STANBRIDGE ENGLISH ANNUAL PLANNER

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
YR		Talk for Writing ~ Story r	naps~ Helicopter stories ~ Ora	al retelling ~ Puppet plays ~ St	ory boards ~ Mini Books	
Y1	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN
	Character Profile Story – Superhero	Character/Setting description Story – Familiar Setting	Instructions Recount – Diary Entry	Character/Setting description Story – Traditional Tale	Letter Postcards Recount – Diary Entry	Character/Setting description Story – Pirate Story
		POETRY		POETRY		POETRY
		Onomatopoeic Poems		Acrostic Poems		Pyramid Poems
Y2	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM
	Character/Setting description Story – Animal	Story – Danger/Disaster Diary Entry	Postcards Story - Journey	Listing Items Instructions	Setting description Story – Timeline/Journey	Non-chronological report Letter
		POETRY		POETRY		POETRY
		Alliterative Poems		Concrete Poems		Adjective Poems
Y3	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO PERSUADE	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN
	Character/Setting description Story – Cultural	Explanation	Advertising Poster Attraction Leaflets	Diary Entry Story – Portal	Biography	Story - Suspense
		POETRY		POETRY	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	POETRY
		Diamante Poems		Simile / Word Play Poems	Story – Portal	Haiku Poems
Y4	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO PERSUADE
	Letters – formal and informal	Story - Warning	Play script Story - Animal	News Report	Diary Entry Story – Historical Setting	Persuasive Letters
	Recount	POETRY		POETRY		POETRY
		Kenning Poems		Rhyming Couplet Poems		Tetractys/ Diamond Poems
		POETRY		POETRY		POETRY
		Personification Poems		War Poems		Narrative Poems

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH SPINE - EYFS

Pre-S	-School				Text			
		Stories			Discussion text		Singing	
		Come on, Daisy by Jane Simmons Shout, Daisy, Shout by Jane Simmons Hairy Maclary from Donalson's Dairy by L Dodd Hairy Maclary and Zachary Quack by Lynley The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carl We're Going on a Bear Hunt by M Rosen			Hug by Jez Alborough You Choose by Nick Sharratt	Nursery Rhyme Songbook by Sally Emerson One song/poem to be sent home with children to learn each week.		
Year	Autu	mn 1	Autumn 2	Spring	1 Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2	
R	Fa	Farmer Duck by Martin Waddell On T		On The	e Way Home by Jill Murphy	Six Dinner Sid by Inga Moore		
	Goodnig	Inight Moon by Margaret Wise Brown Gumpy's Outing by John Burnigham		Owl Babies by Martin Waddell Rosie's Walk by Pat Hutchins		The Gruffalo by Julia Donaldson Whatever Next by Jill Murphy		
	Mr Gur							
				S	hhh! by Sally Grindley		of Fantastic First Poems Crebbin	

	 Rhythmic activities. Listens to and joins in with stories and poems Making marks for meaning. Show an interest in books. Recognising own name. Begin to use jolly phonics and letters and sounds framework. 	 Being aware of alliteration- initial sounds- rhyming string. Aware of the structure of stories. Recognising some words. Blending sounds. Beginning to read simple words. Hear and say sounds in words. Introduce shared reading. Begin home reading books 	 Predicting stories. Describing different elements in stories. Rhyming string. Uses storylines in role play. Uses phonics to decode. Writing own name and captions. Look at some high frequency words. 	 Using information books. Reading and understanding simple sentences. Attempting to write simple sentences using phonics. 	 Demonstrating an understanding of what they have read. Writing irregular common words. Writing sentences that they and others can read. 	 Read and understand simple sentences. Use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read some common irregular words. Use simple punctuation. To use phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.
--	--	--	---	--	---	---

STANBRIDGE COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE - EYFS

YR	ELG: Listening, Attention and Understanding	ELG: Speaking
	 Children at the expected level of development will: - Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions; - Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding; - Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. 	Children at the expected level of development will: - Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary; - Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate; - Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH PROGRESSION - EYFS

YR	ELG: Comprehension	ELG: Word Reading	ELG: Writing	ELG: Fine Motor Skills
	Children at the expected level of development will: - Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary; - Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories; - Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.	Children at the expected level of development will: - Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; - Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending; - Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.	Children at the expected level of development will: - Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; - Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; - Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	Children at the expected level of development will: - Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing — using the tripod grip in almost all cases; - Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery; - Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH SPINE - YEAR 1

Year 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
TOPIC	ALL ABOUT ME	THE GUNPOWDER PLOT	SENSATIONAL SAFARI	PLANES, TRAINS AND AUTOMOBILES	WONDERFUL WEATHER	PIRATES
MAIN FOCUS	HISTORY Significant people GEOGRAPHY Study the school grounds.	HISTORY Difference between old and new toys. Guy Fawkes. Remembrance Week.	GEOGRAPHY Seven continents Africa	HISTORY History of transport	GEOGRAPHY Seasonal and daily weather Weather around the world	HISTORY Differences between old and new Pirates GEOGRAPHY Coastal towns
CORE TEXT	Avocado Baby by John Burningham	Lost and Found by Oliver Jeffers Dogger by Shirley Hughes	Handa's Surprise by Eileen Browne Anancy and Mr Dry- Bone by Fiona Frence	Jack & The Beanstalk	Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak	The Barefoot Book of Pirates by Richard Walker
EXTRA TEXTS	Can't you sleep Little Bear by Martin Waddell The Tiger Who Came to Tea	Knuffle Bunny by Mo Willems	We all went on Safari by Laurie Krebs Bringing The Rain To Kapiti Plain By Verna Aardema	The gingerbread Man The Three Billy Goats Gruff Cinderella	Rumble in the Jungle Walking through the jungle Elmer by David McKee	The Pirates Next Door Class Three at the Sea
WRITING PURPOSE	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN	WRITING TO INFORM	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN
& MAIN TASKS	 Character profile Story based on known structure – Superhero Story 	Character and setting descriptionStory set in a familiar setting	 Instructions – fruit smoothie / fruit salad Recount – diary entry Story based on 	Character and setting descriptionStory using Traditional Tale structure	Informal LetterPostcardRecount – diary entry	 Character and setting description Story with a simple setting – Pirate Story
OTHER TASK IDEAS	Full stops, capital letters, finger spacesSentencesLabels	ListsSpeech Bubbles	known structureListsSpeech Bubbles	Letter from Jack	PostcardsSpeech Bubbles	Diary entryInvitation

WRITING POETRY	WRITING POETRY	WRITING POETRY
Onomatopoeic Poems (Fireworks)	 Acrostic Poems 	Pyramid Poems

STANBRIDGE WRITING PROGRESSION - YEAR 1

NC 2014 PROGRESSION

Y1	Transcription	Handwriting	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation
	 Spell words containing each of the 40+ graphemes already taught. Spell common exception words Spell days of the week Name the letters of the alphabet in order Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound Use regular plural suffixes: -s, -es Use suffixes -ing, -ed, -er, -est (with no change to root word) Use prefix un- Apply rules from Spelling Progression - Y1 Write from memory simple dictated sentences including GPCs and common exception words 	 Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly Begin to form lower case letters in the correct directions, starting and finishing in the right place Form capital letters Form digits 0-9 Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' 	 Say out loud what they are going to write about Compose a sentence orally before writing it Sequence sentences to form short narratives Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense Discuss what they have written with the teachers or other pupils Read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher Begin to develop an awareness of 'The Reader' by making relevant choices about subject matter and choosing appropriate vocabulary 	 Leave spaces between words Join words and sentences using 'and' Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark Use a capital letter for names of people, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'

