All new vocabulary will be displayed on Working Walls in the classroom environment.

- WAGOLL to use for whole class teaching demonstrating the skills and vocabulary expectations.
- Learning is progressive and therefore texts and skills need to be taught in chronological order.
- New ambitious vocabulary will be introduced and pre taught by staff weekly using a range of adjectives, verbs, nouns, adverbs.

Autumn 1

| Autuiiii I | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Guided Reading: Podkin One Ear | | | | | | | | |
| Science – Living Things (classifying, variation, adaptation, fossils) Geography – Earthquakes, Volcanoes | | | | | | | | |
| The Bashful Earthquake Oliver Herford – poetry (3 days) | The Crow's Tale – retell | Podkin One Ear – Retell (1 week) | The Wolves of Currumpaw / Survivors (1.5 weeks) | Diary Entry – The Wolves of Currumpaw / Survivors (1.5 weeks) | Volcano – Recount of volcano eruption (1.5 weeks) | | | |
| Year 4 Genre Progression | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech — what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Introduction to set the scene and create atmosphere. Events described from the author's perspective. Talks about feelings, reactions an opinion. Author explains reason for their actions. Ends with the authors present situation, wondering what they will do next. Select events thinking about the audience. Varied language to convey thoughts and feelings and opinions (Show don't tell). Justify why things happened. Select and maintain the appropriate tense (within given paragraphs) Use a rhetorical question with a subordinating conjunction | Engage the reader- why was the event significant? Include thoughts, opinions and feelings Select important elements Detailed conclusion and recommendations Technical vocabulary | | | |
| Year 5 Genre Progression | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase | Past perfect tense. Organised into paragraphs, with the day's events developed and expanded through descriptive detail. The opening locates the events precisely in time and the piece concludes by looking ahead to the following day. Language choices to reflect the theme (historical etc.). Include a quote. Move between tenses within paragraphs – own choice | Consider audience (e.g., use humour). Add detail to bring events to life. Include direct and reported speech (if appropriate). Select appropriate tense. | | | |

Handwriting -

Year 4 - Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. Year 5 - Adapt handwriting style according to the purpose of the writing.

| | | | | TI SCHOOL - COMMICOLOWIT | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Onomatopoeia | Use ambitious adjectives to | Include direct speech in stories | Use prepositions as fronted adverbials | Extend sentences to add more detail | Use the acronym FANBOYS to help me |
| o ar | | enhance the nouns in the writing. | but change where the reporting | and include an adjective to give the | by using a variety of subordinating | remember coordinating conjunctions |
| ati | | Use a comma after a fronted | clause is in the sentence | reader more information. | conjunctions (All of Year 3 + during, | (All of Year 3 + for, nor). |
| Grammar nctuation | | adverbial. | (beginning and end). | Choose the most appropriate verbs to | since) at the start and in the middle of | |
| P 4 G | | | Mark the reporting clause (who | accurately describe to the reader what | a sentence. | |
| Year | | | said it) with a comma when it is | is being described | Use show don't tell. | |
| An An | | | not at the end of the sentence. | | Write a complex question sentence to | |
| | | | | | emphasis my point in both fiction | |
| | | Use noun phrases with a modifier, | Include direct speech in my | Use ISPACED (ing word, simile, | | Use ISPACED (ing word, simile, |
| | | choosing words carefully to really | stories but changing where the | preposition, adverb, conjunction, -ed | | preposition, adverb, conjunction, -ed |
| <u>_</u> | | 'show' the reader what I am | reporting clause is in the sentence | word, dialogue) to open a sentence. | Link sentences and paragraphs using | word, dialogue) to open a sentence. |
| 불 | | describing | (beginning, middle, end). | | coordinating and subordinating | |
| ţ | | Understand the importance of | | | conjunction. | |
| , e | | cohesion in my writing in fiction | | | Use show don't tell to | |
| 2 P | | writing. I use place, time or | | | convey a character's emotions. | |
| anc Yea | | manner adverbials to ensure | | | Confidently use the correct tense | |
| ē | | cohesion in and across | | | throughout a piece of writing (even if | |
| <u>E</u> | | paragraphs. | | | it means a change of tense). | |
| ī a | | Use ISPACED (ing word, simile, | | | | |
| G | | preposition, adverb, conjunction, - | | | | |
| | | ed word, <u>dialogue</u>) to open a | | | | |
| | | sentence. | | | | |

