integrating	paragraphs
				atmosphere and	within and across
		3dDrieddings)		characters and	devices to build cohesion
		subheadings)		settings,	using a wide range of
	sentence	devices (headings &		describing	précising longer passages
	sentence by	organisational		meaning • in narratives.	and advance the action
makes sense	they want to say,	material, using simple	devices	change and enhance	atmosphereand integrating dialogue to convey character
check that it	vocabulary • encapsulating what	• in non-narrative	using simple organisational devices	such choices can	settings, characters and
written to	including new	characters and plot	• in non-narrative material,	understanding how	in narratives, describing



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	participating in debate	2		
writte teache other	their own and others' writingand suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	their own and others' writing • proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning • ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing • ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register • proofread for	proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout apiece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
			• prootread for spelling and punctuation errors	



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Performing	• read their	• read aloud	• read their own	 read their own writing 	• perform their	• perform their own
•	writing aloud	what they	writing aloud, to a	aloud, to a group or the	own	compositions, using
Writing	clearly enough to	have written	group or the	whole class, using	compositions,	appropriate intonation,
	be heard by their	with	whole class, using	appropriate intonation	using	volume, and movement so
	peers and the	appropriate	appropriate	and controlling the tone	appropriate	that meaning is clear.
	teacher.	intonation to	intonation and	and volume so that the	intonation,	max meaning to oreal.
	reacher:	make the	controlling the	meaning is clear.	volume, and	
		meaning	tone and volume		movement so	
		clear	so that the		that meaning is	
		Croar	meaning is clear.		clear.	
Vocabulary	• leaving spaces	• expanded noun	• extending the	• extending the range of	• use a thesaurus	• use a thesaurus
Vocabalary	between words	phrases to describe	range of sentences	sentences with more than	• using	• using expanded noun
	 joining words and 	and specify	with more than one	one clauseby using a wider	expanded	phrases to convey
	joining clauses	. ,	clause by using a	range of conjunctions,	noun	complicated information
	using "and"		wider range of	including when, if, because,	phrases to	concisely
			conjunctions,	although	convey	 using modal verbs or adverbs to
			including when, if,	• choosing nouns or	complicated	indicate degrees of possibility
			because, although	pronouns appropriately	information	
			• choosing nouns	for clarity and cohesion	concisely	
			or pronouns	and to avoid repetition	 using modal verbs or 	
			appropriately		adverbs to indicate	
			for clarity and		degrees of possibility	
			cohesion and to		possibility	
			avoid repetition			
			• using conjunctions,			
			adverbs and			
			prepositions to express time			
			and cause (and place)			
Grammar	• regular plural noun	• sentences	• using the present	using fronted adverbials	·using the perfect	recognising vocabulary and
(edited to reflect	suffixes (-s, -es)	with	perfect form of	difference between plural and	form of verbs to	structures that are appropriate
(53.753 70 75/7657	 verb suffixes 			possesive -s		



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Appendix 2) unchanged (-ing, - ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of unchanged (-ing, - ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of unchanged (-ing, - ed, -er) the past tense forms: statement, question, exclamation, command the perfixes (super, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, including vid nor and or appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion relationships of time and cause using relative susing relative susing the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause or noun to create cohesion statement, question, exclamation, command or het present and past tenses correctly and consistently including subjunctive forms or extended noun phrases, including with prepositions or noun to create cohesion statement, question, exclamation, command or het present at on verbs to mark relationships of time and cause or noun to create cohesion statement, question, exclamation, command or het present and past tenses corectly and consistently including subjunctive forms or appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion statement, question, exclamation, command or noun to create cohesion statement, question, exclamation, command or noun to create cohesion statement, question, extended noun phrases, including with prepositions or noun to create cohesion statement, question, extended noun phrases, including with prepositions or noun to create cohesion statement, question, extended noun phrases, including with or noun to create cohesion stime and cause ousing relative clauses susing relative ousing the perfect form of who, which, where, when, who, which, where, when, wh				participating in debate	2		
words with spaces * sentence demarcation (.!?) * capital letters for names and pronoun 'I') * swordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) * some features of written Standard English * suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) * sentence demarcation * converting nouns or adjectives into verbs * verb prefixes * devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number * suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) * sentence demarcation * commas in lists * apostrophes for ommission & singular	Appendix 2) unc ed, un- cha adji to r incl Sec sen sho sep wor sen den cap	hanged (-ing,er) prefix to nge meaning of ectives/adverbs combine words nake sentences, uding using and quencing tences to form rt narratives aration of eds with spaces tence narcation (.!?) ital letters for nes and pronoun ital german and or but) some features of written Standard English suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness) sentence demaracation commas in lists apostrophes for	unchanged (-ing, - ed, -er) un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs to combine words to make sentences including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives separation of words with spaces sentence demarcation (.!?) capital letters for names and pronour	verbs in contrast to the past tense • form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) • use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' • word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve,	Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) extended noun phrases, including with prepositions appropriate choice of pronoun	relationships of timeand cause • using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun • converting nouns or adjectives into verbs • verb prefixes • devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time,	using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of timeand cause differences in informal and formal language synonyms & Antonyms further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials



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		posession				
Punctuation (edited to reflect content in Appendix 2)	• beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun	• learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)	using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuatin g bullet points consistent ly
Grammatical Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	• subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points