

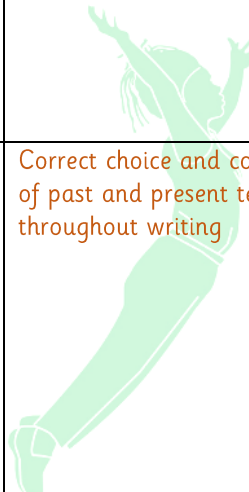
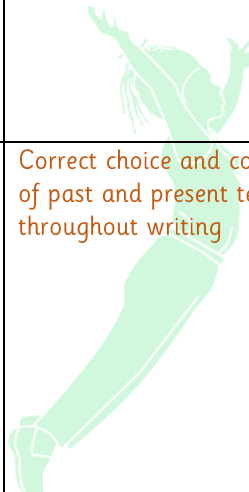
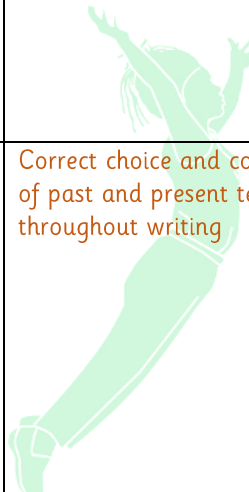
Mixed Age Planning: Cycle A

Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1&2	<i>A River by Marc Martin</i> Fiction Outcome: Circular Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to inform	<i>The Night Gardener by The Fan Brothers</i> Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	<i>The Bog Baby by Jean Willis</i> Fiction Outcome: Finding Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Instructions	<i>Grandad's Island by Benji Davies</i> Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal information text	<i>The King Who Banned the Dark by Emily Haworth-Booth</i> Fiction Outcome: Banning Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade	<i>Rosie Revere, Engineer by Andrea Beaty</i> Fiction Outcome: Invention Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Explanation Text
3&4	<i>The Whale by Ethan Murrow</i> Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: newspaper report to recount	<i>Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann</i> Fiction Outcome: Outsider Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Information Report to inform	<i>Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd Stanton</i> Fiction Outcome: Myth Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: 'How to..' guide to inform	<i>The Lost Happy Endings by Carol Ann Duffy</i> Fiction Outcome: Twisted Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade	<i>The Journey by Francesca Sanna</i> Fiction Outcome: Refugee Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	<i>Manfish by Jennifer Berne</i> Fiction Outcome: Invention Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Biography to recount
5&6	<i>Rose Blanche by Roberto Innocenti</i> Non-fiction Outcomes: Diary to recount Bravery speech to recount and inform	<i>A Story Like the Wind by Gill Lewis</i> Fiction Outcome: Flashback Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Newspaper report	<i>The Origin of the Species</i> Fiction Outcome: Discovery Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal adaptation explanation	<i>Wolves</i> Fiction Outcome: Hunted Narrative Non-fiction Outcomes: Documentary Narrative Balanced Argument	<i>Shackleton's Journey by William Grill</i> Fiction Outcome: Endurance Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Biography to recount	<i>Hansel and Gretel by Neil Gaman</i> Fiction Outcome: Dual Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade

Mixed Age Planning: Cycle B

Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1&2	Old Bear by Jane Hissey Fiction Outcome: Finding Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Message to inform and explain	Rapunzel by Bethan Woolvin Fiction Outcome: Traditional Tale Non-fiction Outcome: 'How to..' to instruct	Hermelin by Mini Grey Fiction Outcome: Detective Story Non-fiction Outcome: Letters to recount	Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak Fiction Outcome: Portal Story Non-fiction Outcome: Information text	The Secret of Black Rock by Joe Todd Stanton Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	The Last Wolf by Mini Grey Fiction Outcome: Hunting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Recipes to instruct
3&4	The Iron Man by Ted Hughes Fiction Outcome: Approaching Threat Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Trap Explanation to explain	Fox by Margaret Wild Fiction Outcome: Fable Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal report to inform	The Rhythm of the Rain by Grahame Baker Smith Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Leaflet to inform	Jemmy Button by Alex Barzelay Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to recount	Egyptology by Dugald Steer Fiction Outcome: Egyptian Mystery Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Secret diary to recount / inform	Into the Forest by Anthony Browne Fiction Outcome: Lost Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Newspaper report to recount
5&6	When we Walked on the Moon by David Long Fiction Outcome: Exploration Narrative Non-fiction Outcomes: Formal report to recount	FARThER by Grahame Baker Smith Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to inform	The Hound of the Baskervilles Fiction Outcome: Cliff hanger Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Formal event report to inform	The Promise by Nicola Davies Fiction Outcome: Character Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Bargain Letter to persuade	The Lost Book of Adventure by Unknown Adventurer Fiction Outcome: Survival Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Survival guide to explain	King Kong by Anthony Browne Fiction Outcome: Dilemma Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Balanced argument to discuss

Y1&2 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle A

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 <i>A River by Marc Martin</i> Fiction Outcome: Circular Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to inform	Y1 Suffix add to verbs -er Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives Adding the suffix -ed to verbs Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	Separation of words with spaces Begin to use capital letters and full stops Wuestion marks Exclamation marks
	Y2 Use of the Suffixes -er & -est in adjectives Learn how to use -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into verbs Develop understanding of regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a statement, question and command Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing 	Correctly use capital letters and full stops Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns
Autumn 2 <i>The Night Gardener by The Fan Brothers</i> Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	Y1 Plural noun suffix -s -es Adding the suffix -est to adjectives Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks
	Y2 Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Form adjectives using suffixes -ful and -less	Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and exclamation	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences

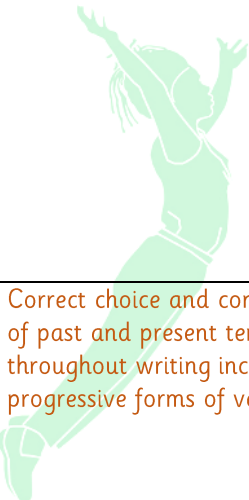
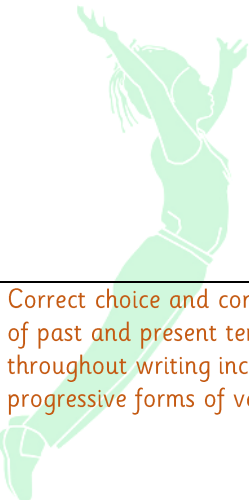
		Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification		Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and for singular possessions Commas to separate items in a list
Spring 1 The Bog Baby by Jean Willis Fiction Outcome: Finding Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Instructions	Y1 How un- prefix changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks
	Y2 Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. -ful, -less Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a command	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions)
Spring 2 Grandad's Island by Benji Davies Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal information text	Y1 Adding the suffix -ing and -ed to verbs Recap plural noun suffix -s and -es Adding the suffix -est and -er to adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks
	Y2 Use of the suffixes -er & -est in adjectives Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and an exclamation	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing Learn how to use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress	Use of capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns

Summer 1 The King Who Banned the Dark by Emily Haworth-Booth Fiction Outcome: Banning Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade	Y1 Recap plural noun suffix -s -es How un- prefix changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives Adding the suffix -ing and -ed to verbs	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks
	Y2 Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. -ness, -er Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. -ful, -less Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and statement	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spellings Commas to separate items in a list
Summer 2 Rosie Revere, Engineer by Andrea Beaty Fiction Outcome: Invention Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Explanation Text	Y1 Adding the suffix -er and -est to adjectives Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs How un- prefix changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and, because, but and so	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks
	Y2 Formation of nouns by compounding Use of the suffixes -er & -est in adjectives Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as an exclamation Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list

