Term	Year groups						
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	
Autumn 1 - Fiction Lext structure	Use story maps as a planning tool. The simple structure of a defeating the monster tale. Refer to the story type grid and what they need to include (structure) Start to understand 5 part stories — Opening — This is the story of Build up — Early one morning, Problem — Unfortunately Resolution — luckily, Ending — Now from that day Plan opening around the characters.	Story mapping and box up grid for planning and generating ideas. Structure of a portal story Opening around a setting 5 part story — Opening — introduce when — once upon a time build up — one foggy evening problem — build in a dilemma — there he found resolution — Suddenly, ending — At that moment, Ending not just a simple sentence but suggest how the character is now feeling.	Secure use of planning grid. The structure of a warning tale. 5 part story: Introduction – describing the characters. Build up – build up suspense to the problem Problem – dilemma including dialogue Resolution – linking to problem Ending – shows how the situation has change from the beginning. Paragraphs to organise ideas into each part of a story,	The structure of a rags to riches tale. Focus on writing setting. Opening using description 5 part structure; Opening/introduction build up, problem/dilemma, resolution ending. Paragraphs to organise each part of the story to indicate a change in place or time. Clear distinction between resolution and ending.	Secure independence of using planning grid. The structure of a Tale of fear. 5 part story structure — Introduction — character and setting. Build-up Dilemma Resolution — clear link to the dilemma. Ending — change in character. Vary conjunctions to within a paragraph to cohesion into paragraphs. Using a change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.	Secure independent planning using 5-part story structure. Start a story a any of the 5 parts of the structure. Maintain plot consistently through the plan. Secure development of character Secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs. Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: Semantic cohesion	

	Statements	Exclamation	Use adverbial starters to	Starting with a simile	Expanded ed clauses as a starters.	Secure use of simple/embellished
		2/10/14/1/10/10	add detail	Country with a similar	2.7 4.14.4 04 014.400 40 4 014.100.51	simple sentences.
	Simple sentences	Vary openers to sentences.		'ed' clauses as starters	Elaboration of starters using	
			Adverbial phrases used as a		adverbial phrases.	Secure use of compound
	Embellish simple sentence	Embellish simple sentences	'where', 'when', or 'how'	Expanded -'ing' clauses	,	sentences
	using adjectives.	with adjectives	(starter).	as starters	Stage directions in speech (speech	
					+ verb + action)	Secure complex sentence — main
Conton	Compound sentences	Secure use of compound	Sentence of 3 for description	Sentence of 3 for action	Relative clauses – who, which,	and subordinating clauses.
Sentence	using	sentences			that, where etc.	
construction	simple conjunction — and,		Compound sentences — and,	Short sentences		Secure rhetorical questions.
construction	but, so	Drop in relative clause	but, so.			
	use of who	Expanded Noun phrases				
	-ly openers	List of 3 for description				
	Donatition for which					
	Repetition for rhyme.					
	Adjective to describe	Similes using like	Preposition	Appropriate choice of	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia
				pronouns and nouns.		
Word	Similes — as as	Two adjectives to describe a	More specific vocabulary to	1	Empty words (someone,	Similes
Cture at use /		noun	describe (concise adjectives).	Fronted adverbials	something)	
Structure/	Suffix -ed and -ing		·			Use of synonyms and antonyms.
language	endings.	Alliteration	Secure use of noun phrases			
tanigang						Secure a variety of fronted
						adverbials.
	Full stops	Commas to separate items	Use of commas after fronted	~	Secure use of:	Secure use of:
	0	in a list	adverbials.	fronted adverbials		
	Capital letters		6		Question marks,	Commas
	Fuel am etion and le	Comma after -ly openers	Secure other punctuate – full	Commas for a sentence	Use of commas	Question marks as a
Punctuation	Exclamation marks	Anastropha for contraction	stops, capital letters,	of 3 for action	Inverted commas	rhetorical question
		Apostrophe for contraction and singular possession	question marks and exclamation marks.	Inverted commas	Speech punctuation	
		ana singular possession	exclamation marks.	inverted continus		Hyphens can be used to avoid
				Full punctuation for		ambiguity eg. Needle-teeth.
				direct speech		

		Use text mapping as a	Using a text map or box up	Secure the use of planning	Secure use of planning	Secure use of range of layouts	Secure planning across non
		planning tool.	grid to support planning.	box up grid.	tools for planning a	suitable to explanation texts.	fiction genres and application
					persuasive text.	The structure of an explanation	, , , , , ,
\		Develop understanding of		The structure of explanation	ľ	text.	Use a variety of text layouts
		persuasion.		text.	Letter structure		appropriate to purpose
T,						Introduction/ middle/ endling	
Fiction		Introduction – opening		Use paragraphs to organise	Paragraphs for:		Structure of an explanation text.
		factual statement.		ideas around a theme.	Logical information	Use a variety of ways to open texts	
4					Group relates paragraphs	and draw reader in and make the	Use a range of techniques to
		Middle section- simple		Group facts into paragraphs.		purpose clear.	involve the reader – comments,
<u> </u>		factual sentence.			Develop use of a topic		questions, observations,
Non				Introduction – develop hook	sentence.	Link ideas within and across the	rhetorical questions
	Tout	Ending — speaking to the		to introduce to the reader.		paragraphs using a full range of	
	Text	read — questions and		Middle section — grouping	Introduction to hook the	conjunctions.	Express balanced coverage of a
1	structure	explanations.		related ideas together.	reader.		topic
	Jei decai e			Ending — giving a reminder	Middle section to give	Rhetorical question to draw	
		Label diagram of a house		to the reader.	further information	readers attention	Use different techniques to
		— boastful language for			Ending to encourage the		conclude.
u		description.			reader.	Summary clear at the end to	
7						appeal directly to the reader.	Use appropriate formal and
2							informal style of writing.
コ							
+							Linking ideas across paragraphs
コ							using a wider range of cohesive
Autumn							devices:
							Semantic cohesion
							Grammatical connections
							Elision layout devices