PROGRESSION

Sentence Structure		Vocabulary		Sentence Openers	Building Cohesion	Verb Tense
Simple:	•	Use specific nouns rather	•	Use pronouns: The, My, I	Coordinating:	Simple past
Use statements in first, second and third person starting with		than general nouns e.g.			and, but	 To show something
noun/proper noun		'Ferrari' instead of 'car	•	Use adverbs ending in		happened once
Use statements in first, second and third person starting with personal				-ly <i>e.g.</i>	Subordinating:	e.g.He walked to
pronoun	•	Create compound words		Slowly, Quickly, Suddenly	 because 	school.
 Use question with a question mark using 'Who', 'What', 'When', 'Where', 		e.g. football, playground,				
'Why'		farmyard, bedroom			Adverbials of time:	Present progressive
Introduce exclamation marks orally/through drama:					 First 	 To show something
- For interjections Stop!. Help me!	•	Use adjective + noun to			Firstly	his happening
- For sentences starting with 'How' or 'What' E.g. What a bad dog!		create alliteration			Last	continually
		e.g. A cool cat, A sneaky			Next	e.g. He is walking
Compound:		snake			Second	school.
Join sentences using: and, but					Then	
	•	Tier 2 Vocabulary - Y1			At first	Subject-verb agreeme
Adding detail:						• 'to do'
Use noun phrases:adjective + noun or adjective + adjective + noun						• 'to be'
e.g. curly beard or gold, shiny coin						'to have'
Use adverbs of manner ending in –ly:e.g. I ran quickly						
 Use prepositions: above, down, in, inside, into, onto, out, outside, to, under, up 						
Use 'as as' to create similese.g. as quick as a flash						
Use determiners: the, a, an, my, your, his, her						
Put words that are spoken into speech bubbles						

STANBRIDGE LOWER SCHOOL READING PROGRESSION - Y1

WORD READING:

Y1	Phonics & Decoding	Common Exception Words	Fluency		
	 Apply phonic knowledge and skills to decode words 	 Read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual 	 Read age-appropriate texts at 90+ words per minute 		
	 Speedily read all 40+ letters/groups for 40+ phonemes 	correspondences between spelling and sound and where	 Read aloud accurately books that are consistent with 		
	 Read accurately by blending taught GPCs 	these occur in the word:	Y1 developing phonic knowledge and that do not		
4	 Read common suffixes -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est 	the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has,	require other strategies to work out words		
70	endings	I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here,	 Re-read books to build up fluency and confidence in 		
2	 Read multisyllabic words containing taught GPCs 	there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school,	word reading		
	 Read words with contractions and understand that the 	put, push, pull, full, house, our	Reading Level(s):		
	apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)		RWI – Green, Purple, Pink, Orange		
	 Read aloud phonically decodable text 		Book Bands - Yellow, Blue, Green, Orange		

COMPREHENSION:

	DISCOURS DON'T	B. G. Control Control	Was Is Massiss Obsisses	Later Latermant Bas Part	0	Barrier I. Brantaire
Y1	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain
	 Listen to and discuss a 	 Draw on what they already 	 Discuss word meanings, 	 Discuss the significance of 	 Retell familiar stories orally. 	
	wide range of poems,	know or on background	linking new meanings to	the title and events	 Sequence the events of a 	
	stories and non-fiction at a	information and vocabulary	those already known	 Make inferences on the 	story they are familiar with.	
	level beyond that at which	provided by the teacher		basis of what is being said		
	they can read	 Check the text makes 		and done.		
	independently	sense as they read and		 Develop inference through 		
	 Be encouraged to link what 	self-correct.		use of pictures.		
	they read or hear read to	 Develop their knowledge of 		 Predict what might happen 		
4	their own experiences	retrieval though images.		on the basis of what has		
2014	 Become very familiar with 	 Participate in discussions 		been read so far.		
S	key stories, fairy stories	about what is read to them,				
Z	and traditional tales,	taking turns and listening to				
	retelling them and	what others say				
	considering their particular	 Clearly explain their 				
	characteristics	understanding of what is				
	 Recognise and join in with 	read to them				
	predictable phrases	 Discuss features and 				
	 Appreciate rhymes and 	layout of non-fiction texts				
	poems and recite some					
	simple poems by heart					

Y1 RESPONSES TO READING

Y1	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain
QUESTION STEMS	Which was your favourite? Have you heard a story like this before? Is the like your?	Who? What did? What do / does do? When Where? Where did/ Why was?	What does the word mean in this sentence? Find and copy a word which means Which of the words best describes the character? Which words has the author used to make you feel happy / angry / worried / frightened / nervous? How does the word / phrase make you feel? Can you give me another sentence with the word in it?	Why was feeling? How do you know that was? Why did happen? Why did say? Where do you think? Which part made you feel? Why? Look at the book cover / blurb – what do you think this book will be about? What is happening? What do you think will happen after? What do you think will happen next? Why? Draw what you think will happen next.	How does the story start? Who do you meet first? What did you find out first? Where does the story start? What happened in the middle? What happened at the end? Put these pictures in order of when they happened. Put these sentences in the order they happened	CHALLENGE: Who is your favourite character? Why? Why do you think all the main characters are girls in this book? Would you like to live in this setting? Why? Why not? Is there anything you would change about this story?
ANSWER STEMS	I like because My favourite is because	• It is • The is	The word means It is a good word to use because The word means It is a good word to use because	I think that I think that because I think the character will because I think the character will not do because This sentence tells you that The character felt because I know this because	 In this story This story is about The main event is The key events are 	
POSSIBLE TASKS	 Join in with the chorus Join in with the whole text 	 Put ticks in to show which statements are true or false Draw lines to match 	 Find 5 interesting words in the book. Find out what each one means. Now think of a sentence that uses each word. Order these words from the book based on how happy they make you feel. Circle the word that means that same as 	 Write the character's thoughts in a thought bubble. Write a diary entry about an event from the book from a character's point of view. Write down three questions for a character and then write their answers. 	 Draw a picture to show what happened in the beginning / middle / end. Make a map / poster to show the order things happened in. Draw a cartoon strip of the main events in the story. 	

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH SPINE - YEAR 2

Year 2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
TOPIC	FAMOUS EXPLORERS	THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON	STANBRIDGE NOW AND THEN	CASTLES AND KNIGHTS	AMAZING AUSTRALIA	BESDIE THE SEASIDE
MAIN FOCUS	HISTORY Lives of significant individuals: Neil Armstrong Christopher	HISTORY Events beyond living memory: Guy Fawkes Great Fire of London. Remembrance Week.	GEOGRAPHY Aerial view plans. Draw simple maps. Locate UK on a map.	HISTORY The Norman Conquest Medieval castles	GEOGRAPHY Locate continents, countries and oceans. Compare local area to non-European country.	GEOGRAPHY Seaside Holidays Seaside resorts Using maps
CORE TEXT	Gorilla By Anthony Browne The Flower by John Light	Frog and Toad Together by Arnold Lobel	The Enchanted Wood Traction Man by Mini Grey	Emily Brown and the Thing by Cressida Cowel	Meerkat Mail by Emily Gravett John Patrick Norman McHennessy, the boy who was always late	The Hodgeheg by Dick King Smith Willa and Old Miss Annie by Berlie Doherty
EXTRA TEXTS	Look What I've Got Mr Big	You wouldn't want to be in the Great Fire of London Pudding Lane	The Way Back Home	Instructions Two Dragon Tales How to catch a dragon The Dragon Machine Puff the Magic Dragon	Dear Green peace Dear Teacher Diary of a Wombat Diary of a baby Wombat	Animal stories Dick King-Smith
WRITING PURPOSE & MAIN TASKS	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Story about feelings and emotion Character description Recount of a zoo trip Dialogue	Setting description – city on fire Diary entries Story with a danger/disaster setting WRITING TO INFORM Non-chronological report-	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Character descriptions – aliens Setting descriptions – space and planets Instructions to Fairyland Story using a timeline journey sequence.	WRITING TO INFORM Lists - items found in castles Instructions — How to train a dragon	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Setting description – habitats Letter Journey Story - Familiar Setting	Non-chronological report – animals Letter – looking after the local area Story about animals
OTHER TASK IDEAS		Great Fire of London News Report WRITING POETRY Alliterative Poems	DialoguePostcards	Adverts Dialogue Postcards WRITING POETRY Calligram (shape) Poems	LettersDiary	 Fact Files Posters WRITING POETRY Adjective Poems seaside related