| Autumn 2 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Story Time: Ev | verest: The Remarkable story of E | dmund Hilary and Tenzig Norgay | | |
| | Science – Living Things | (classifying, variation, adaptation, fo | ssils) | G | eography – Volcanoes, Mountains | |
| Text and Genre | When the Giant Stirred – Setting Description (peaceful island) When the Giant Stirred transfer a support to the Giant Stirred | When the Giant Stirred Retell When the Giant Stirred | Cloud Tea Monkey – Retell (including setting) MALPIET - RESPETH GRAHAM CLOUD TEA MONKEYS PARTITIONS | Cloud Tea Monkey – Retell Assessed piece of work. MALPIET - EXPETH GRAHAM CLOUD TER MODREYS RAN ROBIGGARD | Everest: The Remarkable story of Edmund Hilary and Tenzig Norgay – Chronological report about climbing the mountain (migh include paragraph about Edmund and Tenzig) | |
| Year 4 Genre Progression | What did they see? Simile as a sentence opener Show don't tell to convey a character's emotion Beginning to use personification to describe things in my writing | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech — what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Select from a choice of sub-headings Include multiple paragraphs for each sub-heading Use 5w's independently Follow given structure Technical vocabulary Factual language Conjunctions for cause These can be used at the beginning or the middle of a sentence | |
| Year 5 Genre Progression | Include two adjectives in my fronted adverbial of place. "Under the ancient, crumbling bridge," Using rich description to interest the reader such as metaphors, personification, and onomatopoeia. | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase | Independent research. Select own sub-headings. Use examples for presentation/structure. Include a glossary. Consider audience (fun, factual etc). | |

Year 4 - Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. Year 5 Adapt handwriting style according to the purpose of the writing.

| _ | Use more sophisticated similes to | Modify a noun phrase with an | Use a simile as a sentence opener. | Assessed piece of work. | Use the Standard Form of English, drawing on my knowledge of Subject |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| ם ם | describe things in my writing. | adjective, noun or preposition. | Embedding all previous skills. Use | | Verb Agreement. |
| 4 r an tion | Choose the most appropriate | | AFL to revisit previous skills | | Appropriate non-fiction openers. |
| ear nma nctai | nouns and pronouns | | | | Use a wider a range of conjunctions for cause. |
| A E S | | | | | Extend sentences to add more detail by using a variety of subordinating |
| Gra P. | | | | | conjunctions (All of Year 3 + during, since) at the start and in the middle |
| | | | | | of a sentence. (Non-fiction) |
| | Use more sophisticated | Use show don't tell to build | Use more sophisticated | Assessed piece of work. | Use a colon to introduce a list within a sentence. |
| و ر | metaphors to describe things in | suspense, to introduce a dilemma | metaphors to describe things in | <u> </u> | Appropriate non-fiction openers. |
| s and ion | my writing. | in a story and convey a character's | my writing. | | |
| 4/5 lar a Jatic | | emotions. | Use a metaphor as an opener. | | Include complex sentences, which start with a subordinating |
| Year 4/5 Grammar and Punctuation | Use personification. | Use relative clauses beginning | Insert whole sentences to | | conjunction followed by a comma. (Non-fiction genre) |
| ¥ | Insert whole sentences to | with who, which, where, when, | describe setting and characters. | | |
| | describe setting | whose, that or with an implied | | | |
| | | (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun. | | | |

| | Spring 1 | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Guided Reading – The Valley of Lost Secrets, Lesley Parr | | | | | | | | |
| | Hi | istory - WWII | | Scienc | e- Circulatory system, Electricity | | | | |
| Text and Genre | Tail End Charlie? Retell (Third Person) TAIL—END OHAFLIE (115 SERVICE) TAIL—END OHAFLIE (115 SERVICE) | Tail End Charlie — Retell Tail_END CHARLE Nick Membring & Portin Granution Tail_End Charlie Tail_E | Opening section of Lion, The Witch and Wardrobe – Rete https://www.youtube.com/?v=1vpRxEWGKvM | d the Anderson shelter. | The Valley of Lost Secrets – Diary Entry | Explantation of the circulatory system Science The Circulatory System | | | |
| Year 4/5 Genre Progression | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Including build-up, proble resolution (Story-map) Independently structuri paragraphs around an id Show not tell for characte emotions Detailed description of charactering Direct speech to move the around an and setting Direct speech – what they who said it and how they s (adverb) Still limit speech | introduction Closing statement More than one sentence for some steps racter action r said, | Introduction to set the scene and create atmosphere. Events described from the author's perspective. Talks about feelings, reactions an opinion. Author explains reason for their actions. Ends with the authors present situation, wondering what they will do next. Select events thinking about the audience. Varied language to convey thoughts and feelings and opinions (Show don't tell). Justify why things happened. Select and maintain the appropriate tense (within given paragraphs) Use a rhetorical question with a subordinating conjunction | Title to intrigue Start to choose own subheadings Subheading as a question Compare vocabulary Use a wider variety of conjunctions for cause Consequently / therefore / as a result These can be used at the beginning or the middle of a sentence. | | | |
| Year 5 Genre Progression | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | Describe setting, character atmosphere. Describe the character and i their feelings using show cell. Use show don't tell to suspense. Use short sententension. Cliff hanger quest Use dialogue to convey character and advance the autorial use organisational and presentational devices tha relevant to the text type, example, underlining / uppersonation of the sext type, example, underlining / uppersonation of the text type, | could be humorous or formal. Hook the reader in the introduction Sophisticated / appropriate use of adverbs / adjectives Awareness of the audience Add a recommendation action. d at are , for | Past perfect tense. Organised into paragraphs, with the day's events developed and expanded through descriptive detail. The opening locates the events precisely in time and the piece concludes by looking ahead to the following day. Language choices to reflect the theme (historical etc.). Include a quote. Move between tenses within paragraphs – own choice. | Passive voice Wider range of cause-and-effect conjunctions Effect and cause conjunctions because / as / since / for Put into context Compare and contrast vocabulary Glossary Draw the reader in Independently start to consider presentation | | | |