	Statements	Compound sentences using	Vary long and short	Long and short sentences	Use of rhetorical questions	Use of rhetorical questions
	Questions	coordinating conjunctions	sentences:	for information.		
	Exclamations		Long to add information.		Indicating degrees of possibility	Secure the use of complex
		Complex sentences	Short to emphasis or make	Develop complex	using modal verbs or adverbs.	sentences — main and
	Simple sentences.		a jey point.	sentences — main and		subordinate clause.
	,	Use long and short		subordinate clause	Secure compound sentences.	
	Boastful adjective to	sentences to add	Adverbials to start sentences		,	Start sentences with a range of
Sentence	describe.	information.	and hook the reader.	using a range of	Develop complex sentences — main	hooking the reader, giving an
Scribertee		, and the second		subordinating	and subordinate clauses.	alternative view, additions etc.
construction	Compound sentence with	Expanded noun phrases	Compound sentences using	conjunction.		
	simple conjunction: and,	,	a range of coordinating			Structures of formal writing.
	that. with.	List of 3 for description	conjunctions.	Repetition for persuasion		
						Expanded noun phrases to
	-ly openers: amazingly,		Topic sentences to introduce	Sentence of 3 actions.		convey complicated information
	surprisingly		nonfiction paragraphs.			concisely.
	, , , ,					3
	Other openers: also.					
	Preposition.	Generalisers for information	Boastful language to entice	Subordinating	Develop the use of technical	Continue to develop the use of
	,	— most and some.	the reader.	conjunctions.	language.	technical language.
	Determiners — this, it,					3 3
	the, a, you, your	Formation of adjectives.	More specific and technical	Proper nouns to refer to		Vocabulary for formal writing,
Word		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	vocabulary to add detail.	a particular person or		33 3
Cr	Adjective — boastful to		3	thing		
Structure/	hook the reader.		Present tenses.			
language				Imperative verbs (bossy		
language	Similes for comparison			verbs)		
	for the reader.					
	,			Tenses — past and		
	Plurals add -s			present.		
	Exclamation marks	Apostrophes to mark	Colons before a list or after	Commas to mark clauses	Rhetorical question — question	Use of semi colons to indicate a
		contracted forms	a subheading.	and to mark off fronted	mark.	stronger subdivisions of a
	Question marks	,		adverbials.		sentence.
		Question mark	Use of commas after a		Bracket/ dashes/ commas for	
Dtt!	Full stops		fronted adverbial.	Exclamation marks for	parenthesis.	Review question marks for
Punctuation	,	Exclamation		emphasis		rhetorical questions.
	Finger spaces.		Question marks for			•
	-		rhetorical question.			Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.

		Use story maps as a	Story mapping and box up	Secure use of planning grid.	The structure of a losing	Secure independence of using	Secure independent planning
		planning tool.	grid for planning and		tale	planning grid.	using 5 part story structure.
			generating ideas.	The structure of a			
7		The simple structure of a		cumulative story.	Focus on dialogue	The structure of a warning tale.	Start a story a any of the 5 parts
<u> </u>		journey tale.	Structure of a journey story		throughout the text.		of the structure.
O				Plan an opening around the		5 part story structure –	
ti		Refer to the story type	Opening around a character	character in the story.	Secure use of planning	Introduction — characters and	Maintain plot consistently
Ú		grid and what they need			tools	setting.	through the plan.
Fiction		to include (structure)	5 part story –	5 part story:		Build-up — describe the setting	
—			Opening — introduce when —	Introduction – describing the	Plan opening action	Dilemma — a disaster	Secure development of character
		Start to understand 5	once upon a time	characters.		happens/character in danger.	
•	Text	part stories –	build up — one day	Build up — build up	Paragraphs organise	Resolution – clear link to the	Secusre use of linking ideas
		Opening — once upon a	problem – speech/ dialogue	suspense to the problem	each part of story to	dilemma.	within and across paragraphs.
	structure	time	resolution — So,	Problem – dilemma	indicate a change in	Ending — character reflects on	
2		Build up — Early one	ending — Reflect back to the	including dialogue	place or jump in time	events.	Linking ideas across paragraphs
7		morning	speech in the problem.	Resolution — linking to			using a wider range of cohesive
		Problem — Unfortunately,		problem	5 parts to story	Vary conjunctions to within a	devices:
utumn		Resolution — luckily		Ending – shows how the	Introduction	paragraph to cohesion into	Semantic cohesion
1		Ending – So		story reflects back to the	Build-up	paragraphs.	
コ				beginning.	Problem / Dilemma		
		Plan opening around the			Resolution	Using a change of place, time and	
		characters.		Paragraphs to organise	Ending	action to link ideas across	
				ideas into each part of a		paragraphs.	
				story.			
	•						