STANBRIDGE WRITING PROGRESSION - YEAR 2

NC 2014 PROGRESSION

SENTENCE PROGRESSION

Y2	Sentence Structure	Vocabulary	Sentence Openers	Building Cohesion	Verb Tense

Simple: Create questions using 'How' or 'Do'. Create exclamations using interjections and 'How' or 'What' e.g. What big eyes you have, Grandma! Create commands using imperative verbs e.g. Give Take Compound: Join sentences using: and, but, or, so, Complex: Join sentences using: because, if, after, that, before, when Adding detail: Use expanded noun phrases: determiner + adjective + noun e.g. the black cat determiner + noun + prepositional phrase e.g. the cat in the basket Use adjectives: e.g. The giant had a curly beard. Use adverbs of manner ending in -ly:e.g. He bravely caught the cat. Use prepositions: e.g. after, before, behind, below Use prepositional phrases: e.g. under the carpet, above the whiteboard Use 'like' to create similes: e.g. hot like chillies, cold like a glacier Use determiners: most, some, all, many, much, more Put words spoken words (from speech bubbles) into inverted commas. Exciting Sentences:	Use specific nouns rather than general nouns e.g. 'Buttercup' instead of 'flower' Create compound nouns using:	Use pronouns:He, She, We, They, It, You Use adverbs ending in -ly e.g. Bravely, Silently, Cheerfully Use similes e.g As silently as a snake, he crept into the disused mine. ISPACE	Coordinating: or, so Subordinating: if, after, that, before, when Correlative: either or Adverbials of time: e.g. after, before, finally	Simple past To show something happened once e.g. He walked to school Past progressive To show something was happening continually e.g. He was walking to school Simple present To show something that happens now e.g. He walks to school Present progressive Use of 'to be' + '-ing' To show something is happening continually e.g.l am walking to school Subject-verb agreement: I like He/she likes We like They like
2Ad ~ List ~ Simile ~ Short				You like

STANBRIDGE LOWER SCHOOL READING PROGRESSION - Y2

WORD READING:

Y2	Phonics & Decoding	Common Exception Words	Fluency
	 Secure phonic decoding until reading is fluent. 	 Read Y2 common exception words, noting unusual 	 Read age-appropriate texts at 90+ words per minute
	 Read accurately by blending, including alternative sounds for graphemes. Read multisyllable words containing these graphemes. 	correspondence between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word: door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child,	 Read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered
NC 2014	Read words containing common suffixes	children, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas	 Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation Re-read books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading Reading Level(s): RWI – Orange, Yellow, Blue, Grey Book Bands – Orange, Turquoise, Purple, Gold, White

COMPREHENSION:

Y2	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain
NC 2014	 Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of classic and contemporary poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can independently read Become increasingly familiar with and retell a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales Experience non-fiction books that are structured in different ways Learn further poems by heart, reciting with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear 	 Show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher Check that the text makes sense to them as they read and self-correct Ask and answer questions about a text 	 Recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry Discuss and clarify the meaning of words, linking new meanings to know vocabulary Discuss favourite words and phrases 	Make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	Discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related	Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

Y2 RESPONSES TO READING

Y2	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain
	 Do you like this story / 	■ Who?	 Why did the author use the 	 How do you know that is 	Write a sentence to show	CHALLENGE:
QUESTION STEMS	Do you like this story / poem / book? Why? Why not? Which is your favourite part of this story? Why? Can you re-tell part of the story? Which do you prefer? Why?	 Who? What? What do / does do? When? Where? How? How did? Where/when is the story set? Who is the main character in the story? Where in the story would you find? Is there a good/bad character? How can you tell? Who is telling the story? Is there a problem in this story? What is it? How is the problem resolved? Which is your favourite / worst / funniest / scariest part of the story? Which part of the text should I use to find? Why is a good name for? 	 why did the author use the word to describe? Which word in the text describes? What does this word tell you about the character / setting / mood? Can you think of another way of saying? What other words could the author could have used to describe? What effect has the author created by repeating the word / phrase? Highlight a key phrase or line. By using this word, what effect had the author created? Can you find a noun phrase used to describe? Can you find an adjective used to describe? Can you find an adverb to describe how was done? In the story is mentioned a lot. Why? "Quote" this means? 	 How do you know that is? What do you think the author meant when they said? What do you think is saying / thinking / feeling at this point? What would say if? What would say if? What happened to make feel? Can you explain why? How does make you feel? What do you think this book will be about? Where do you think will go next? What do you think will say / do next? What might do if? What will happen to next? How do you think the character will react? What sentence or phrase do you think will come next? How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next? 	what happened at the beginning / middle / end Can you number the sentences 1-5 to show the order they happen in the story? What happened after? Can you summarise in a sentence the opening / middle / end of the story? In what order do these chapter headings come in the story? Can you sequence the key events in the story? Can you use words to sum up this story or nonfiction text. Draw three lines to show where	■ Why do you think the main characters are all animals in this book? ■ What one thing would you change about this story? Why? ■ Do you like this text? What do you like the most about it? ■ Can you think of any other stories that start like this? ■ What features might you expect to see in this sort of text?
ANSWER STEMS	I like because My favourite is because	It is The is	The word means It is a good word to use because It is a good word to use because	I think that I think that because I think the character will because I think the character will not do because This sentence tells you that The character felt because I know this because	 In this story This story is about The main event is The key events are 	

	•	Book Review	•	Find and copy two things	•	Find and copy one word	•	Write a diary entry from the	•	Make a timeline of events	
	•	Writing answers in thought		that		that makes the		point of view of a character		from the story.	
S		bubbles	•	Tick the statement which is	•	Find 5 adjectives in your		who isn't the main	•	Make a table / flow chart /	
S S	•	Amazon book reviews		true		book. Now try to use them		character.		to show the order things	
Ž	•	Write a letter to the author	•	Put ticks in the table to		in your own sentences.	•	Create a 'Gingerbread' for		happened in.	
<u> </u>				show which sentences are	•	Make a list of words from		a character.	•	Re-write the story in your	
Я				true and which as false		your book that you find	•	Pick one character from the		own words.	
S			•	Draw four lines to match		hard to spell. Highlight the		story and write a list of	•	Put the pictures from the	
SC				these to		tricky part in each word.		things they would like/		story in order.	
<u>A</u>			•		•	Circle two words that show		dislike.	•	You've got words. Sum	
							•	Write three alternative titles		up this story.	
								for the book.			

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH SPINE – YEAR 3

Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
TOPIC	WE ARE THE UNITED KINGDOM	CRIME AND PUNISHMENT	RIVERS	EXTREME WEATHER	AROUND THE WORLD	THE MAYANS
MAIN FOCUS	HISTORY Significant people Mary Malone, St Patrick, Henry VIII, Rosa Parks	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY Ancient Egypt- What are the secrets of the tombs? Egyptian achievements	GEOGRAPHY Volcanoes	GEOGRAPHY Compare and contrast Leighton Buzzard, UK and France	HISTORY A non-European society
CORE TEXT	Moose by Michael Foreman I'll take you to Mrs Cole by Michael Foreman	Hansel and Gretel by Anthony Brown (also a read it yourself version) Baba Yaga by Tony Bradman	The Iron Man by Ted Hughes	Sheep Pig by Dick King-Smith Escape from Pompeii by Christina Balit	The Chronicles of Narnia by C.S Lewis	The Abominables by Eva Ibbotson
EXTRA TEXTS	Dinosaurs and all that rubbish	Baba Yaga and the Stolen Baby	The Selfish Giant The Egyptians Rap About Egypt	The Battle of Bubble and Squeak by Philippa Pearce	Around the world in 80 days by Jane Bingham	

WRITING PURPOSE & MAIN TASKS OTHER TASK IDEAS	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Character description Setting Descriptions Story featuring cultural differences Dialogue	WRITING TO INFORM Explanation — News report Police report Story	 WRITING TO PERSUADE Advertising Poster and Attraction Visitor Leaflets for 'Pyramids' How were the pyramids built? Persuasive Speeches 	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN /WRITING TO INFORM Diary entry Character description Setting Descriptions News Report — Eruption of Mount Vesuvius Instructions — keeping safe Non-chronological reports	 WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Biography Story using a portal to enter a different time in history Playscript Postcards/Letters 	Story using suspense to keep the reader on a cliff hanger Wanted posters Informal Letters
		WRITING POETRY		WRITING POETRY		WRITING POETRY
		Diamante Poems		 Simile Poems Word Play Poems 		■ Haiku

