	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Purpose for writing	Writing to inform/entertain	Writing to inform/entertain Writing to persuade	Writing to entertain Writing to inform Writing to persuade	Writing to inform/entertain	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform Writing to Enterta
Main text	River Singers Poems – Tiger by Stephanie Mulrooney Jerry – Unknown author Campfire – Amy Ludwig VanDerwater	I Was There.	Thieves of Ostia Poems – Examples of Kennings, Haikus and Tankas.	Everest	The Story of Tutankhamun	Beatrice's Goat The Long Road Ho
Other texts/ multime dia	Non-chronological Report Dialogue/play script Poetry - creating images Narrative	Stories with historical settings Adverts Diary entry Letters to persuade	Playscripts Stories from an imaginary world Poetry - exploring form	Letter Writing Diary Entry Setting description Biography	Newspaper Reports Instructions Stories with historical settings	Debate Stories from other cultures
Genre						
Word	 Spell words that are often misspelt. Revise Use the first two or letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. 	Understand the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s.	Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms.	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in word with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.	• Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 content.	Spell further homophones.
Senten ce	Revise Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions. Begin to extend the range of sentences with more than one	 To consistently use fronted adverbials (phrases). Noun phrases expanded by the addition of 	Know the difference between Standard and Non-Standard English.	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion	Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 content.	Revise, consolic apply all Y4 con

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	clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although. Use of the form a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel.	modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.	Use tenses consistently, including the perfect forms of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.	and avoid repetition. Use of present perfect form of the verb instead of the simple past. (He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play)		
				Well structured descriptions including to express feelings and a range of adventurous vocabulary.(em otive language)		
Text		Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.	Compose and rehearse sentences orally, progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures	The purpose for writing should underpin the decisions about the form the writing should take.	In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices.	Revise, consoli apply all Y4 co
Punctua tion	 Inverted commas. Question marks, exclamation marks, full stops. 	 Use commas after fronted adverbials. Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech, for 	Consolidate learning so far.	Apostrophes to mark plural possession.	Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 content.	Revise, consolidation apply all Y4 consolidations.

		example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas.				
Termin ology	DeterminerInverted commas	 Possessive pronoun Adverbial Pronoun 	 Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 terminology. 	Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 terminology.	Revise, consolidate and apply all Y4 terminology.	Revise, consolication apply all Y4 terminology.
Handwr iting	Ensure that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.	 Use a joined handwriting throughout their independent writing. 	Increase the fluency they are able to write down what they want to say.	Revise, consolidate and apply Y4 content.	Revise, consolication apply Y4 contents

Continuous Objectives

Compose and rehearse sentences aloud to build a range of sentence structures and vocabulary. Assess their writing and others' writing and suggest improvements. Edit work, making changes to grammar and vocabulary where appropriate. Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors. Write simple sentences dictated by the teacher including spellings and punctuation
taught.

Spoken Language

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge

- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.