	Statements	Complex sentences using	Long sentences to add	Secure the us of simple	Elaboration of starters using	Secure the writing of dialogue
	Questions	drop in relative clause.	description and detail.	sentences and embellish.	adverbial phrases.	Secure the writing of didiogue
	Questions	arop in relative etause.	acseription and actual.	Sentences and embellish.	auserbiai pinases.	Secure using drop in clauses to
	Simple sentences	Embellish simple sentences	Develop complex sentences	-'ed' clauses as starters	Secure use of simple/ embellished	add more information.
		using adjectives	using a range of		simple sentences.	and my man and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a
	Embellish simple sentence		subordinating conjunctions.	Expanded -'ing' clauses	'	Secure the use of rhetorical
	using adjectives.	Expanded noun phrases	<i>y</i>	as starters	Sentence reshaping techniques	questions.
	<i>y y</i>	, ,	-ing clause as a starter.		(lengthening or shortening	•
	Compound sentences	Compound sentences		Dialogue - verb + adverb	sentences for meaning/effect)	Secure use of simple/ embellished
Contract	using	·	Drop in relative clauses at	- "Hello," she whispered,		simple sentences.
Sentence	simple conjunction — and,		the beginning to introduce	shyly	Moving sentence chunks (how,	
constructi	but, so, until		character.		when, where) around for different	Secure use of compound
Constructi					effects.	sentences.
	use of who		Dialogue — choosing a			
			powerful speech verb.			
	-ly openers					
	Also the opener – Next					
	D					
	Repetition for rhyme.					
	Repetition for description.	C· ·I· · I·I	D (1 1 1:1:)	0	M	
	Adjective to describe	Similies using like	Powerful verbs — linking to	Proper nouns	Metaphor	Onomatopeoia
	Dranasitian	Two adjectives to describe	speech.		Parsonification	Parsonification
	Preposition	Two adjectives to describe the noun	Use of the determiner — a or		Personification	Personification
	Determiners	the noun	an.			Similes
14/2004	Determiners	Adverbs for description	urt.			Junites
Word	Suffix -ed for verbs.	raveros jor description				Adverbial phrases to add detail.
Structure	/	Speech bubble/ speech				The service principles to dud desain
	Verbs	marks for direct speech				
languag	2	J				
	Adjective					
	Nouns - things					
	The prefix un-					

	T	Full stone	Space bubble	Ellipses to been the readers	Eull nunctuation for	Colons	Humbans to avoid ambiguitu
		Full stops	Speech bubble	Ellipses to keep the readers	Full punctuation for	Colons	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
		C 1.1		hanging on — to show	direct speech.	FI	
		Capital letters	Commas for listed adjectives	pauses too.		Elipis	Secure speech punctuation.
					Apostrophes to mark		
		Question marks	Inverted commas (Speech	Secure use of inverted	singular possession.	Commas to clarify meaning.	Secure question marks for
	Punctuation		marks)	commas for direct speech.			rhetorical questions.
		Speech bubbles.			Inverted commas		
				Commas after fronted			Secure use of commas after
				adverbials.	Punctuation at the end of		adverbial starters,
					speech — comma,		
					exclaimation mark,		
					question mark.		
		Use text mapping as a	Simple structure of a	Secure the use of planning	The structure of a	Secure use of range of layouts	Secure planning across non
		planning tool.	persuasive text.	box up grid.	recount in the style of a	suitable to recount texts.	fiction genres and application
ر					newpaper report.		
Fiction		Develop understanding of	Introduction that talks to the	The structure of recount text		The structure of a newspaper.	Use a variety of text layouts
, O		information text.	reader – opening questions	in the style of a newspaper.	Paragraphs in logical		appropriate to purpose
ti					and time order.	Introduction/ middle/ endling	
Ú		Introduction — opening	Group related information	Use paragraphs to organise			Study the structure of a
<u>:</u> -		factual statement.	into sections	ideas around a theme.	Introduction that	Use a variety of ways to open texts	discussion text.
L					introduces the when,	and draw reader in and make the	
		Middle section- simple	Use of lists — bullet points.	Group facts into paragraphs.	where, who, what, why.	purpose clear.	Use a range of techniques to
2		factual sentence.			Ending in the present		involve the reader — comments,
			Make a final comment to the	Introduction – develop hook	tense explain future/	Link ideas within and across the	questions, observations,
Non		Ending — speaking to the	reader.	to introduce to the reader	present circumstances.	paragraphs using a full range of	rhetorical questions
	Text	read — questions and		and give key details – who,		conjunctions.	
1		explanations.		when, what, where, why.	Linking information		Express balanced coverage of a
•	structure			Middle section — grouping	within a paragraph.	Summary clear at the end to	topic
		Headings/subheadings.		related ideas together.		appeal directly to the reader and	
				Explaining how in time	Past and present tenses.	relecting on the present.	Use different techniques to
		Label diagram of a		order.			conclude.
ロ		creature — precise		Ending — reflect on present/	Formal/ reporting tone.	Link ideas across paragraphs using	
Autumn		adjectives description.		future events.		adverbials of time and place.	Use appropriate formal and
							informal style of writing.
コ				Use of present perfect			
+ <i>i</i>				instead of simple past.			Linking ideas across paragraphs
」							using a wider range of cohesive
							devices:
							Semantic cohesion
							Grammatical connections
							Elision layout devices

	Statements	Exclamation	Fronted adverbial phrase to	Long and short sentences	Relative clauses beginning with	Expanding arguments
	Questions	Exclamation	show when.	to give information.	who, where, which, that, when,	Expanding arguments
	Questions	Questions	Sitow writer.	to give injormation.	whose.	Secure complex sentences — main
	Simple sentences.	Questions	Compound sentence using	Develop complex	witese.	and subordinate clauses.
	Simple sentences.	Commands	compound conjunctions.	sentences using	Secure compound sentences.	and suboramate clauses.
	Precise adjective to	Communas	compound conjunctions.	subordinating	Secure compound sentences.	Secure the use of conjunction to
	describe and embellish	Vary openers to sentences	Develop complex sentences	conjuctions: both the	Develop complex sentences — main	join information within a text.
	simple sentence.	The state of the s	using subordinating	start a sentence and	and subordinate clauses.	jeni ngermanen aranin a tena
Sentence		Use long and short sentence.	conjunctions.	within.		Rhetorical questions to talk to
Settletice	Preposition					the reader.
construction		Expanded noun phrases	Drop in relative clause using	Past, present and future		
	Compound sentence with	(boastful language).	who/whom/whose.	tenses.		Discursive language style ad
	simple conjunction: and,					tone.
	that. with, where, to	Continuous for of verb —		Fronted adverbials to		
		present.		show time.		
	-ly openers — additionally	'				
		Use of present/ future tense.				
	Other openers:					
	furthermore, also					
	Preposition.	Verbs (bossy language)	Use of the determiner an/a	Proper nouns refers to a	Developed use of technical	Vocabulary for formal writing.
				particular person or thing	language.	
	Determiners — a, the,		Factual language and tone.			Secure use of technical
	they, their.			The grammatical		vocabulary.
			Past and present tenses.	difference between plural		
Mond	Adjective to describe			and possessive		Variety of sentence starter for
Word	features.		Specific vocabulary.	apostrophes		discursive writing.
Structure/						
	Alliteration			Standard English forms		
language	G. H. G.			for verb inflections		
	Similes for comparison			instead of local spoken		
	for the reader.			forms		
	District Add 1			Front de de 121		
	Plurals add -s/-es			Fronted adverbials.		
	Suffix ending — ed.					
	Jujik ending - ed.					