STANBRIDGE LOWER SCHOOL WRITING PROGRESSION - YEAR 3

NC 2014 PROGRESSION

Y 3	Transcription	Handwriting	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation
73	Transcription Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them: - prefixes: super-, auto- to form nouns - prefixes: un-, dis-, mis sub-, tele suffixes: -ness, -ful, -less, -ly Spell further homophones Spell words that are often misspelt: e.g. 'ay', 'y' sounding 'i', -gue, -que, 'sh', 'ch', 'ou' Place possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals e.g. children's Use apostrophe correctly for further contracted forms Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary Create word families based on common words: e.g fear, feared, fearful, fears, fearfully	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting: Ensure that lines of writing are spaced	Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discuss and record ideas Compose and rehearse sentences orally progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures Organise paragraphs around a theme. Create settings, characters and plot Use simple organisational devices e.g. headings and sub-headings Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements	Punctuation: full stops capital letters exclamation marks question marks commas to separate items in a list apostrophes for contracted forms and singular possession. inverted commas for direct speech Correct use of 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an umbrella Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including 'when', 'if, 'because', 'although' Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense e.g He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play
	 fear, feared, fearful, fears, fearfully solve, solution, solving, solved, solver, dissolved, soluble, insoluble Apply rules from Spelling Progression – Y3 Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher 	sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders don't touch	to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors Read writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear Begin to adjust the writing to suit 'The Reader's' needs	 Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Express time, place and cause using: conjunctions: e.g. while, so, until, although, even if adverbs: e.g. soon, yesterday, always, now, inside prepositions: e.g. because of, below, through, beside, with Use fronted adverbials + comma

Sentences

1/0			• •	B !! !! A ! .	
Y3	Sentence Structure	Vocabulary	Sentence Openers	Building Cohesion	Verb Tense

Simple:	•	Use appropriate	•	Use '-ly' fronted	Coordinating:	Irregular simple past
 Short sentences used for emphasis and to make key points e.g. Sam was unhappy. 		adjectives to give		adverbials	 for, nor, yet (FANBOYS) 	 E.g. awake – awoke
Visit the farm now.		effect, avoiding		followed by a		blow - blew
Compound:		making the		comma:	Subordinating:	
·		sentence sound		- e.g. Gleefully,	 although, while, until 	Past perfect
 Join sentences using: and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet 		laboured.		IODAOE		 'had' + past particip
Complex:		Han and intinated		ISP <u>A</u> CE	Correlative:	 To show something
• Join sentences using: because, if, after, that, before, when, although, while, until	•	Use sophisticated			neither nor	happened at an
		language e.g. unbelievable,			Advertigle of time.	unspecified time
Phrases/Clauses:		glorious			Adverbials of time:	e.g. He had walked school
 Know that a phrase does not have a subject and verb but a clause does. 		giorious			 e.g. afterwards, soon, in the morning 	SCHOOL
Adding detail:	•	Use			in the morning	Present perfect
Use expanded noun phrases:		specific/technical				'has/have' + past
- determiner + adjective + noun + prepositional phrase		vocabulary to add				participle
e.g. the black cat in the basket		detail e.g. variety,				 To shows somethin
• Use prepositions and prepositional phrases: e.g. across, through, by the side of,		species, feline				happens at an
around the						unspecified time
• Use quantifiers: enough, less, fewer, lots of, none of, both, each, every, a few,	•	Use synonyms of				e.g. He has walked
neither, either, several		verbs				school (every day t
 Use possessive adjectives: my, your, his, hers, its, ours, theirs 		e.g. said ~ yelled				week)
 Know that pronouns, nouns and proper nouns can all be the subject of a sentence. 		and walk ~ paced				
Exciting sentences:		Tier 2 Vocabulary –				
Exciting sentences.	1	1101 2 Vocabulary -				

STANBRIDGE LOWER SCHOOL READING PROGRESSION - Y3

Y3

WORD READING:

• B.O.Y.S ~ PC ~ Double -ly ~ If ... if ... if ... then

Y3
NC 2014

COMPREHENSION:

Y3	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain
----	------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------	-------------------

	•	Listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks		Check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding Ask questions to improve their understanding of a text	Use dictionaries to check the meaning of word they have not read Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's	•	Draw inferences such as inferring character's feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences		Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these Begin to distinguish		Identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books Identify how language, structure and presentation
	•	Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes		Retrieve and record information from non-fiction Participate in discussion about both books that are	interest and imagination Explain the meaning of words in context Begin to find the meaning of	•	with evidence Predict what might happen from details stated and implied in the text		between the important and less important information in a text Give a brief verbal summary	•	contribute to meaning Introduce the idea of story 'themes' e.g. Learning a lesson, friendship, trust
C 2014	•	Increase familiarity with a wide range of books and retell some of these orally		read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to	new words using substitution within a sentence	•	Use relevant prior knowledge to make predictions	•	of what they have read Teachers begin to model how to record summary		
NC	•	Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action		what other say Use appropriate terminology when discussing texts e.g. plot, character, setting Learn the skill of 'skim and scan' to retrieve details			Use details from the text to form further predictions Begin to use quotations from the text to support opinions and ideas		writing		
	•	Recognise different forms of poetry	•	Generate a variety of literal and inferential questions to help them understand the text further							

Y3 RESPONSES TO READING

Y3		Pleasure ~ Performance		Retrieval ~ Fluency	W	ords: Meaning ~ Choices		Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict		Sequence ~ Summarise		Respond ~ Explain
	•	What is your favourite book?	•	Who is? What did?	•	Can you find one word in the text which means?	•	What makes you think? Give evidence.	•	What's the main point in this paragraph?	•	Whose point of view is the story told from?
	•	Who is your favourite author?	:	When did? Where does?	•	Which word most closely matches the meaning of the	•	What impression do you get of? Why?	•	Can you summarise in a sentence the opening /	:	In what way is like? What are the clues that a
	•	Which character would you most like to meet? Why?	-	How did?	_	word Which of these words is a	-	Why did behave like this?	L	middle / end of the story? Can you number these		character is liked / disliked / feared etc?
	•	What would you say to if	•	How would you describe		synonym for?	•	How can you tell that?	-	events 1-5 in the order that	•	What is similar / different
SM	•	you met them? How does the structure of	•	this story / text? What genre is this text?	•	What does the word tell you about?	•	What was thinking when?		they happened? What was the first thing that		about the characters and?
STE		this book differ to the other books you've read?	-	How do you know? Where does the story take	•	Can you find and copy one word meaning?	•	How was different after?		happened in the story? What happened after?	•	How has the character changed during the story?
	•	Why has the author chosen these chapter headings?		place? What does the main	•	Can you find and highlight the word that is closest in	•	What do you think the text is going to be about?	•	In what order do these chapter headings occur?	•	Who has the author written this text for?
QUES-	•	Which words do you like best in this book? Why?		character look like? Where does the main		meaning to? Can you find a word or	•	Do you think will happen? Yes, no or		J. 1	•	When might someone choose to read this book?
ō		bost in this book! willy!		character live?		phrase which shows /		maybe? Explain your			•	Why has the author used
			•	How does the main character behave?	•	suggests that? Can you circle the correct		answer using evidence from the text.			•	chapter headings? How does the title or
			:	When is the story set? What can you learn about		option to complete this sentence?	•	How do you think the story will develop next?				chapter heading make you want to read on?
				from this section?	•	Which words do you think are the most important? Why?	•	Do you think the character will change their behaviour in the future? Why?			•	Which section was the most interesting / exciting part?

