

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic	Where in the World are we?	Why did London burn?	Is everywhere like here? (Japan)	Who were the Victorians?	What was Brunel's greatest invention? + science – growing	Is this my home? (Habitats)
	Geography	History	Geography	History	History	Science
Writing Focus	To write for a range of different purposes (real events and personal experience) S&L performing poetry S&L	to write information texts in a variety of formats Retrieving information from reading and other sources Description	To write about real and fictional people and events	Using technical vocabulary Justifying opinions (discussion) Fictional narrative (innovated story)	Non – fiction report writing non chron. Narrative - innovating (recount of trip) S&L discussion/opinion	S&L performing plays
Writing outcomes	Personal recount (inform) Narrative (retelling) Report/leaflet (inform)	Diary entry (entertain) Instructions(explain) poetry(entertain)	description(entertain) Book Review	Character description non-chronological report(inform)	Fact book (inform) non-chronological report(inform)	Explanation(inform) Riddles (entertain) Advert (habitat)
Suggested texts/resources	Owl poetry Beegu by Alexis Deacon	Would you rather? By John Burningham The Magic Box (Kit Wright)	The Twits (excerpts) Katie in London (James Mayhew)	The most wonderful egg in the world (Helmet Hiene)	The Tiny Seed by Eric Carle(science)	Meerkat mail (Emily Gravett)



	On the Way Home by Jill Murphy How to turn your Teacher into a Toad (Hallowe'en) Here we are (Oliver Jeffers)		The Snail and the Whale (Julia Donaldson)			
Examples	I went to the beach. I had a good day out.	I went to the beach. I had a good day out but I lost my beach ball.	I would like to drive but I would prefer it if I could fly up to the moon	Add example from text	Add example from text	Add example from text
Phonics / spelling	Year One Revision of Phase 3 phonics	Year One Revision of Phase 3-4 phonics	Year One Teach Phase 5(phase 3- 4 intervention)	Year One Teach Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention)	Year One Revision of Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention)	Year One Revision of Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention)
	Year Two Revision of Phase 5 phonics learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) learning to spell more words with contracted forms (to read)	Year Two The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before I and II The /n/ sound spelt o	Year Two The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y The /ʒ/ sound spelt s	Year Two Revision + applying to writing	Revision + applying to writing



	add suffixes to spell				
The suffixes –ment,	longer words,	The /p/ sound spelt a	Words ending in –		
–ness, –ful , –less	including –ment, –	after w and qu	tion		
and –ly	ness, -ful, -less, -ly	·			
	•	The /3:/ sound spelt			
Adding –ed, –ing, –	To use –ing and –ed	or after w			
er and –est to a	where no change is	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt			
root word ending	needed in the	ar after w			
in –y with a	spelling of root				
consonant before	words	Homophones and			
it		near-homophones			
	The /l/ or /əl/				
Adding the endings	sound spelt –le at				
– ing, –ed, –er, –	the end of words				
est and –y to	The /l/ or /əl/ sound				
words ending in –e	spelt –al at the end				
with a consonant	of words				
before it	Words ending –il				
Adding –ing, –ed, –	Adding –es to nouns				
er, –est and –y to	and verbs ending in				
words of one	-у				
syllable ending in a					
single consonant	The /i:/ sound spelt				
letter after a single	-ey				
vowel letter					
	The possessive				
	apostrophe				
The /s/ sound spelt	(singular nouns)				
c before e, i and y					
·	The conjunction				
	'but'				
La Verici V ENSIN	Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending n -y with a consonant before t Adding the endings in, -ed, -er, and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single wowel letter	Inhe suffixes –ment, including –ment, – ness, –ful, –less and –ly Adding –ed, –ing, – er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it Adding the endings – ing, –ed, –er, – est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it Adding –ing, –ed, – er, – est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single yowel letter The /s/ sound spelt –le at the end of words Words ending –il Adding –ing, –ed, – er, – est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single yowel letter The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) The conjunction	Intersuffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly Adding –ed, –ing, – er and –est to a consonant before t Adding the endings – ing, –et, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it Adding –ing, –ed, – er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single vowel letter The /s/ sound spelt a after w and qu The /o/ sound spelt a after w and qu The /al, –less, –ly The /al	In suffixes—ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly Adding -ed, -ing, - er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before t Adding the endings - ing, -e, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it Adding -ing, -ed, -er, - est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single yowel letter The /s/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w The /s:/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w The /s:/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w Homophones and near-homophones The /l/ or /al/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w Homophones and near-homophones Adding -ing, -ed, - er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant etter after a single yowel letter The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) The /ci/sound spelt or after w Homophones and near-homophones The /l/ or /al/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w The /a:/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w Homophones The /lor /al/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w Homophones The /lor /al/sound spelt a after w and qu The /a:/sound spelt or after w Homophones The /iv/ or /al/sound spelt or after w The /iv/ or /al/sou	The suffixes —ment, —ness, —ful , —less including —ment, — ness, —ful , —less, —ly Adding —ed, —ing, — er and —est to a coot word ending of not words on sonsonant before t t



