

	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 On the Way Home	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)



	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 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 The suffixes –ment,	Year One Revision of Phase 3-4 phonics Year Two learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) learning to spell more words with contracted forms (to read) add suffixes to spell	Year One Teach Phase 5(phase 3- 4 intervention) 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 /s/ sound spelt a before I and II The /n/ sound spelt o	Year One Teach Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention) 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 One Revision of Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention) Year Two Revision + applying to writing	Year One Revision of Phase 5 (phase 3- 4 intervention) Revision + applying to writing



–ness, –ful , –less	longer words,	The /p/ sound spelt a	Words ending in –	
and –ly	including -ment, -	after w and qu	tion	
	ness, -ful, -less, -ly			
		The /3:/ sound spelt		
Adding the endings	To use –ing and –ed	or after w		
– ing, –ed, –er, –est	where no change is	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt		
and –y to words	needed in the	ar after w		
ending in –e with a	spelling of root			
consonant before it	words	Homophones and		
		near-homophones		
Adding –ing, –ed, –	Adding –ed, –ing, –			
er, –est and –y to	er and –est to a root			
words of one	word ending in –y			
syllable ending in a	with a consonant			
single consonant	before it			
letter after a single				
vowel letter	The /l/ or /əl/			
	sound spelt –le at			
	the end of words			
The /s/ sound spelt	The /l/ or /əl/ sound			
c before e, i and y	spelt –al at the end			
The last several	of words			
The /aɪ/ sound	Words ending –il			
spelt –y at the end of words	Adding as to nouns			
of words	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in			
Contractions				
Contractions	- у			
	The /i:/ sound spelt			
	ey			
	Cy			
	The nossessive			
	· ·			
	The possessive apostrophe			



		(singular nouns) The conjunction 'but'				
	learning to spell com	mon exception words	nd representing these by	graphemes, spelling r	many correctly	
		nd guidelines from App			I	
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 Spelling of Y1 CEWs and tricky words I can say my	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 [for example, the			



sentence before I	suffixes such as -ful,	girl's name]		
write it.	-less			
Subordination	Use of the suffixes –			
(using when, if,	er, –est in adjectives			
that, because) and	and the use of -ly in			
co-ordination (using	Standard English to			
or, and, but)	turn adjectives into			
	adverbs			
Sentence types				
	Expanded noun			
Terminology:	phrases for			
noun, noun phrase	description and			
statement,	specification [for			
question,	example, the blue			
exclamation,	butterfly, plain			
command	flour, the man in			
compound, suffix	the moon]			
adjective, adverb,				
verb tense (past,				
present)				
apostrophe, comma				
Sentence, word,				
letter, capital letter,				
full stop, finger				
space, name,				
joining words				
(conjunctions),				
(Year One and Two teachers to use this				
terminology within their teaching)				
their teaching)		<u> </u>		



Handwriting		tters and digits 0-9 of t	the correct size relative to	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		nen adiacent to one
	another, are best leftwrite capital letters	unjoined <i>ongoing</i> s and digits of the corre	ect size, orientation and rethers. or	relationship to one and		•
Reading	memorising short poems	discussing their favourite words and phrases checking that the	recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry	being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in	continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating	Continuing to develop speed and fluency
	increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales	text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	understand both the books that they can already read accurately and	different ways discussing the sequence of events in books and how	these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	Higher level inference
		explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that	fluently and those that they listen to by: drawing on what they already know or on background	items of information are related ♣		
		they listen to and those that they read for themselves.	information and vocabulary provided by the teacher			
		contracted forms (to read)				



Ongoing:

develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: A 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 independently A discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary

To read accurately and fluently in line with their developing phonic knowledge

To use blending as the prime approach to de-coding unfamiliar words

To use Bug Club books both online and in paperback to learn to read fluently applying phonics