ANSWER STEMS	I would say My favourite is due to the fact that In my opinion This is my preferred choice as I would recommend to because	 It is important because The story is He/she is It was 	 This word suggests that This word tells you that This sentence means This phrase means This description shows me that 	 I think because This suggests I know this because I can tell that due to The impression I get is as it says In the text it says which makes me think The evidence suggests that 	 In this text This text is about The main event is This story involves 	 I believe that In my opinion Using evidence from the text, I would suggest that It would appear that The impression I get is because
POSSIBLE TASKS	Book Review Writing answers in thought bubbles Amazon book reviews Write a letter to the author Drawing favourite book cover	 Draw a picture of a character / setting and label it with words from the text. Show me, tell me Write down three things you are told about the character / setting. Multiple choice questions. Circle the right answer. Tick the box with the correct word / phrase in it. Write down 5 facts you've learnt 	 Make a list of words and phrases the author uses to describe the setting. Substitute the highlighted words from the text with synonyms. Draw and label a picture of a setting from the story. 	 Write a diary entry about an event from the book as one of the characters. Write a character's thoughts in a thought bubble. Make a list of things the character would like / dislike. Create a 'Gingerbread' for one of the characters. Draw a picture to show the next setting / event of the story Using the clues to infer meaning - chart 	 Write a blurb for the book. Draw a story mountain or story map to show the events in the story. Draw a cartoon strip of the main events in the story. Summarise the story in 5 bullet points. 	 Draw and label a picture of the main character at the start, middle and end of the story. Label the different parts of the text. Write an author 'thought bubble' stating who they wrote for and why. List 5 people who should read this book, with reasons.

STANBRIDGE ENGLISH SPINE - YEAR 4

Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
TOPIC	VIKINGS VS ANGLO SAXONS	INCREDIBLE INDIA	LOCAL HISTORY	THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN	WW2	WATER WORLD
MAIN FOCUS	HISTORY British settlements	<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>	HISTORY Leighton Buzzard and Linslade through the ages	HISTORY Europe. Roman Britain The Roman Empire	HISTORY WW2 A child's eye from the home front	<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>
CORE TEXT	Zoo by Anthony Brown Silly Billy by Anthony Brown	Seasons of Splendour by Madhur Jaffery	Charlotte's Web by E.B White	The Roman Record	Why the Whales Came by Michael Morrurgo The Diary of Anne Frank (Abridged for young readers)	Bill's New Frock by Anne Fine The Firework-maker's Daughter by Philip Pullman
EXTRA TEXTS	Willy the Wimp Piggybook by Anthony Brown			Romans on the Rampage Roman Myths	Britain Yesterday and Today	
WRITING PURPOSE & MAIN TASKS OTHER TASK IDEAS	WRITING TO INFORM Letters – formal and informal Recount Explanation –	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Story featuring a warning for the main character WRITING POETRY Kennings	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Playscript Story	WRITING TO INFORM News reports Recounts Fact Files WRITING POETRY Rhyming Couplets	WRITING TO ENTERTAIN Story set in a historical setting Diary entry WRITING POETRY War Poems	WRITING TO PERSUADE Persuasive letters Posters Leaflets WRITING POETRY Tetractys Word Play

STANBRIDGE WRITING PROGRESSION - YEAR 4

NC 2014 PROGRESSION

Y4	Transcription	Handwriting	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation
	 Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them: - prefixes: anti-, inter- to form nouns - prefixes: in-, im-, ir-, il- to form antonyms - prefixes: un-, dis-, mis-, ex-, non suffixes: -ing, -er, -en, -ed - suffix -ly Spell further homophones Spell words that are often misspelt: - 'gu' words, -sure, -ture, -cian, -sion, -ssion, -tion, 'sc' words, -ous - plural nouns ending in 'o' - plural nouns ending in 'y': change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es' - verbs ending in 'y': change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es' Place possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals e.g. girls' boys' and in words with irregular plurals e.g. children's Use apostrophe correctly for further contracted forms Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary Create word families based on common words: e.g sign ~ signal ~ unsigned ~ assign ~ resign ~ design Apply rules from Spelling Progression — Y4 Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher 	Confidently use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting: Ensure that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant	 Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discuss and record ideas Compose and rehearse sentences orally progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures Organise paragraphs around a theme. Create settings, characters and plot Use simple organisational devices e.g. headings and sub-headings Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors Read writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear Awareness of 'The Reader' and adapt writing accordingly 	 Punctuation: full stops capital letters (titles and languages) exclamation marks question marks question marks commas for lists apostrophes for contracted forms and singular possession. inverted commas for direct speech Correct use of 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an umbrella Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including 'when', 'if', 'because', 'although'. Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense e.g He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play. Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. Express time, place and cause using: conjunctions: as, since, unless, however, even though adverbs: here, therefore, frequently, everywhere prepositions: underneath, against, atop, from, towards Use fronted adverbials + comma

Sentence PROGRESSION

Y4 Sentence Structure Vocabulary Sentence Openers Building Cohesion Verb Tense
--

Simple & Compound:

Vary long and short sentences for effect.

Complex:

Use a range of subordinating conjunctions to join sentences.

Phrases/Clauses:

- Use adverbial phrases, noun phrases and prepositional phrases
- Use a drop-in clause with an '-ing' verb e.g. Tom, smiling secretly, hid the magic potion book

Adding detail:

- Use expanded noun phrases:
 - determiner + adjective + noun + phrase e.g. the strict teacher with the grey beard.
- Use prepositions and prepositional phrases e.g. underneath, against, atop, from, towards, across
- Use adjectives ending in -ed e.g. frightened, scared etc
- Use a sentence that gives three actions e.g. Tom slammed the door, threw his books on the floor and slumped to the ground.
- Use specific determiners: their, whose, this, that, these, those, which
- Use a mixture of nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition e.g. John, Mr Price, he, his, him ~ The labyrinth, the maze, it, its
- Know that a preposition requires an object and an adverb doesn't.

Exciting sentences:

Verb, person ~ The more..., the more... ~ 2 pairs ~ Ad, same Ad

- Use sophisticated language
 e.g. abundant, menacingly
- Use of further specific/technical vocabulary to add detail e.g. variety, species, feline
- Use synonyms and antonyms of verbs e.g. said ~ announced ~ whispered and walk ~ trudged ~ galloped
- Tier 2 Vocabulary –
 Y4

- Use conjunctions e.g.
 Although it was raining
 heavily, they still went
 to play in the park.
- Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma:
 Prepositions
 e.g. Behind the shed, the spider was silently waiting for his prey
 - '-ing' words e.g. Worrying about his mum, Tom slowly walked to school.
 - <u>I</u>S<u>P</u>A<u>C</u>E

Coordinating:

and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet (FANBOYS)

Subordinating:

 after, although, as, while, when, until, because, before, if, since (AAAWWUBBIS)

Correlative:

• both ... and

Adverbials of time:

 e.g. already, meanwhile, once

Present perfect

- 'has/have' + past participle
- To show something happens at an unspecified time e.g. He has walked to school (every day this week)

Past perfect

- 'had' + past participle + -ing
- To show something happened at an unspecified time e.g. He had been walking to school

Modal verbs

- Used for possibility, ability and permission:
 - can. can't
 - could, couldn't
 - may, might, might not
- Used for advice:
 - should, shouldn't

STANBRIDGE LOWER SCHOOL READING PROGRESSION - Y4

WORD READING:

	 EADING.	 	Fluency			
Y4	Phonics & Decoding	Common Exception Words		Fluency		
NC 2014	Read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill Apply growing knowledge of root words and prefixes both to read aloud and understand the meaning of new words they meet: in-, -im, -ir-, il-, un-, dis-, mis-, ex-, non-, anti-, inter- Apply growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings both to read aloud and understand the meaning of new words they meet:	Accurately read the words on the NC Y3/4 word list: accident(ally), actual(ly), address, answer, believe, bicycle, build, calendar, caught, centre, consider, continue, eight, eighth, enough, exercise, experience, experiment, favourite, guard, guide, height, imagine, increase, island, knowledge, library, material, medicine, mention, naughty, occasion(ally), ordinary, particular, peculiar, position, possess(ion), probably, quarter, regular, reign, remember, separate, strength, suppose, though, although, thought, through, various, weight		Read age-appropriate (Lime) texts at 90+ words per minute Begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud Reading Level(s): Book Bands – Lime, Brown uency is developed using echo reading, cloze reading, paired ading		
	-ing, -er, -en, -ed, -ly, -ation, -ous, -sure, -ture, -sion, -ssion, -tion, -cian	annough, though, tanough, tolligh				

COMPREHENSION:

