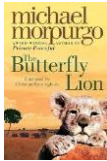




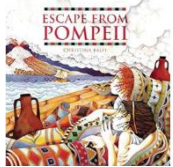



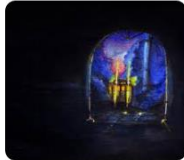



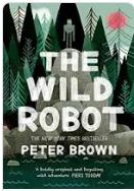





Spring – Y1/2					
Spelling	Phonics	Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
				Year 1	Year 2
<p>jo sound spelt a after w and qu</p> <p>adding the ed suffix (words with 2 consonants, ending in e, short vowel and words ending in y)</p> <p>r sound spelt wr</p> <p>adding the er/est suffix (words with two consonants, words ending in e, short vowel sound)</p> <p>ee sound spelt y</p> <p>adding the ness suffix (just adding, words ending in y)</p> <p>le ending</p>	<p>alternative pronunciations: ch (c), c (s), st (s), se, sc (s), g (j), ge, dge,</p> <p>cious, tious, tion, sion</p> <p>alternative pronunciations tch, ea, wr, gn, kn, mb, wa, ve, o (u), le, se (z), s (zh), u (pull), a/al (ar), ou (oo) ou (mould)</p> <p>ti, ci, ough (oa)</p> <p>ar (warm), augh (or), oar</p> <p>adding the ing suffix</p> <p>revisit and review or, ur, s, ai, ay, a_e, ei, a, eigh sounds</p>		<p>Letter Writing [Linked with Geography: Country Study]</p>	<p>-begin to punctuate using a capital letter for l</p>	<p>-use some features of standard written English</p>
			<p>Hansel &amp; Gretel</p> 	<p>-begin to use exclamation marks</p>	<p>-write exclamation marks</p> <p>-demarcate sentences consistently using question marks and exclamation marks</p>
			<p>Avocado Baby</p> 	<p>-use conjunctions and but and because to join sentences together</p>	<p>-use apostrophes for singular possession</p> <p>-use commas in lists</p>

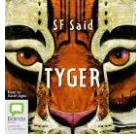
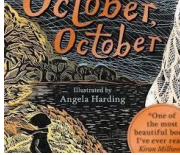
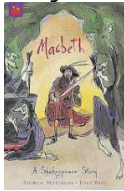

Summer – Y1/2						
Spelling	Phonics	Reading	Writing			
			Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG		
			Year 1	Year 2		
el ending	revisit and review ea, e_e, e, ie, y, ey,	   	Recount Writing	-generally use the past tense accurately	-use the progressive form in the present and past tense	
al ending	p, o_e, o, ie, i_e, i, y, ew, u_e, ue		Autobiography [Linked with History: Wonder Women]	-generally use the present and past tense accurately	-use accurate verb tense	
il ending	adding the suffix ed (simple past tense)		The Bog Baby 	Revision of all punctuation taught		
ful suffix	adding er/est suffix (comparative and superlative adjectives)			Poetry 	-alliteration	-use of similes
less suffix	adding er/est suffix (comparative and superlative adjectives)				-onomatopoeia	-rhyme
ment suffix	cew and hfw reading and spelling					
tion ending						
s suffix (just adding, and irregular plurals)						
es suffix (words ending ch, x, sh, ss and y)						
plural nouns and verbs						
ar sound spelt or after w						

Autumn – Y3/4					
Spelling		Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
Year 3	Year 4:			Year 3	Year 4:
recap suffixes beginning with bowel letters to root words of more than one syllable	recap suffixes beginning with bowel letters to root words of more than one syllable		poetry 	WALT Use figurative language (similes and alliteration)	WALT use figurative devices (similes and hyperbole)
recap contractions	recap contractions		<i>Biography [Linked to Computing Grace Hopper]</i>  	WALT Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause SPACED IT (FANBOYS & I SAW A WABUB)  WALT use a range of organisational features in fiction and non-fiction	WALT use a wider range of connectives to extend the range of complex sentences (I SAW A WABUB)  WALT use fronted adverbials, followed by a comma, for effect SPACED IT
in prefix	revise in, un and im prefixes		Newspaper Report [Linked with History: Roman Archaeological Dig	WALT use adverbs to express manner SPACED IT WALT use prepositions to express time SPACED IT	WALT use fronted adverbials, followed by a comma, for effect SPACED IT
im prefix (to words beginning with m and p)	mis prefix		Instruction Writing	WALT use prepositions to express place SPACED IT WALT use adverbs to express time SPACED IT  WALT Consistently use the language features of non-fiction	WALT use noun phrases expanded by prepositional phrases SPACED IT  WALT Expand the use of non-fiction language features (clauses for additional information)
ds prefix	zhuh spelt sure		Story: Escape From Pompeii 	WALT Create interest through the use of appropriate word choices and descriptive phrases (expanded noun phrases/ figurative language)  WALT Demarcate direct speech with inverted commas	WALT Engage the reader through the use of interesting word choices and descriptive phrases (expanded noun phrases/ figurative language)  WALT Use inverted commas (speech marks) and other punctuation accurately to indicate direct speech
ous suffix (just adding and adding to words ending in e)	short u sound spelt ou		Poetry The Door by Miroslav Holub 	WALT Use figurative language (similes and alliteration)	WALT use figurative devices (similes and hyperbole)
ly suffix (just adding, to words ending in l and y)	auto prefix				
words ending in ture	ly suffix (just adding, to words ending in l and y) and words ending in c)				
spell homophones	inter prefix				
	spelling homophones				
	ay sound spelt eigh				