| | | | Handwriting- | | • | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Year 4 - Use a consistent and efficient style of handwriting | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Year 5 - Choose the writing implement th | hat best suits the task. | | | | | |
| . 0 | Start a new paragraph when the | Short sentences to move events | Use a simile as a sentence opener. | Use a wider a range of | . Consolidate subordinating | Use a wider a range of | | | |
| 4 nar atio | setting, action or time change in | on quickly in a story. | Use more sophisticated | conjunctions for cause. | conjunctions. | conjunctions for cause. | | | |
| ear 4 | narrative writing. | Adverbs to show how (manner) | metaphors to describe things in | Choose the most appropriate | I can explain how to use Present | Appropriate non-fiction openers. | | | |
| Year 4 Grammar and ounctuati | | root word spelling change. | my writing | nouns. | Perfect Tense and use irregular | | | | |
| P G | | | | | verbs. | | | | |
| ٥ | Use an embedded relative clause, | Use short sentences to build | Use rich description for interest, | Punctuate bullet points | Use a rhetorical question to make | Understand and identify the main | | | |
| 5 nar tion | marked with commas for | suspense. | (metaphors, personification, | consistently in non-fiction. | the reader think. | clause & subordinate clause. | | | |
| | parenthesis. | In narratives describing settings, | onomatopoeia) | | Use the past perfect form to mark | Appropriate non-fiction openers. | | | |
| Year Gramı anc unctuz | | characters and atmosphere and | Use a metaphor as an opener. | | relationship of time and cause. | | | | |
| ַ טַ אַ | | integrating dialogue to advance | | | Consolidate subordinating | | | | |
| | | the action. | | | conjunctions. | | | | |

Spring 2

Story Time – Tales of WWII, amazing true stories from the war that shook the world

| Science – Circulatory system, Electricity History- WWII | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Text and Genre | Formal letter to parents from the War Office about evacuation. CHILDREN Are offer in the country | The Lion and the Unicorn (retell including a setting) | Informal letter home The Lion and the Unicorn. (1.5 weeks) | World War 2 – Non-chronological report WORLD WAR TWO | |
| Year 4 Genre Progression To | (1.5 weeks) Can take the form of an advert Tell a personal story Give an expert's opinion Include statistics | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Paragraphs around a theme Address the reader directly Present perfect tense Thoughts and feelings Show don't tell Rhetorical question | Select from a choice of sub-headings Include multiple paragraphs for each sub-heading Use 5w's independently Follow given structure Technical vocabulary Factual language Conjunctions for cause These can be used at the beginning or the middle of a sentence | |
| Year 4/5 Genre Progression | Include facts and opinions Use modal verbs and degrees of possibility. Facts and statistics. Exaggerate. Persuasive openers. Rule of three. Conjunctions of cause | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | Past, Present and Future tense Include a range of tenses Include a quote Handwriting- | Independent research. Select own sub-headings. Use examples for presentation/structure. Include a glossary. Consider audience (fun, factual etc). | |

Year 4 - Use a consistent and efficient style of handwriting Year 5 - Choose the writing implement that best suits the task.

| ar 4 nmar nd .uaion | | | Revision of contractions Identify the difference between simple past and simple present tense. | Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. When (Frequency) and How (Degree). |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Year 4 Gramm and Punctua | both fiction and non-fiction writing. | Know the difference between the plural and possessive 's'. | | |
| Year 4/5 Grammar and Punctuation | Formal language Use modal verbs and adverbs to show the possibility of something happening. | Use speech within a piece of writing to move the story on. Use show don't tell to build suspense, and convey a character's emotions. | Revision of contractions Use dashes to add parenthesis. | Use brackets to add parenthesis. |