Y4	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain

	•	Listen to and discuss a wide	•	Check that the text makes	•	Use dictionaries to check	•	Draw inferences such as	•	Identify main ideas drawn from more than one	•	Identify themes and
		range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and		sense to them, discussing their understanding		the meaning of word they have not read		inferring character's feelings, thoughts and		paragraph and summarise		conventions in a wide range of books
		reference books or		Ask questions to improve		Discuss words and phrases		motives from their actions.		these		Identify how language,
		textbooks		their understanding of a text		that capture the reader's		and justifying inferences	•	Write a brief summary of the		structure and presentation
	•	Reading books that are	•	Retrieve and record		interest and imagination		with evidence		main points, identifying and		contribute to meaning
		structured in different ways		information from non-fiction	•	Explain the meaning of	•	Predict what might happen		using important information.	•	Refer to authorial style,
		and reading for a range of purposes	•	Participate in discussion about both books that are		words in context Find the meaning of new		from details stated and implied in the text				overall themes and features Further develop the idea of
		Increase familiarity with a		read to them and those they	_	words using the context of		Use relevant prior			_	story 'themes' e.g.
		wide range of books and		can read for themselves,		new sentences.		knowledge/details from the				loneliness, friendship,
2014		retell some of these orally		taking turns and listening to	•	Link new words to other		text to form inferences and				family, fear,
	•	Prepare poems and play		what other say		words they already know.		predictions and justify them.				
NC		scripts to read aloud and to	•	Confidently skim and scan			•	Consolidate the skill of				
		perform, showing understanding through		texts to locate key words and phrases.				justifying predictions using a specific reference point in				
		intonation, tone, volume		Generate a variety of literal				the text.				
		and action		questions.			•	Learn how to monitor				
	•	Recognise different forms of						predictions and compare				
		poetry						them with the text as they				
								read on. Generate a variety of inferential questions				
								about the deeper meaning				
								of a text.				

Y4 RESPONSES TO READING

3/4	Diagona Dominiono	Detrieval Florence	Manda Maanina Obsissa	lufan lutanunat Duadiat	C	Demand Fundain
1 14	Pleasure ~ Performance	Retrieval ~ Fluency	Words: Meaning ~ Choices	Infer ~ Interpret ~ Predict	Sequence ~ Summarise	Respond ~ Explain

QUESTION STEMS	What is your favourite book? Who is your favourite author? Which character would you most like to meet? Why? What would you say to if you met them? How does the structure of this book differ to the other books you've read? Why has the author chosen these chapter headings? Which words do you like best in this book? Why?	What happened to? What does do? When was? When happened, what did? Where was when? How often? How is? Who are the key characters in the story? What is happening at this point in the story? Through whose eyes is the story told?	 Can you find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to? What is the meaning of the word in this sentence? Can you circle a word that means the same as? What other words could the author have used? Which word is a synonym / antonym of? What does this phrase mean? Which words give us the impression that the main character is? Which words give us the impression that the setting is? Which words give us the impression that the mood is? Why did the author use the word to describe? How do these words make the reader feel? 	 Which words give you the impression that? How does this paragraph suggest? How do the descriptions of show? How can you tell that? How do you think feels about? What can you tell about from their appearance? Why do you think the author chose this setting? How does the front cover give us clues about the text? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? How do you think will react to this situation? What do we need to know in order to? What do you think is likely to happen when? 	 What is the main point in this paragraph? Can you describe what has happened in this chapter? Can you describe what happened in three sentences? Is there anything you know now that you didn't know before? What moment do you remember most from? Which of the following would be the most suitable summary of the whole text? Based on what you have read, what does the last paragraph suggest might happen next? 	 The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. What is the theme underneath the story? Does this story have a moral / message? Which is the most important part of the story? Justify your choice. Compare how the characters are reacting to this problem. Who deals best with the situation? What does the author want you to feel after reading this story? What is the author's point of view? How does the author engage the reader? How has the author organised the text? Why? How does the structure of this text help us? In what ways do diagrams, photographs or illustrations help us to enjoy/understand the text
ANSWER STEMS	I would say My favourite is due to the fact that In my opinion This is my preferred choice as I would recommend to because	The answer is This tells me It is important because The story is He/she is It was	 This word suggests that This word tells you that This sentence means This phrase means This description shows me that 	 I think because This suggests I know this because I can tell that due to The impression I get is as it says In the text it says which makes me think The evidence suggests that 	 In this text This text is about The main event is This story involves 	 I believe that In my opinion Using evidence from the text, I would suggest that It would appear that The impression I get is because
POSSIBLE TASKS	Book Review Writing answers in thought bubbles Amazon book reviews Write a letter to the author Drawing favourite book cover	events	 Order the synonyms based on the strength of the emotion that the word evokes Substitute the highlighted words from the text with synonyms/antonyms Copy an adverb from the text and list actions that can be done in this way. Annotate a drawing from the story with words and phrases it depicts. 	Reader thought bubble showing how an event makes the reader feel Tick the choice of words to finish a character's sentence Write three alternative titles for the story - explain why you have chosen them. Complete a 'show not tell' grid for a character. Character feelings wheel.	 Multiple choice questions to select the main topic / theme / point of a paragraph. Number of boxes to write in to sum up a paragraph or whole story (e.g. 20 boxes = 20 words) Photograph template to record the moment remembered the most with reasons why 	 List events of the story in pyramid from top to bottom (first choice to last choice) Scroll template to record what the moral or message of the story is Organisational features matching game. Annotate an example of the text type to show the organisational features.