		Question marks	Bullet points	Inverted commas for direct	Full punctuation for	Secure commas after adverbials.	Colons
		Question marks	Ballet politis	speech — eye-witness	direct speech.	Jecure commus after adverbials.	Cotoris
		Full stops	Question marks	statement.	airect speech.	Commas to clasrify meaning and	Question marks for rhetorical
		ι αιι στορσ	Question marks	statement.	Apostrophes for	avoid ambiguity.	questions.
			Exclamation marks	Use of commas after a	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	avoid ambiguity.	questions.
	Punctuation		Exclamation marks	Use of commas after a	possession.	Brashats / dashas / sammas for	Hunhans to avoid ambiguity
	Tunctuation			fronted adverbial of time.	Commas for a list of 2	Brackets/ dashes/ commas for parenthesis.	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
				Exclamation mark for	Commas for a list of 3.	parentitiesis.	
				,	Commas after a fronted		
				emphasis.	Commas after a fronted		
					adverbial.		
		Use story maps as a	Story mapping and box up	Secure use of planning grid.	Secure the use of	Secure independence of using	Secure independent planning
		planning tool.	grid for planning and	3, 33	planning grid and boxing	planning grid.	using 5 part story structure.
			generating ideas.	The structure of a defeating	up.		
		The simple structure of a		the monster.	'	The structure of a defeating the	Start a story a any of the 5 parts
		finding story.	Structure of a defeating the		The structure of a finding	monster tale.	of the structure.
		, , ,	monster story	Planning an opening around	tale		
O		Refer to the story type		the setting and time.		5 part story structure –	Maintain plot consistently
_ ti		grid and what they need	Opening around a setting	J	Focus on suspence	Introduction — use dialogue within	through the plan.
Fiction		to include (structure)		5 part story:	throughout the text.	the opening.	,
· :			5 part story –	Introduction – describing the		Build-up	Secure development of character
4		Start to understand 5	Opening — introduce when —	characters.	Plan opening with speech	Dilemma	
1	Text	part stories –	once upon a time	Build up — build up	and action.	Resolution — clear link to the	Secusre use of linking ideas
•	1 670	Opening — once, no	build up — Early one frosty	suspense to the problem		dilemma.	within and across paragraphs.
7	structure	twice, but once upon a	morning,	Problem — dilemma	Paragraphs organise	Ending — suggests future	, , ,
		time	problem – build in a	including action	each part of story to	events/stories.	Linking ideas across paragraphs
<i>Q</i>		Build up — One day	dilemma — on the way	Resolution — linking to	indicate a change in		using a wider range of cohesive
		Problem — Oh dear	resolution — suddenly -	problem	place or jump in time	Vary conjunctions to within a	devices:
j		Resolution — luckily	character reaction	Ending — shows how the		paragraph to cohesion into	Semantic cohesion
pri		Ending — In the end	ending — sooner rather then	situation has change from	5 parts to story	paragraphs.	
		j	later,	the beginning.	Introduction		
		Focus on different story			Build-up	Using a change of place, time and	
		starters and endings.	Ending not just a simple	Paragraphs to organise	Problem / Dilemma	action to link ideas across	
			sentence but suggest how	ideas into each part of a	Resolution	paragraphs.	
		Plan opening around the	the character is now feeling.	story.	Ending		
		characters.	, ,				

	Statements	Exclamations	Adverbial phrases used as a	Speech/ dialogue	Relative clauses beginning with	Short sentences for effect.
	Exclamation		where, when or how starter.	, ,	who, which, that, where, when,	, J
		Vary openers to sentences		Short sentences to move	whose.	Securing simple, compound and
	Simple sentences		Adverb starters to add	events on quickly.		complex sentences.
		Embellished simple sentences	detail.		Develop complex sentences — main	
	Embellish simple sentence	using: adjectives		Secure use of simple	and subordinate clauses.	Secure the use of adverbials to
	using adjectives.		-ing clauses as a starter.	sentences.		move the action forward — time,
		Secure use of compound			Stage directions in speech	place, action.
Contance	Compound sentences	sentences - coordinating	Drop in relative clauses.	Standard English form of	(speech + verb + action)	
Sentence	using	conjunctions and/or/but/		verb inflections.		Start sentences in a variety of
construction	simple conjunction — and,	so	Sentence of 3 for			different ways - verbs
	but, so, when, until		description.	Secure use of compound		starters
		Complex sentences		sentences.		- ed clauses
	similies — as as	subordination using drop in				- ing clauses
		a relative clause.		-ing clause starters.		- Adverbials
	use of who					/ laver stats
		Short sentences for				The use of the passive to affect
	Also the opener – when	emphasis.				the presentation of information
						in a sentence.
	Repetition for phrases.					
	Adjective to describe	Alliteration	Preposition	Appropriate choice of	Personification	Alliteration
				verb, adjective and		
	Determiners — an, the,	Two adjectives to describe a	Powerful verbs	adverb.	Secure use of alliteration.	Personification
	her, she, they, everyone	noun				
Word			Boastful language	The difference between		Repetition of verb/ adverbs for
	Suffix -ed and -ing for	Verbs choices.		plural and possessive -s		effect.
Structure/	verbs		The determiner a/an.			
language		Suffix -est and - er		Preposition		Secure careful selection of
language	Verbs			C		adjective for a more precise
	Al ali			Similes		description and imagery.
	Nouns – things					
	A 1:					
	Adjective	Caritallar	C		Harris Communication of the state of the sta	The second of th
	Full stops	Capital letters	Commas after a fronted	Commas to mark of	Use of commas for parenthesis	The use of ellipsis to show
	C '1 11 "		adverbials.	fronted adverbials		suspense.
	Capital letters	Full stops	Common in a list C	Full manh and the	Secure speech punctuation.	lles of some sole was been
Pun stustion	Evolumetian	Evolometian merules	Commas in a list for a	Full speech punctuation		Use of semi colons, colons and
Punctuation	Exclamation marks	Exclamation marks	sentence of 3.	Anastrophos to mark		dashes to mark the boundaries
	Speech hubbles	Commas after ly anamers	Ellipsis to been the reader	Apostrophes to mark		between independent clauses.
	Speech bubbles.	Commas after -ly openers.	Ellipsis to keep the reader	singular and plural		Hunhans to quaid ambiguitus
			hanging on.	possession.		Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.