| | | Summe | r 1 | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Guided Reading – Off Side, Tom Palmer OR | The Boy who Biked the World | | | | |
| Geography – Fairtrade | | | Science- Light, Diet, Drugs (PSHE) | | | | |
| Text and Genre | The Lighthouse – Setting The Lighthouse – Newspaper Report THE LIGHTHOUSE | | Residential Trip – Recount | Retell – linked to guided reading TOMES ALLOWER ALLOWER Howard Power of the Company of the Co | | | |
| Year 4 Genre Progression | What did they see? Simile as a sentence opener Show don't tell to convey a character's emotion Beginning to use personification to describe things in my writin | Headline Subheading Direct speech Introduction (lead 5ws and How) Main body Paragraphs and caption By-line (who wrote it) Conclusion | Engage the reader- why was the event significant? Include thoughts, opinions and feelings Select important elements Detailed conclusion and recommendations Technical vocabulary | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech – what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | | | |
| Year 4/5 Genre Progression | Include two adjectives in my fronted adverbial of place. "Under the ancient, crumbling bridge," Using rich description to interest the reader such as metaphors, personification, and onomatopoeia. | Indirect speech. Main body. Verbs selected for meaning and effect. Precise vocabulary choices. Paragraphs and caption. Journalistic words and phrases. By-line (who wrote it). Conclusion (plan for the future). | Consider audience (e.g., use humour). Add detail to bring events to life. Include direct and reported speech (if appropriate). Select appropriate tense. | Describe setting, characters and atmosphere. Describe the character and include their feelings using show don't tell. Use show don't tell to build suspense. Use short sentences for tension. Cliff hanger questions. Use dialogue to convey a character and advance the action. Use organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, for example, underlining / uppercase. | | | |
| Handwriting- Year 4 - Use a fluent, consistent style and write at speed Year 5 Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed. | | | | | | | |
| Year 4 Grammar and Punctuation | Beginning to use personification to describe things in my writing. | Use a mixture of short sentences, simple sentences, compound and complex sentences. | Embed all skills / use assessment for learning | Include complex sentences in my writing which start with a subordinating conjunction and marking the subordinating clause with a comma. | | | |

| ear 5 Grammar and Punctuation | Use ISPACED (ing word, simile, preposition, adverb, conjunction, - ed word, dialogue) to open a sentence. | Know the difference between direct speech and reported speech. | Embed all skills / use assessment for learning | Adding a new line whenever a new person starts speaking. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | |

| | | Sumr | mer 2 | · | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | Story | Time | | |
| | Science – Light, Diet, Drugs (PSHE) | | | Geography – Fairtrade | |
| Text and Genre | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zyOAKLC7fPc There's a Rang-tan in my bedroom. Persuasive letter. | | Biography – Albert Einstein Con a blam of Light | | Poetry – Free Verse A poem to be spoken silently |
| Year 4 Genre Progression | Include sender's address Formal/detailed introduction Justification of thoughts Persuasive openers Facts Rhetorical questions | Includes feeling about times and occasions in their life | | Including build-up, problem, resolution (Story-map) Independently structuring paragraphs around an idea Show not tell for character's emotions Detailed description of character and setting Direct speech to move the action on 3 part speech — what they said, who said it and how they said it (adverb) Still limit speech | Follow similar structure It was so quiet I heard It was so calm I heard It was so peaceful I heard Etc. |
| Year 4 Genre Progression | Include facts and opinions Use modal verbs and degrees of possibility. Facts and statistics. Exaggerate. Persuasive openers. Rule of three. Conjunctions of cause | and | n's life, (their relationship with other. people d who inspired them). ers. Link to whole school theme / local hero. | | |
| | | | Handwriting- tent style and write at speed | | |
| | Yea | | handwriting when writing at speed. | | |
| Year 4 Grammar and Punctuatio | Use a wider variety of conjunctions for cause. | Embedding all previo | ous skills / use assessment for learning. | Embed all previous skills / use assessment for learning. | Embed all skills / Use AFL |

| 5 nar atio | Ask a rhetorical question to appeal directly to the reader. | Embed all previous skills / use assessment for learning. | Embed all skills / use assessment for learning | Embed all skills / Use AFL |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| Year 5 Gramm and unctua | | | | |
| | | | | |

SPAG: (STAND ALONE)

YEAR 4

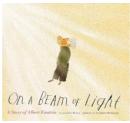
Add an 's' to show plural and use irregular plural noun forms of plural. -es words (foxes, boxes). SAPG Understand the difference between the use of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions and can explain this. SPAG Add an 's' to show plural and use irregular plural noun forms of plural (children, women) SPAG YEAR 5

Use a comma before the relative clause if it is providing extra, non-essential information and is after the main clause. SPAG Add a comma to avoid ambiguity and change the meaning of a single clause sentence with adverbials. SPAG

There aren't as many topic related books for Fair Trade. Possible non-topic related books:









 $\underline{\text{https://www.literacyshed.com/wishgranter.html}}$

Retell the story from various points of view