SPELLING PROGRESSION

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	Year 5	Year 6
sounds ff, II, ss, zz, ck sound spelt n before k -tch 'v' sound at end of words ai oi ay oy a—e_e_e—e_i—e_o—e_u—e ar ee (sea) ~ ea (head) er (her) ~ er	NC (NNS): - 'ge', 'dge', 'j' - 'c' before 'e', 'i' and 'y' - 'kn' and 'gn' at start of words - 'wr' at start of words - '-le', '-el', '-al', '-il' endings - 'y' at end of words - '-es' to words ending 'y' - 'a' before 'l' and 'll' - '-ey' (key) - 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' - 'or' after 'w' (word) - 'ar' after 'w' (war) - '-tion' (station) - 'o' (other) (not NNS) - 's' (treasure) (not NNS)	NC (NNS): - prefixes: un-, dis-, mis-, sub-, tele-, super-, auto suffixes: -ness, -ful, -less, - ly - double last letter before adding -ing, -er, -ed - 'y' sounding 'i' - 'ou' words - suffix '-ly' - 'k' sound spelt 'ch' - 'sh' sound spelt 'ch' - '-gue' and '-que' endings - 'ei', 'eigh', 'ey' sounding 'ay'	NC (NNS): - prefixes: in-, im-, ir-, il-, un-, dis-, mis-, ex-, non-, anti-, inter suffixes: -ing, -er, -en, -ed, -ly, -ation, -ous - '-sure' and '-ture' endings - 'shun' sound spelt: '-sion', '-ssion', '-tion', '-cian' - 's' spelt 'sc' - 'gu-' words	NC (NNS): suffixes: -ate, -ise, -ify words ending: -able, -ible, -ably, -ibly add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in '-fer' words with the 'ee' sound spelt 'ei' after 'c' words containing 'ough' words with silent letters homophones and other words that are often confused	NC (NNS): words ending: -cious, -tious words ending: -cial, -tial words ending: -ant, -ance, -ancy, -ent, -ence, -ency words ending: -able, -ible, -ably, -ibly add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in '-fer' homophones and other words that are often confused
(better) ~ er (her) ~ er (better) ir ur oo (food) ~ oo (book) oa oe ou ow (now) ~ ow (own) ue (blue) ew (new) ie (lie) ~ ie (chief)	Homophones: be/bee ~ see/sea ~ blue/blew ~ flour/flower ~ bare/bear ~ one/won ~ sun/son ~ saw/sore ~ hole/whole ~ to/too/two night/knight ~ quite/quiet	Homophones: by/buy/bye ~ there/their/they're ~ your/you're ~ which/witch ~ brake/break ~ grate/great ~ ate/eight ~ wait/weight ~ hear/hear ~ heard/herd ~ knot/not ~ meat/meet ~ missed/mist ~ right/write ~ lead/led ~ fair/fare ~ mail/male ~ main/mane ~ steal/steel ~ passed/past ~ scene/seen ~ peace/piece ~ heal/heel/he'll ~ aloud/allowed ~ rain/reign	Homophones: guessed/guest ~ ball/bawl ~ weather/whether ~ medal/meddle ~ threw/through ~ who's/whose ~ root/route ~ side/sighed ~ wood/would ~ stake/steak ~ berry/bury ~ board/bored ~ draft/draught ~ fort/fought ~ caught/court	Homophones: beach/beech ~ plain/plane ~ coarse/course ~ hoard/horde ~ bridal/bridle ~ altar/alter ~ affect/effect ~ aisle/isle ~ cereal/serial ~ throne/thrown ~ farther/father ~ morning/mourning pedal/peddle ~ groan/grown ~ check/cheque ~ bald/bawled ~ foreword/forward ~ bazaar/bizarre ~ rung/wrung ~ billed/build	Homophones: advice/advise ~ device/devise ~ licence/license ~ practice/practise ~ prophecy/prophesy ~ complement/compliment ~ desert/dessert ~ principal/principle ~ stationary/stationery ~ profit/prophet ~ ascent/assent ~ descent/dissent ~ muscle/mussel precede/proceed ~ marshal/martial
igh or or aw aw au air ear (dear) ~ aer (bear) are words ending -y ph wh k (kit)	Common exception words: door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas	Y3/4 Word List: appear, arrive, breath(e), busy, business, century, certain, circle, complete, decide, describe, different, difficult, disappear, early, Earth, extreme, famous, February, forward(s), fruit, grammar, group, heard, heart, history, important, interest, learn, length, minute, natural, notice, often, opposite, perhaps, popular, possible, potatoes, pressure, promise, purpose, question, sentence, special, straight, strange, therefore, woman, women	Y3/4 Word List: accident(ally), actual(ly), address, answer, believe, bicycle, build, calendar, caught, centre, consider, continue, eight, eighth, enough, exercise, experience, experiment, favourite, guard, guide, height, imagine, increase, island, knowledge, library, material, medicine, mention, naughty, occasion(ally), ordinary, particular, peculiar, position, possess(ion), probably, quarter, regular, reign, remember,	Y5/6 Word List: accompany, according, achieve, aggressive, ancient, appreciate, attached, available, average, bargain, bruise, community, competition, definite, desperate, develop, dictionary, equip(ped), equipment, especially, excellent, explanation, foreign, forty, frequently, government, identity, immediate, immediately, individual, interrupt, lightning, neighbour, occupy, occur, opportunity, parliament,	Y5/6 Word List: accommodate, amateur, apparent, awkward, category, cemetery, committee, communicate, conscience, conscious, controversy, convenience, correspond, criticise, curiosity, determined, disastrous, embarrass, environment, exaggerate, existence, familiar, guarantee, harass, hindrance, interfere, language, leisure, marvellous, mischievous, muscle, necessary,

Common exception	Contractions:	Contractions:	separate, strength, suppose,	persuade, programme, queue,	nuisance, physical, prejudice,
words:	can't ~ didn't ~ hasn't ~ couldn't ~	isn't ~ won't ~ don't ~ doesn't ~ I've ~	though, although, thought,	recognise, recommend, rhyme,	privilege, profession,
the, a, do, to, today, of,	it's ~ I'll ~ I'm ~ they're ~ couldn't ~	you've ~ she's ~ there's ~ we'll ~	through, various, weight	rhythm, secretary, shoulder,	pronunciation, relevant,
said, says, are, were, was,	wouldn't ~ shouldn't	we're ~hadn't ~ they'll ~ she'll ~		suggest, symbol, system, variety,	restaurant, sacrifice, signature,
is, his, has, I, you, your,		aren't ~ they've ~ weren't ~ mustn't ~		vegetable	sincere(ly), soldier, stomach,
they, be, he, me, she, we,		haven't ~ where's ~ you'll			sufficient, temperature, thorough,
no, go, so, by, my, here,					twelfth, vehicle, yacht
there, where, love, come,					
some, one, once, ask,					
friend, school, put, push,					
pull, full, house, our					

VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

NC English Key Vocabulary

YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	Year 5	Year 6
finger space	letter	■ noun	- adverb	 determiner 	modal verb	subject
letter	sound	noun phrase	 preposition 	 possessive 	 relative pronoun 	object
word	word	statement	- conjunction	pronoun	 relative clause 	active
	singular	question	 word family 	 adverbial 	parenthesis	passive
	plural	exclamation	- prefix		bracket	synonym
	punctuation	command	- clause		dash	antonym
	 capital letter 	compound	 subordinate 		cohesion	ellipsis
	full stop	adjective	clause		ambiguity	hyphen
	question mark	verb	 direct speech 			colon
	 exclamation mark 	suffix	 consonant 			semi-colon
		adverb	- vowel			bullet points
		tense (past, present)	 inverted commas 			
		 apostrophe 				
		comma				

Vocabulary

_	These words have been sele	cted due to the appropriaten	ess for each year group in add	lition to matching them with th	e topics and themes studied in	each year group.	
	YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	Year 5	Year 6

	area	(1)		accompany	(8)		abandon	(8)	_	anticipated	(9)	_	accommodati	(9)		administration	(2)		accumulation	(8)
	assembly	(10)		accurate	(6)	_	approach	(1)	_	analysis	(1)		on	(4)		acquisition	(2)		ambiguous	(8)
	available	(1)		appreciation	(8)	_	appropriate	(2)	_	assessmen	(1)	_	adequate	(9)		advocate	(7)		assurance	(9)
	challenge	(5)		assume	(1)	_	approximat	(4)		t	(6)	_	anticipated	(8)		amendment	(5)		attributed	(4)
	collapse	(10)		attitude	(4)		е	(1)	_	assigned	(7)	_	clarity	(9)		analogy	(9)		colleagues	(10)
۱.	consequences	(2)	۱.	aware	(5)	_	benefit	(6)	_	comprehen	(3)	_	coincide	(3)		authority	(1)		commodity	(8)
1 -	create	(1)		bulk	(9)	-	capable	(9)		sive	(2)	-	compensatio	(10)		coherence	(9)		conformity	(8)
	cycle	(4)	-	contact	(5)		ceases	(9)		criteria	(3)		n	(9)		constraints	(3)		consent	(3)
1 -	error	(4)	-	devoted	(9)	-	commence	(4)	-	cultural	(7)	_	compiled	(1)		diminished	(9)		consumer	(2)
1.	focus		1 🗓			-	d	(7)	-	deduction			confined			discretion				
1:	image	(2) (5)	:	display duration	(6)	_	communica	(2)	-	differentiati	(6)	-	consistent	(5)		distinction	(5) (2)		controversy corporate	(9)
1:	individual		[identified	(9)	-	tion	(3)	-	on	(8)		consultation	(9)		distorted			derived	(3)
1 -		(1)	-		(1)						(7)	-		(8)			(9)			(1)
1:	instructions	(6)	•	initial	(3)	-	confirmed	(9)	-	discriminati	(6)	-	contradiction	(1)	•	enhanced	(6)	•	enforcement	(5)
_	location	(3)	•	inspection	(8)	-	constructio	(1)		on	(3)	-	detected	(10)	•	established	(1)	•	entities	(5)
•	manual	(9)	•	issues	(1)		n	(4)	-	displaceme	(10)	-	distribution	(4)	•	facilitate	(5)	•	ethical	(9)
•	mature	(9)	•	objective	(5)	-	contribution	(3)		nt	(8)	-	forthcoming	(4)	•	hierarchical	(7)	•	finite	(7)
•	project	(4)	•	participation	(2)	-	convinced	(5)	-	disposal	(7)	-	implementati	(10)	•	innovation	(7)	•	fluctuations	(8)
•	release	(7)	•	policy	(1)	-	definition	(4)	-	diversity	(3)		on	(6)	•	integrity	(10)	•	fundamental	(5)
•	rigid	(9)	•	portion	(9)	-	emerged	(9)	-	dominant	(4)	-	implications	(1)	•	intrinsic	(10)	•	hypothesis	(4)
	route	(9)	•	previous	(2)	-	ensure	(2)	-	encountere	(7)	-	inclination	(2)	•	labour	(1)	•	ignorance	(6)
	similar	(1)	•	primary	(2)	-	equivalent	(5)		d	(9)	-	incorporated	(8)	•	parameters	(8)	•	integral	(9)
-	styles	(10)	•	process	(1)	-	investigatio	(10)	-	implicit	(5)	-	interpretation	(5)	•	practitioners	(8)	•	invoked	(10)
•	text	(2)	•	prohibited	(7)		n	(7)	-	isolated	(6)	-	investment	(8)	•	procedure	(1)	•	legislation	(1)
•	traditional	(2)	•	purchase	(2)	-	minimal	(3)	-	justification	(3)	-	manipulation	(5)	•	proportion	(3)	•	preliminary	(9)
-	visual	(8)	•	random	(8)	-	obtained	(8)	-	mechanism	(1)	-	perspective	(4)	•	regulations	(2)	•	protocol	(9)
			•	reluctant	(10)	-	orientation	(8)	-	media	(3)	-	predominantl	(4)	•	restricted	(2)	•	radical	(8)
			•	resident	(2)	-	persistent	(6)	-	mutual	(1)		у	(9)	•	stability	(5)	•	rational	(6)
			•	response	(1)	-	quotation	(2)	-	precise	(9)	-	pursue	(3)	•	sufficient	(3)	•	supplementary	(9)
			•	sequence	(3)	-	reaction	(4)	-	presumptio	(1)	-	regime	(7)	•	underlying	(6)	•	termination	(8)
			•	temporary	(8)	-	reinforced	(8)		n	(7)	-	retained	(4)	•	validity	(3)	•	violation	(9)
						-	restore		-	reliance		-	scenario			•				
						-	revealed		-	required		-	specified							
			l			-	strategies		-	scheme		-	submitted							
						_	summary		_	specific		_	subsequent							
			l			-	tension		_	suspended			1							
									-	variables										
									_	voluntary										