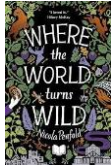
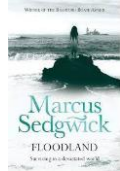
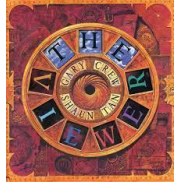
Spring Term – Y3/4					
Spelling		Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
Year 3	Year 4			Year 3	Year 4
adding ation suffix (to words ending in e)	ay sound spelt ei and ey		Travel Brochures [Linked with Geography: Country Study]	WALT use paragraphs to group related ideas	WALT organise content into relevant paragraphs across the text
k sound spelt ch	words ending in ous			WALT Use commas in lists	
adding suffixes to words with the k sound spelt ch	adding the ous suffix (to words ending e, our and y)		Explanation [Linked with Science: The Water Cycle]	WALT use the present perfect form of verbs	WALT use past and present tense accurately throughout a piece of writing, including continuous and perfect forms of verbs
sh sound spelt ch at the beginning and middle of words	s sound spelt sc (beginning and middle of words)		Story: Kensuke's Kingdom 	WALT Use <b>prepositions</b> to express time, cause and manner SPACED IT	WALT use fronted adverbials, followed by a comma, for effect SPACED IT ( <b>prepositions</b> )
short i sound spelt y elsewhere than the end of words	zhun spelt sion	WALT Use <b>adverbs</b> to express time, cause and manner SPACED IT		WALT use fronted adverbials, followed by a comma, for effect SPACED IT ( <b>adverbs</b> )	
adding tion suffix (to words ending in t and te)	il prefix	WALT write complex sentences by using a range of conjunctions accurately SPACED IT		WALT use a wider range of connectives to extend the range of	
adding the xian suffix (to words ending c/cs)	c sound spelt que	WALT understand that dialogue can be written using non-standard features		WALT control the use of standard and non-standard English complex sentences SPACED IT	
g sound spelt gue	homophones/near homophones	Story: The Tunnel 	WALT Create interest through the use of appropriate word choices and descriptive phrases	WALT Engage the reader through the use of interesting word choices and descriptive phrases	
adding the xian suffix (to words ending c/cs)	spelling near homophones		WALT use noun phrases appropriately in a range of text types to clarify and add detail	WALT use noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives	
			WALT use apostrophes for singular possession	WALT use apostrophes to indicate plural possession	


Summer Term – Y3/4		Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
Spelling	Year 4			Year 3	Year 4
Year 3	Year 4	 	Diary [Linked with Geography: Local Study]	WALT revise the use of the present perfect form of verbs  WALT revise the use of figurative devices such as similes and alliteration	WALT revise the use of the continuous and perfect form of verbs WALT revise the use of figurative devices such as similes and hyperbole
re prefix	ir prefix to words beginning with r		Letters [Linked with History: Romans]	WALT use a range of adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause <b>SPACED IT</b>  WALT write complex sentences by using a range of conjunctions accurately <b>SPACED IT</b>	WALT use noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases <b>SPACED IT</b>  WALT use a wider range of connectives to extend the range of complex sentences <b>SPACED IT</b>
anti prefix	adding ion suffix (to words ending in ss, mit, de, se)		Playscripts	WALT understand that dialogue can be written using non-standard features  WALT Use a mixture of simple and compound sentences  WALT use apostrophes correctly (singular possession and contraction)	WALT control the use of standard and non-standard English  WALT use an appropriate variety of simple, compound and complex sentences  WALT use apostrophes to indicate plural possession
super prefix	alternative yoo sounds		Story: The Wild Robot	WALT Use noun phrases appropriately in a range of text types to clarify and add detail  WALT Create interest through the use of appropriate word choices and descriptive phrases  WALT revise the use of a range of adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause <b>SPACED IT</b>	WALT use clauses to add additional information  WALT Engage the reader through the use of interesting word choices & descriptive phrases (modifying adjectives & prepositional phrases)  WALT revise the use of an appropriate variety of simple, compound and complex sentences <b>SPACED IT</b>
sub prefix	alternative j sounds (dge, g, ge, d, age)				
ee sound spelt y at the end of words	alternative oo sounds (u, ou, ew, u_e)				
alternative ear sounds	alternative oa sounds (ough, o_e, oa, ow, ew, o)				
alternative s sounds					
alternative ul sounds					
possessive apostrophes					
revision of tion/cian/sion					