	Spine poem structure	Spine poem structure –	Spine poem structure	Spine poem structure	Spine poem structure	Spine poem structure
	Adjective, noun, verb.	multiple adjectives, noun,	adjectives, noun, verb,	Adjectives, noun, verb,	Embellishing the basic structure	Embellishing the basic structure
		verb	similes	adverb	and manipulating it to add interest.	and manipulating it to add
	Carefully selected					interest.
	adjective for a noun.	Expanded noun phrases	Powerful verbs.	Poetry structure	Poetry structure	
						Poetic structure
	Verb to show with the	List of 3 for description	List of 3 for action	Manipulating vocabulary	Vocabulary choices	
	noun is doing.			position to change		Poety language
ry		Adjectives to describe	Boastful language where	structure.	Personification	
poetry	Understanding of a noun.		appropriate.			Choice of vocabulary –
рс		Verbs		Secure use of simple and	Metaphor/similes.	synonyms and antonyms.
Spine	Using capital letters and		Alliteration.	embellished sentences		
Spi	full stops for each lime.	Alliteration			Extension with subordination to	Personification
,			Preposition	Start with a simile	add further detail	
1		Capital letters				Alliteration
Spring			Similes	Starting with and ing		
ori		Full stops		clause starter.		Metaphor/similes
5			Commas within the structure			
				Sentence of 3 for		Order of phrasing for impact
				description.		Imagery
				Preposition		
				Comparative and		
				superlative adjectives.		

		Use text mapping as a	Recount structure in the	Secure the use of planning	Discussion text structure	Secure use of range of layouts	Secure planning across non
		planning tool.	form of a newspaper.	box up grid.		suitable to persuasive texts.	fiction genres and application
					Use factual information		
0		Develop understanding of	Introduction explaining	The structure of information	to support point.	The structure of a persuasive	Use a variety of text layouts
fictio		instruction text.	when and what.	text.		brochure.	appropriate to purpose
し					Paragraphs around a		
تن		Introduction – opening	Events in time order.	Use paragraphs to organise	theme.	Introduction/ middle/ endling	Use a range of techniques to
		factual		ideas around a theme.			involve the reader — comments,
7		statement/question/	Direct speech from a		Group related	Use a variety of ways to open texts	questions, observations,
Non		exclamation.	witness.	Group facts into paragraphs.	paragraphs	and draw reader in and make the	rhetorical questions
)						purpose clear.	
	Text	Middle section- simple	A conclusion referencing the	Introduction – develop hook	Develop the use of topic		Express balanced coverage of a
	I CXC	factual commands.	present.	to introduce to the reader-	sentences to structure a	Link ideas within and across the	topic
	structure	-		using a rhetorical question.	paragraph.	paragraphs using a full range of	
		Ending — warning to		Middle section — grouping		conjunctions.	Use different techniques to
		reader		related ideas together.	Paragraphs with a range		conclude.
		11 10 1 11 10		Ending — fun facts or wow	of conjunctions.	Summary clear at the end to	
		Headings/subheadings.		comments to summaries.	Total affects to take his	appeal directly to the reader.	Use appropriate formal and
9		Dullat a sinta fan lista and		11f	Introduction to introduce		informal style of writing.
2		Bullet points for lists and		Use of present perfect	the argument.		linking ideas assess massacrants
ſ.		numbered bullet points for instructions.		instead of simple past.	Ending to conclude with		Linking ideas across paragraphs
		for instructions.		Headings/ subheadings.	Ending to conclude with		using a wider range of cohesive devices:
pring				rredaings, subheadings.	a personal opinion.		Semantic cohesion
()							Grammatical connections
							Elision layout devices
							Lusion layout devices