CONJUNCTIONS & ADVERBIALS PROGRESSION

- The conjunctions and adverbials progression document has been created in line with the NC English Programme of Study, the appropriateness of the language choice for each year as well as the topics and themes studied in each year group.
- The vocabulary in each box will be learnt/used in each that group when writing to entertain, writing to inform, writing to persuade and writing to discuss. Vocabulary from subsequent year groups, as well as vocabulary not shown on the lists, may be used if deemed appropriate for the task.
- Vocabulary previously learnt will be revisited in subsequent year groups.

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
Conjunctions	Co-ordinating: and, but	Co-ordinating: ALL	Co-ordinating: ALL	Co-ordinating: ALL
	Subordinating: because	Subordinating: if, after, that, before	Subordinating: although, while, until	Subordinating: as, when, since
			Correlative: either or neither nor	Correlative: bothand so as
Connectives			Addition/Reinforcing: also as well as	Addition/Reinforcing: in addition in the same way just as
Conjunctions ~ Adverbs				• one reason is
Adverbial Phrases			Opposition:	Opposition:
Prepositions ~ Noun phrases			as long ashoweverinstead ofunless	even thoughfor instancein contraston the other hand
			unlike	otherwise
			Cause & Effect: because of this in order to so that	Cause & Effect: as a result of therefore this causes this results in
			Explaining/Listing:	Explaining/Listing: a few first of all for instance in the end we concluded most most surely probably

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
Adverbials of time	 first firstly last next second then at first 	 after before during earlier eventually finally later at last in the end the next day on Tuesday 	- afterwards - always - early - soon - tomorrow - until - when - while - yesterday • in the morning - later that day	already immediately initially meanwhile once sometimes whenever a few days ago before long in january in the beginning next year after a while as soon as she could at that point in the beginning in the beginning exityear after a while some son as she could at that point in the beginning in the blink of an eye in the mean time never before several hours later sometime later up to that time within moments
Adverbials of frequency	 again every day every week 	 always at times every now and then every second often on Mondays usually 	from time to time hourly monthly never rarely sometimes weekly	generally normally nonce a month nonce in a while recently recently twice a year constantly frequently increasingly nearly always occasionally repeatedly

Adverbials of manner	- gladly - loudly - quickly - sadly - slowly - suddenly - as quick as a flash - as brave as a lion	- bravely - carefully - cheerfully - cruelly - foolishly - nervously - safely - shyly - silently - weakly - as silently as - as bravely as - like a	- angrily - basically - dramatically - fortunately - gently - hungrily - luckily - merrily - mysteriously - rapidly - simply - as soon as - as a result of	 accidentally busily courageously curiously frantically humbly nobly noisily obviously possibly unfortunately holding her head laughing uncontrollably without a sound anxiously awkwardly naturally solemnly ultimately unexpectedly frightened of frustrated by hearing the horrified by knowing that
				relieved thatwithout a thought
Adverbials of place	■ above	across	alongside	worrying aboutabout
Adverbials of place	above down in inside into onto out outside to under up	across after around before behind below here next to outside over above the behind the under the	 alongside beneath between beyond far and wide far away following opposite through underneath around the by the side of in front of in place of over the 	about beside nearby overhead towards upon upstairs within back at the between the beyond deep below down by the in the distance inside the

Range of prepositions using:	■ aboard
at (e.g. at first sight)	against
• in (e.g. in a flash)	amongst
on (e.g. on fire)	■ past
	■ throughout
	■ wherever
	■ ahead of
	everywhere around
	■ far beyond
	■ in a dark and dusty
	North of
	on a ruined
	opposite to the
	somewhere near
	within walking distance
	Range of prepositions using:
	at (e.g. at all costs)
	• in (e.g. in a mess)
	on (e.g. on display)
	Range of prepositions using:
	at (e.g. at a guess)
	• in (e.g. in a temper)
	on (e.g. on behalf of)
	by (e.g. by mistake)
	for (e.g. for good reason)

SENTENCE PROGRESSION

Y3	Y4
<u>B.O.Y.S</u>	<u>Verb, person</u>
A two-part sentence using but , or , yet , so .	Verb followed by a comma and then a name or a
E.g. She was happily playing a game but got upset when	personal pronoun followed by the rest of the sentence.
she lost. Mr File was hungry so he ate all the chocolate biscuits.	E.g. Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet.
P.C	2 pairs
another word in order to make sense.	Begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is followed by a comma and separated by and.
E.g. It was both hot and sunny in the desert.	E.g. Scared and upset ,exhausted and hungry , they
Neither friends nor family would ever make her happy	ran as fast as they could through the forest.
If, if, if, then Used at the beginning or end of a story. Use a comma after each clause. E.g. If I had remembered to set the alarm, if the cat hadn't knocked my cereal onto the floor, if the car would have started, then I wouldn't have been late for work.	Ad, same Ad Use the same adjective twice. Write the second adjective immediately after a comma. E.g. He was a caring man, caring because he looked after all the stray animals. It was a busy city, busy in a way that made you feel exhausted.
End in 2 adverbs that add detail to, and describe how the verb was being done	The more, the more The first more should be followed by an emotion word and the second more should be followed by a related
E.g. The competitive girl ran quickly and determinedly.	action.
Extend with an explanation e.g asshe knew she had to win the race.	E.g. The more relaxed she was, the more she laughed
	B.O.Y.S A two-part sentence using but, or, yet, so. E.g. She was happily playing a game but got upset when she lost. Mr File was hungry so he ate all the chocolate biscuits. P.C Paired conjunctions. Sentences where some words need another word in order to make sense. E.g. It was both hot and sunny in the desert. Neither friends nor family would ever make her happy If, if, if, then Used at the beginning or end of a story. Use a comma after each clause. E.g. If I had remembered to set the alarm, if the cat hadn't knocked my cereal onto the floor, if the car would have started, then I wouldn't have been late for work. Double LY ending End in 2 adverbs that add detail to, and describe how the verb was being done E.g. The competitive girl ran quickly and determinedly. Extend with an explanation e.g asshe knew she had to