Autumn Term – Y5/6		Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
Spelling				Year 5	Year 6
Year 5	Year 6		Non Chronological Reports	Year 5	Year 6
silent b	suffixes (ing, ed, er, est with no changes, words ending in e, two consonants, short vowel sound + double consonant, swapping y for an i)			WALT distinguish between the language of speech and writing and develop formal language structures for different text types.	WALT use formal language structures in speech and writing, including the subjunctive and question tags.
ible ending					WALT use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
able ending					
ible/able ending					
silent t	sh spelt ti				
ibly/ably	sh spelt ci				
words ending ent	sh spelt si		Explanation	WALT distinguish between the language of speech and writing and develop formal language structures for different text types.	WALT use a colon to introduce a lists and semi-colons within a list.
words ending eence	sh spelt ssi				
ee sound spelt ei (after c and not after c)	silent letters b and t				
ant/ance/ancy	silent letters u and l		Story: Thespina & Scorpion	WALT use expanded noun phrases precisely to add detail across a piece of writing	WALT use expanded noun phrases across writing to convey complicated information concisely
shus sound spelt cious	silent letter n			WALT use commas accurately to demarcate clauses in complex sentences.	WALT use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses accurately
shus spelt tious	ee sound spelt ie				
cious/tious	ee sound spelt ei after c		Story: The Piano	WALT use embedded clauses	WALT use an effective range of sentence structures, including sentences with multiple clauses
					

Spring Term – Y5/6		Reading	Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction	PVG	
Spelling				Year 5	Year 6
Year 5	Year 6				
cial	adding suffixes ible/able	 	Discussion	WALT indicate degrees of possibility through the use of adverbs	WALT use the passive voice deliberately
tial	plural nouns (adding es to s, ss, x, sh, ch, es when swapping y to an i, ff/fe swapping for a v, ending in o)			WALT indicate degrees of possibility through the use of modal verbs	
cial/tial	irregular plurals				
letter string or, oa., u	adding vowel suffixes to words ending in fer		Report Writing (Journalistic)	WALT ensure the consistent and appropriate use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	WALT use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.
ough (uff, off, ow)	use of hyphens			WALT use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct and reported speech.	
shun sound	homophones				
x sounɡ	confused words ce/se		Story: Macbeth 	WALT use precise phrases and vocabulary	WALT deliberately select vocabulary and precise word choices to elaborate, create, impact and clarify meaning.
j sound				WALT use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct and reported speech.	WALT control the use of inverted commas for direct speech, reported speech and quotations.
l sound					
k sound		Story: Alma 	WALT user relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose and that.	WALT add detail and create specific effects to engage the reader through crafting a range of sentence structures and lengths.	
alternative m sound			WALT use main and subordinate clauses and move their position in sentences.		



<u>Spelling</u>		<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing Fiction/Non-Fiction</u>	<u>PVG</u>		
<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>			<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>	
s sound	homophones and confused words	 	Hybrid Texts	WALT ensure the consistent and appropriate use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	WALT punctuate bullet points consistently	
t sound	ul sound			WALT distinguish between the language of speech and writing and develop formal language structures for different text types.	All previous objectives	
ul sound	e sound			Playscripts [Linked to Year 6 production]	WALT distinguish between the language of speech and writing and develop formal language structures for different text types.	All previous objectives
zh sound	g sound		Story: The Viewer 		WALT use commas accurately to demarcate clauses in complex sentences.	All previous objectives
ear sound	i sound					
ee sound	k sound					
e sound	z sound					
i sound	shus/shul					
	r sound					
	s sound					

			<p>Poetry:: The Final Year</p>  <p>The book cover features a young boy with large, white, feathered wings standing in a city street. The title 'THE FINAL YEAR' is prominently displayed in the center, with the author's name 'MATT COOPER' at the top. The background shows a cityscape with buildings and a street.</p>	<p>WALT use figurative devices such as metaphors, personification, repetition for effect and allusion.</p>	<p>WALT use figurative devices such as extended metaphors and colloquialisms.</p>
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