	Statements	Statements	Long sentences to add detail	Long and short sentences	Develop complex sentences — main	
	Questions		and information.	to give information.	and subordinate clause.	
	Exclamation	Commands				
	Commands		Embellished simple sentences	Secure use of compound	Rhetorical questions	
		-'ly' starters	with:	sentences using		
	Simple sentences.		Adverbial starters to entise	coordinating conjunction.	Indicating degree of possibility	
		Vary openers of sentences	the reader or add detail.		using modal verbs or adverbs.	
	Precise imperative verbs		Adverbial phrases for how	Develop complex		
	to instruct the reader.	Secure use of compound	and when.	sentence to add further		
Sentence		sentences using		detail and information		
	Preposition	coordinating conjunctions.	Develop complex sentences	using subordinating		
construction			using subordinating	conjunctions.		
	Compound sentence with	Complex sentences adding	conjunctions.			
	simple conjunction: and,	more information.		Fronted adverbials to		
	that. or.		Sentence of 3 for description	give comparison,		<i>b</i> i
		Expanded noun phrases		additional information or		ritir
	Other openers: first, next,		Topic sentences to introduce	to change the topic.		#1
	after that, then, now,	List of 3 to pile up	non fiction paragraphs.			ıqen
	after a few minutes,	information.				heu
	finally.		Use of			Independent writing
	_		generalisers/determiners.			I
	Prepositions	Adverbs for information/	Boastful language	Fronted adverbials	Secure Imperative verbs	
		time.				
	Bossy verbs — imperative		More Specific/ technical	Conjunctions	Secure Boastful language	
	verbs.	Two adjectives to describe	vocabulary to add detail			
Word		the noun.		Formal language	Secure alliteration	
VVOIA	Determiners — a, half,		Use of the determiner a/an			
Structure/	the,	Formal/ reporting language.		Discursive language.	Developed use of technical	
	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Use of other		language.	
language	Verbs/ nouns/ adjectives	Past and present tense.	determiner/generalisers.	Present tenses.		
	Procise clear language to		Similar to add comparisons	Photorical avestions		
	Precise clear language to		Similes to add comparisons.	Rhetorical questions.		
	give information.					
	Plural add -s.					
	riarai ada -s.					

	T		1 = .			
		Bullet points	Exclamation marks	Colons before a list.	Commas after a fronted	Rhetorical questions- question
					adverbial starter.	marks.
		Numbered bullet points	Comma to separate items	Use of commas after a		
		,	,	fronted adverbial.	Commas for a list of	Dashes
		Questions marks	Commas after -ly starters	,	information.	
	Punctuation	Questions manes	Commus after ty starters	Commas for a sentence of 3.	angormation:	Bracket/ dashes and commas for
	ranctaanon	Exclamation mark	Inverted commas (speech	Commus for a sentence of 5.	Question marks.	parenthesis
		Exclamation mark	•	O settlement to affine	Question marks.	parentnesis
			marks to show direct	Question marks after a		
		Full stops	speech.	question.		Colons
						Bullet points
		Using text mapping to	Using text mapping to learn	Using text mapping to learn	Using text mapping to	Using text mapping to learn and
		learn and plan a text.	and plan a text.	and plan a text.	learn and plan a text.	plan a text.
7						
7,		An understanding of	An understanding of	An understanding of	An understanding of	An understanding of performance
ϵ		performance poetry.	performance poetry.	performance poetry.	performance poetry.	poetry.
- poetry						'
\ 1		Phrasing	Phrasing	Phrasing	Phrasing	Phrasing
y 9		T Tit doining	, rausing	Traducty	T Til astrig	Tradition
Spring ormanc		Diction/tone	Rhyme within poetry	Narrative poetry.	The poetic structure.	 Diction/tone
ב ב		Diction/tone	Kitgine within poetry	ivairative poetry.	The poetic structure.	Diction/tone
Id L			V.,	Dh	Db	
0, j			Knowledge of the world.	Rhyme within poetry.	Rhyming words.	
Spring 2 Performance			11 1 2 12		T	
6			Understanding of verbs	Repetition within poetry.	Imaginative vocabulary.	
4			linked to a noun.			
				Diction/tone	Diction/tone	
			Diction/tone			

	Use story maps as a	Story mapping and box up	Secure use of planning grid.	The structure of a	Secure independence of using
	planning tool.	grid for planning and		warning tale	planning grid.
	,	generating ideas.	The structure of a warning		
	The simple structure of a		tale.	Focus on openings and	The structure of a portal story.
	journey story.	Structure of a rags to rich		endings throughout the	
		story	5 part story:	text.	5 part story structure –
	Refer to the story type		Introduction – describing the		Introduction — character and
	grid and what they need	Opening around a setting	characters.	Secure use of planning	setting.
	to include (structure)		Build up — build up	tools	Build-up- develop suspense
		5 part story —	suspense to the problem		techniques.
	Start to understand 5	Opening — introduce when —	Problem – dilemma	Plan opening around	Dilemma — could be more than one
	part stories –	Along time ago	including action	character and what they	problem.
Text	Opening — once upon a	build up — The next morning	Resolution — linking to	do	Resolution — clear link to the
	time,	problem — build in a	problem		dilemma.
structure	Build up — (setting	dilemma — On the stroke of	Ending — the character	Paragraphs organise	Ending — character reflects.
	described) One day	midnight	reflects on what has	each part of story to	
	Problem — unfortunately	resolution — suddenly -	happened.	indicate a change in	Vary conjunctions to within a
	Resolution — Finally, At	character reaction		place or jump in time	paragraph to cohesion into
	that moment	ending — reflects back to the			paragraphs.
	Ending — Four left clover	start of the story and shows	ideas into each part of a	5 parts to story	
	my story is over.	change.	story,	Introduction	Using a change of place, time and
	_			Build-up	action to link ideas across
	Focus on further		Use of perfect form of verb	Problem / Dilemma	paragraphs.
	description		to mark relationship	Resolution	
			between time and cause.	Ending	
	Plan opening around the				
	characters.				

