<u>Autumn Term – Y1/2</u>					
Spelling	<u>Phonics</u>	Reading	Writing	<u>PVG</u>	
recap vowel sounds:	revisiting and	Jill Tomlinson	Fiction/Non-Fiction	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>
ay, ai, eigh, a_e	consolidating identified ph5 phonemes and	Hodgehes DAHL ISIO TROTO		-use the names of things	-demarcate sentences
ee, ea, e_e, y	associated cew	who was	Instruction writing	-demarcate sentences using	consistently using
igh, ie, y, i_e		of the Dork Dick King Smith		capital letters	capital letters and
oa, oe, ow, o_e	split digraphs: e_e, o_e,	ROALD MOG			full stops
ue, ew, oo, u_e	u_e, i_e, a_e	the Porgetful Car			-write commands
or sound spelt a before l/ll	split digraph consolidation				
soft c	alternative			-demarcate sentences using	-use co-ordinating
-	pronunciations:			full stops	conjunctions to form
adding the y suffix	i, o, u, a, e, ow, eigh, ei,		Non Chronological Reports		compound sentences
(short vowel sound,	ey, y (ee), ie (ee), y			-Use the names of places and	
words ending in e and	(igh), eigh (height), uy,			begin to punctuate using a capital letter for the names of	-write statements
long vowel with 2	oul, y (pyramid), ore,			places	
consonants)	oor, our, al (as in walk),			places	
	ear (ur), ere, eer, are,				
adding the ing suffix [2	ere, ear (air), ou				
consonants, short vowel + 2 consonants,	(young),			-Use the names of people and	-Use noun phrases to
,			Story — Not Now Bernard	begin to punctuate using a	describe and specify
ending in e]				capital letter for the names of	
adding the ly suffix			NOT NOW, BERNARD David Mikee	people	-Use co-ordinating
[just adding and					conjunctions
swapping y for an i]			A-C+	-use the conjunction and to	
swapping g jor an ij				join words	
n sound kn and gn					
-			Gorilla	-begin to use question marks	-Use subordinating
igh sound spelt y					conjunctions to add
			GORILLA	-Use the conjunction and to	extra information
				join simple sentences forming	
			ANTHONY BROWNE	compound sentences	-write questions
		1			1

Spring – Y1/2 Spelling	Phonics	Reading	Writing	PVG	
jo sound spelt a	alternative	DICK KING-SMITH	Fiction/Non-Fiction	Year 1	Year 2
after w and qu	pronunciations: ch (c), c (s), st (s), se,	Barer Eater FANGS	Letter Writing [Linked with	-begin to punctuate using a capital letter for I	-use some features of standard written
adding the ed suffix (words with 2	sc (s), g (j), ge, dge,	Malore Place Malore	Geography: Country Study]		English
consonants, ending	cious, tious, tion,				
in e, short vowel	sion				
and words ending in					
y)	alternative				
	pronunciations tch,				
r sound spelt wr	ea, wr, gn, kn, mb,				
	wa, ve, o (u), le, se			-begin to use exclamation	-write exclamation
adding the er/est	(z), s (zh), u (pull),		Hansel & Gretel	marks	
suffix (words with	a/al (ar), ou (oo) ou		Hensel and Gretel		-demarcate
two consonants,	(mould)		Inansel and Critic		sentences
words ending in e,					consistently using
short vowel sound)	ti, ci, ough (oa)		22.28		question marks and exclamation marks
ee sound spelt y	ar (warm), augh			-use conjunctions and but and	-use apostrophes for
addina tha nasa	(or), oar		Avocado Baby	because to join sentences	singular possession
adding the ness	adding the inc suffix		John Burningham Avocado	together	
suffix (just adding, words ending in y)	adding the ing suffix		Avocado Baby		-use commas in lists
words enality in y	revisit and review or,				
le ending	ur, s, ai, ay, a_e, ei,				
ie chang	a, eigh sounds				

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

<u>Autumn – Y3/4</u>					
<u>Spelling</u>		<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>PVG</u>	
<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4:</u>		Fiction/Non-Fiction	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4:</u>
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	michael Butterly Butterly Mainterly	poetry	WALT Use figurative language (similes and alliteration)	WALT use figurative devices (similes and hyperbole)
recap contractions in prefix im prefix (to words beginning with m and p) ds prefiex	recap contractions revise in, un and im prefixes mis prefix zhuh spelt sure		Biography [Linked to Computing Grace Hopper]	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
ous suffix (just adding and adding to words ending in e)	short u sound spelt ou auto prefix		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
ly suffix (just adding, to words ending in l and y)	ly suffix (just adding, to words ending in l and y and words ending in c)		Instruction Writing	WALT use prepositions to express place SPACED IT WALT use adverbs to express time SPACED IT	WALT use noun phrases expanded by prepositional phrases SPACED IT
words ending in ture	inter prefix spelling homophones			WALT Consistently use the language features of non-fiction	WALT Expand the use of non-fiction language features (clauses for additional information)
spell homophones	ay sound spelt eigh		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
			Poetry The Door by Miroslav Holub	WALT Use figurative language (similes and alliteration)	WALT use figurative devices (similes and hyperbole)