	The /aɪ/ sound spelt —y at the end of words Contractions					
	learning to spell com	words into phonemes a mon exception words and guidelines from App	nd representing these by	y graphemes, spelling	many correctly	
Vocabulary, grammar & Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Self- editing/correcting	Commas to separate items in a list Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Revision and application of all VG&P taught so far to writing	Revision and application to writing	Revision and application to writing
	To use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman] Formation of adjectives using	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns			



Spelling of Y1	suffixes such as -ful,	[for example, the		
CEWs and tricky	-less	girl's name]		
words		0 1 1		
I can say my	Use of the suffixes –			
sentence before I	er, –est in adjectives			
write it.	and the use of –ly in			
	Standard English to			
Subordination	turn adjectives into			
(using when, if,	adverbs			
that, because) and				
co-ordination	Expanded noun			
(using or, and, but)	phrases for			
	description and			
Sentence types	specification [for			
	example, the blue			
Terminology:	butterfly, plain			
noun, noun phrase	flour, the man in			
statement,	the moon]			
question,				
exclamation,				
command				
compound, suffix				
adjective, adverb,				
verb tense (past,				
present)				
apostrophe,				
comma				
Sentence, word,				
letter, capital				
letter, capital				
finger space, name,	1			



	joining words (conjunctions), (Year One and Two teachers to use this terminology within their teaching)	
Handwriting	 Following PenPals scheme form lower-case letters and digits 0-9 of the correct size relative to one another <i>ongoing</i> start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to another, are best left unjoined <i>ongoing</i> write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters <i>ongoing</i> use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. <i>ongoing</i> 	



	discussing their	recognising simple	being introduced	continuing to build	Continuing to		
poems	favourite words and	recurring literary	to non-fiction	up a repertoire of	develop speed and		
	phrases	language in stories	books that are	poems learnt by	fluency		
becoming	checking that the	and poetry	structured in	heart, appreciating			
increasingly	text makes sense to		different ways	these and reciting	Higher level		
familiar with and	them as they read	understand both the		some, with	inference		
retelling a wider	and correcting	books that they can	discussing the	appropriate			
_	_		sequence of	intonation to make			
		accurately and	events in books	the meaning clear			
traditional tales	explain and discuss	•	and how items of				
	•	•	information are				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	related &				
			Totaled 45				
	,						
	· ·						
	for themselves.	* *					
		,					
	contracted forms						
	(to read)						
Ongoing:							
develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: • listening to, discussing and expressing views							
about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
	increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales Ongoing: develop pleasure in about a wide range independently & dis To read accurately a	becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves. Contracted forms (to read) Ongoing: develop pleasure in reading, motivation to rabout a wide range of contemporary and claindependently & discussing and clarifying the To read accurately and fluently in line with the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.	becoming increasingly text makes sense to familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they listen to and those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves. Ongoing: develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and undabout a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and independently & discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, ling To read accurately and fluently in line with their developing phonic line.	becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales becoming increasingly text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading inaccurate reading of books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by: contracted forms (to read) books that are structured in different ways discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related. discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related. they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher Ongoing: develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: * list about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level	phrases checking that the increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales phrases checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves. contracted forms (to read) Ongoing: develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and about a wide range of contemporary and clarsifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary To read accurately and fluently in line with their developing phonic knowledge		

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