1	C	1 (2.6			
	Statements	List of 3 for action	Short sentences for emphasis	Sentence of 3 for action	Secure use of simple/ embellished
	Exclamation		and making key points.		simple sentences.
		List of 3 for description		Secure compound	Secure use of compound sentences.
	Simple sentences		Averbial starters to add	sentences using	
		Embellish sentence with	detail	coordination conjunctions	
	Embellish simple sentence	adverbs.			
	using adjectives.		Adverbial phrases for when,	Short sentence to move	
		Vary openers to sentence.	where and how to start	events quickly.	
	Compound sentences		sentences.		
	using	Compound sentences using		Drop in -ing clause	
C +	simple conjunction — and,	coordinating conjunctions	Sentence of 3 for action		
Sentence	but, so, because, that.	and, but, so.		Appropriate choice of	
construction				pronoun or noun within	
Construction	use of who	Subordinating conjunctions		a sentence.	
		to add detail – when, while,			
	-ly openers — sadly,	which.			
	finally.				
	Also the opener – first,				
	next, after that,				
	Repetition of end phrase				
	– what a monkey sees,				
	then a monkey does.				

	A disative to describe	Damarful Varla	D	Duan an a a a a	0
	Adjective to describe	Powerful Verbs	Prepositions	Proper nouns	Onomatopoeia
	Alliteration	Adverbs	Powerful verbs	Pronouns	
	Determiners — all, the, a,	Preposition	Negative description (words	Prepositions	
	their, his, he, they.		for suspense/fear)		
		Adverbs for description		The grammatical	
Word	Regular plural noun			difference between plural	
	suffixes -s.	Adverbs for information		and possessive -s.	
Structure/	Suffix -ed and -ing for				
language	verbs				
larigaage					
	Verbs				
	Nouns – things				
	Adjactiva				
	Adjective				
	Present tense				
	Full stops	Commas in a list	Ellipsis to keep the reader	Introduce commas to	Colons
		Commas after sentence	hanging on	mark clauses and to	
	Capital letters	starters		mark off fronted	Brackets for parenthesis
Dun atu ati an			Use of commas after fronted	adverbials.	
Punctuation	Exclamation marks		adverbials.	Anastrophos to mark	
			Commas for a sentence of 3.	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural	
			Continues for a sentence of 5.	possession.	
			Exclamation for effect.	,	

	List poem structure	List poem structure	List poem structure	List poem structure	List poem structure	
oetry	Repetition	Repeated starter pattern — determiner a/an	Repeated verse starter	Senses	Nouns/adjective/ verbs/ adverbs	
Po	Adjective		Abstract nouns	Adjectives	Apostrophes for possession	
ist.	Noun / proper nouns	Expanded noun phrase	Verbs/ adverbs	Powerful verbs	Similes/metaphors	
7 -	Plurals -s/-es	Careful selection of adjectives	Adjectives	Similes	Related verses	
er 1	Conjunction and	Giving further detail using	Alliteration	Carefully selected nouns	Imagery	
mu	Description of 3.	conjunctions to, that, and, which	Preposition and adjectives to	apostrophes for		
Sur		Verbs	extend/add detail	possession		

		Hea stary mans as a	The etweetine of a finding	Course use of planning	The structure of a residel	Conuma in domain domain of units	Coours independent planting
		Use story maps as a	The structure of a finding	Secure use of planning grid.	The structure of a portal	Secure independence of using	Secure independent planning
		planning tool.	tale		tale	planning grid.	using 5 part story structure.
				The structure of a portal			
		The simple structure of a	Story structure	story.	Focus on description	The structure of a loosing tale.	Start a story a any of the 5 part
_ >		defeating the cumulative			throughout the text.		of the structure.
2		tale.	Vared story starters	5 part story:		5 part story structure –	
0			_	Introduction – describing the	Secure use of planning	Introduction — character and	Maintain plot consistently
Fiction		Focus on setting.	Ending reflecting on what	characters.	tools	setting.	through the plan.
 			has change or has been	Build up – build up		Build-up — build suspense.	
.2		Refer to the story type	learnt by the character.	suspense to the problem	Plan opening action	Dilemma — more than one problem	Secure development of character
		grid and what they need		Problem — dilemma		Resolution — clear link to the	
		to include (structure)	Past tense	including dialogue and	Paragraphs organise	dilemma.	Secusre use of linking ideas
1		to metade (stracture)	r ust tense	action.	each part of story to	Ending — return to the start of the	within and across paragraphs.
	Text	Start to understand 5		Resolution — linking to	indicate a change in	story.	within and across paragraphs.
				problem	1	story.	Linking ideas across navagranks
	structure	part stories –		1	place or jump in time	Vancas in diameter within	Linking ideas across paragraphs
Summer		Opening — once upon a		Ending — link back to the		Vary conjunctions to within a	using a wider range of cohesive
$ \mathcal{O} $		time		beginning of the story.	5 parts to story	paragraph to cohesion into	devices:
2		Build up — (setting			Introduction	paragraphs.	Semantic cohesion
2		description) Early one		Paragraphs to organise	Build-up		
2		morning,		ideas into each part of a	Problem / Dilemma	Using a change of place, time and	
		Problem – At that		story,	Resolution	action to link ideas across	
		moment			Ending	paragraphs.	
		Resolution — Finally					
		Ending — So, lived					
		happily ever after.					
		TING TELLIGIES					
		Plan opening around the					
		characters and setting.					
		characters and setting.					

	Statements	'ly' starters	Vary long and short	Start with a simile	Expanded -ed clauses as starters	Secure simple, compound and
	Exclamation		sentences.			complex sentences.
		Vary openers to sentences		-ed clauses at the start of	Drop in -ed clauses	
	Simple sentences		Adverbial phrases used as	sentences		Use the passive to effect the
		Embellished simple sentences	when, where or how at the		Use of rhetorical questions	presentation of information.
	Embellish simple sentence	using adverbs	start of a sentence.	Embellished sentence of 3		
	using adjectives.			for description.	Secure use of compound sentences.	Informal speech structure.
		Secure use of compound	Develop complex sentences			
Sentence	Compound sentences	sentences.	with a range of	Securing compound		
	using		subordinating conjunctions.	sentences		
construction	simple conjunction — and,	Additional subordinating				
	but, so, because, that.	conjunctions	-ing clause as a starter	Developing the use of		
				complex sentences with		
	use of who		Dialogue — use of powerful	subordination.		
			speech verbs.			
	-ly openers —finally.					
	Also the opener – first,					
	next, after that, inside					