<u>Spring Term – Y3/4</u> Spelling		Reading	Writing	PVG	
Year 3	Year 4	<u></u>	Fiction/Non-Fiction	<u> </u>	
adding ation suffix (to	ay sound spelt ei and		1	Year 3	Year 4
words ending in e)	ey	Kenruke's Kingdom	Travel Brochures [Linked	WALT use paragraphs to group related ideas	WALT organise content into relevant paragraphs across the text
k sound cpelt ch	words ending in ous		with Geography: Country Study]	WALT Use commas in lists	
adding suffixes to works	adding the ous suffix (to	5 75 M	Study	WALL OSE COntinus in lists	
with the k sound spelt	words ending e, our	MICHAEL MORPURGO			
ch	and y)				
sh sound spelt ch at the	s sound spelt sc				
beginning and middle of words	(beginning and middle of words)			WALT use the present perfect form	WALT use past and present tense
Words			Explanation [Linked with	of verbs	accurately throughout a piece of
short i sound spelt y elsewhere than the end	zhun spelt sion		Science: The Water Cycle]		writing, including continuous and perfect forms of verbs
of words	il prefix			WALT Use <b>prepositions</b> to express	WALT use fronted adverbials,
			Story: Kensuke's Kingdom	time, cause and manner	followed by a comma, for effect
adding tion suffix (to	c sound spelt que		Lin C	SPACED IT	SPACED IT (prepositions)
words ending in t and te)	g sound spelt gue		Kingdom	WALT Use <b>adverbs</b> to express	WALT use fronted adverbials,
	g souria speri gae			time, cause and manner	followed by a comma, for effect
adding the xian suffix (to words ending c/cs)	homophones/near homophones			SPACED IT	SPACED IT (adverbs)
(to words enaling c/cs)	nomophones			WALT write complex sentences by	WALT use a wider range of
spelling near homophones			MICHAEL MORPURGO	using a range of conjunctions accurately SPACED IT	connectives to extend the range of
				WALT understand that dialogue	WALT control the use of standard
				can be written using non-standard	and non-standard English complex
				features	sentences SPACED IT
				WALT Create interest through the	WALT Engage the reader through the
			Story: The Tunnel	use of appropriate word choices and descriptive phrases	use of interesting word choices and descriptive phrases
				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					
Spelling		Reading	<u>Writing</u>	PVG	
Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>		Fiction/Non-Fiction		
re prefix	ir prefix to words	CLIVE KING		<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
anti prefix	beginning with r adding ion suffix (to	STIG OUMP THE WILD	Diary [Linked with Geography: Local Study]	WALT revise the use of the present perfect form of verbs	WALT revise the use of the continuous and perfect form of verbs
super prefix sub prefix	words ending in ss, mit, de, se)	ROBOT PETER BROWN Mainten and Brown		WALT revise the use of figurative devices such as similes and alliteration	WALT revise the use of figurative devices such as similes and hyperbole
	alternative yoo sounds	Second Contraction Second			51
ee sound spelt y at the end of words	alternative j sounds		Letters [Linked with History: Romans]	WALT use a range of adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause SPACED IT	WALT use noun phrases expanded by modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases SPACED IT
	(dge, g, ge, d, age)				
alternative ear sounds	alternative oo sounds			WALT write complex sentences by	WALT use a wider range of connectives to extend the range of
alternative s sounds	(u, ou, ew, u_e)			using a range of conjunctions accurately	complex sentences SPACED IT
alternative ul sounds	alternative oa sounds			SPACED IT	
possessive apostrophes	(ough, o_e, oa, ow, ew, o)		Playscripts	WALT understand that dialogue can be written using non-standard features	WALT control the use of standard and non-standard English
revision of tion/cian/sion			BOSS BOUDICCA AND HER FEARSOME	WALT Use a mixture of simple and compound sentences WALT use apostrophes correctly	WALT use an appropriate variety of simple, compound and complex sentences
			PRIENDS	(singular possession and contraction)	WALT use apostrophes to indicate plural possession
			Story: The Wild Robot	WALT Use noun phrases appropriately in a range of text types to clarify and add detail	WALT use clauses to add additional information
			THE WILD ROBOT PETER BROWN	WALT Create interest through the use of appropriate word choices and descriptive phrases	WALT Engage the reader through the use of interesting word choices & descriptive phrases (modifying adjectives & prepositional phrases)
				WALT revise the use of a range of adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause SPACED IT	WALT revise the use of an appropriate variety of simple, compound and complex sentences SPACED IT

<u>Autumn Term – Y5/6</u>		-			
<u>Spelling</u>	1	<u>Reading</u>	Writing	<u>PVG</u>	
<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>		Fiction/Non-Fiction		
silent b	suffixes (ing, ed, er, est	<b>N</b>		<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
ible ending	with no changes, words ending in e, two consonants, short vowel	NOWHERE MOUNTER FORGOTTER FORGOTTER Frank	Non Chronological Reports	WALT distinguish between the language of speech and writing and develop	WALT use formal language structures in speech and writing, including the
able ending	sound + double consonant, swapping y	Corrent Corren		formal language structures for different text types.	subjunctive and question tags.
ible/able ending	for an i)	michael morpulzo Transa			
silent t ibly/ably	sh spelt ti sh spelt ci	Billy Kid			WALT use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
words ending ent	sh spelt si	PODKIN ONE-EAR REENLARWOOD	Explanation	WALT distinguish between the language of speech	WALT use a colon to introduce a lists and semi-
words ending eence	sh spelt ssi			and writing and develop formal language structures for different text types.	colons within a list.
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 & Scorpidon	WALT use expanded noun phrases precisely to add detail across a piece of	WALT use expanded noun phrases across writing to convey complicated
shus sound spelt cious	silent letter n			writing	information concisely
shus spelt tious	ee sound spelt ie			WALT use commas accurately to demarcate	WALT use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark
cious/tious	ee sound spelt ei after c			clauses in complex sentences.	boundaries between independent clauses accurately
			Story: The Piano	WALT use embedded clauses	WALT use an effective range of sentence structures, including sentences with multiple clauses

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

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

	Poetry:: The Final Year	WALT use figurative devices such as metaphors, personification, repetition for effect and allusion.	WALT use figurative devices such as extended metaphors and colloquialisms.
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