	Adjective to describe	Prepositions	Preposition	Perpositions	Personification	Alliteration
Word Structure/ language	Pile up adjective to add detail Alliteration Preposition. Determiners — all, the, a, they've, her, she, they, somebody, it, his, my. Similes Regular plural noun suffixes -s. Suffix -ed and -ing for verbs Verbs Nouns — things	Adverbs Using more complex vocabulary	Powerful verbs Boastful language.	Conditionals — should, would, could Standard English form of verb inflections instead of local spoken form. Proper nouns	Empty words	Simile/ metaphor Personification Secure the use of empty words.
Punctuation	Adjective Full stops Capital letters Exclamation marks	Commas after -ly openers Commas after sentence starters. Inverted commas for speech	Inverted commas for speech Commas after a fronted adverbial.	Ellipsis Commas to mark clauses and fronted adverbials Full punctuation of speech.	Rhetorical questions Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Use of semi colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundaries between independent clauses. Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.

	Use text mapping as a	Story mapping and box up	Secure the use of planning	Information text	Secure use of range of layouts	Secure planning across non
	planning tool.	grid for planning and	box up grid.	structure	suitable to discussion texts.	fiction genres and application
		generating ideas.				
	Develop understanding of		The structure of discussion	Use factual information	The structure of a discussion text.	Use a variety of text layouts
	recount text in the style	Structure of a finding story	text.	to support point.		appropriate to purpose
	of a post card.				Introduction/ middle/ endling	
.2		Opening around a character	Use paragraphs to organise	Paragraphs around a		Use a range of techniques to
Fiction	Introduction — post card		ideas around a theme.	theme.	Use a variety of ways to open texts	involve the reader — comments,
	opener, statement	5 part story –			and draw reader in and make the	questions, observations,
No	sentence of past event.	Opening — introduce when —	Group facts into paragraphs.	Group related	purpose clear.	rhetorical questions
		long, long ago		paragraphs		
	Middle section- simple	build up — Early one	Introduction – develop hook		Link ideas within and across the	Express balanced coverage of a
✓ Text	factual statements.	morning, later that day,	to introduce to the reader-	Develop the use of topic	paragraphs using a full range of	topic
Text		first,	using a rhetorical question.	sentences to structure a	conjunctions.	
structure	Ending — talking to the	problem — build in a	Middle section — grouping	paragraph.		Use different techniques to
	reader.	dilemma — unfortunately,	related ideas together.		Summary clear at the end to	conclude.
		resolution — ing starter -	Ending — fun facts or wow	Paragraphs with a range	appeal directly to the reader	
	Time order.	character reaction	comments to summaries.	of conjunctions.		Use appropriate formal and
		ending — and from then on				informal style of writing.
$ \mathcal{O} $			Use of present perfect	Introduction to introduce		
		Ending not just a simple	instead of simple past.	the main topic — brief.		Linking ideas across paragraphs
		sentence but suggest how				using a wider range of cohesive
8		the character is now feeling.	Use of present perfect	Ending to conclude and		devices:
Summer			instead of simple past.	summaries the topic and		Semantic cohesion
, 2				its importance.		Grammatical connections
			Discursive sentence starter/			Elision layout devices
			comparison — on the other	Informative tone		
			hand etc.			

	Statements	-ly starters	Vary long and short	Appropriate use of	Secure embellished simple	Secure complex sentences — main
	Questions		sentences	pronouns, proper and	sentences.	and subordinate clauses.
	Exclamations	Varied openers to sentences.		nouns within a		
		·	Compound sentences with	sentence/paragraph	Secure compound sentences.	Secure the use of conjunction to
	Compound sentences	Secure compound sentences	coordinating conjunctions		,	join information within a text.
	using simple conjunction:	·		Topic questions to start a	Sentence reshaping techniques by	,
	and, but, so, while,	Extend sentences using	Develop complex sentences	paragraph.	lengthening or shortening sentences	Rhetorical questions for
	because, so that, when.	subordinating conjunctions	with subordinating		for meaning and effect.	persuasion.
Sentence			conjunction.	Sentence of 3 to pile up	, 3 3	•
construction	Different openers:	Expand a noun phrase		information.	Indicating degrees of possibility	Discursive, persuasive,
Construction	yesterday, tomorrow,		Topic sentences to lead the		using modal verbs or adverbs.	informative language style ad
	there are.		point of view.	Long sentence to enhance		tone.
				information.		
	Embellished simple					
	sentences with adject.			Develop complex		
				sentences with		
	Complex sentence using			subordinate clauses.		
	who.					
	Determiners: the, I, lots	Prepositions	Boastful language	Conditionals	Developed use of technical	Vocabulary for formal writing.
	of, a bit, a, you.				language	
		Adverbs to describe	More specific/ technical	Use of determiner		Secure use of technical
	Adjectives to describe.		vocabulary to add detail	/generalisers.		vocabulary.
Word		Similes				
,	Precise language to					Variety of sentence starter for
Structure/	information.	Powerful verbs				discursive writing.
language	Plural -es/-s	Alliteration				
	Suffixes — ed and -ing	Sentence of 3.				
	Prefix -un					
	Exclamation marks	Apostrophes for contractions	Colons before a list	Commas to mark clause	Brackets/ dashes/ commas for	Colons
					parenthesis	
	Capital letter for names	Full stops	Question mark for rhetorical	Apostrophes to mark	Colons	Question marks for rhetorical
Punctuation	and pronouns.		question.	possession both singular		questions.
I unctuation		Capital letters		and plural	Use of commas to clarify meaning	
	Question marks		Fronted adverbial		or avoid ambiguity.	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
		Commas for a list				
	Full stops.					