Y1&2 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle B

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 Old Bear by Jane Hissey Fiction Outcome: Finding Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Message to inform and explain	Y1 Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full Stops
	Y2 Use the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Use of the suffix -er in adjectives	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as statement and question	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences
Autumn 2 Rapunzel by Bethan Woolvin Fiction Outcome: Traditional Tale Non-fiction Outcome: 'How to..' to instruct	Y1 Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/ -es Suffix added to verbs - er	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops
	Y2 Reinforce use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Formation of adjectives using suffix -ful,	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and a command (link to bossy verbs)	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling

Spring 1 Hermelin by Mini Grey Fiction Outcome: Detective Story Non-fiction Outcome: Letters to recount	Y1 Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es How prefix un – changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives Adding suffixes -er and -est to adjectives Y2 Formation of adjectives using suffixes -ful -less Use of the suffixes –er & –est in adjectives Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using ‘and’ Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and exclamation	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling
Spring 1 Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak Fiction Outcome: Portal Story Non-fiction Outcome: Information text	Y1 Adding the suffixes ing ed er to verbs Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives Y2 Use the suffix -er and -est in adjectives Use the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using ‘and’ Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as an exclamation	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I Use of capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling

		Expanded noun phrases for description and specification		
Summer 1 The Secret of Black Rock by Joe Todd Stanton Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	Y1 Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es Adding suffixes -er and -est to adjectives Adding suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs Reinforce how prefix un – changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using -and-	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I
	Y2 Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. -ness, -ful Formation of nouns by compounding Use of the suffixes -er and -est in adjectives Use the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as an exclamation Expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs. 	Use of capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling
Summer 2 The Last Wolf by Mini Grey Fiction Outcome: Hunting Narrative	Y1 Reinforce plural noun suffix -s -es Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters and full stops Question marks Exclamation marks

Non-fiction Outcome: Recipes to instruct	Use of the suffixes -er and -est in adjectives Formation of adjectives using suffixes -ful -less Formation of nouns using suffix -ness Use the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, exclamation and command (link to bossy verbs) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs	Use of capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling
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Ready Steady
Write

Y3&4 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle A

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 The Whale by Ethan Murrow Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: newspaper report to recount	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- sub- super- auto- dis-, mis- Adverbs ending in -ly suffixes: -ation, -ly, -ed, -er, -tion	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Inverted commas to punctuate speech Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Suffixes: -ation, -ly, -tion, -ous Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials
Autumn 2 Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann Fiction Outcome: Outsider Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Information report to inform	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- sub- super- auto- dis-, mis- Suffixes: -ing, -ly, -ed, -er, -ation, -ous Adverbs ending in -ly Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections Suffixes: -ation, -ly, -ous Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Fronted adverbials Express time, place and cause using prepositions, e.g. before, after, during	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of noun and pronoun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials

Spring 1 Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd Stanton Fiction Outcome: Myth Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: 'How to..' guide to inform	Y3 Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- sub- super- auto- dis- mis- suffixes: -ing, -ly, -ed, -er, -ful, -ation, -ous Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore) Use a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although, before, after, while, so	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Suffixes: -ation, -ly, -ous	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials Use a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although, before, after, while, so	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub headings	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials
Spring 2 The Lost Happy Endings by Carol Ann Duffy Fiction Outcome: Twisted Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade	Y3 Suffixes: -tion, -sion Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Adverbs ending in -ly	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Present perfect form of verbs	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Inverted commas to punctuate speech Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Suffixes: -tion, -sion Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Use adverbials and conjunctions for cohesion	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns)

	Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections (we were instead of we was)			Use commas after fronted adverbials
Summer 1 The Journey by Francesca Sanna Fiction Outcome: Refugee Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Diary to recount	Y3 Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti un- dis -mis -im -in Suffixes: -sure, -ture, -ly, -er, -less, -ness Adverbs ending in -ly	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Inverted commas to punctuate speech Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Suffixes: -sure, -ture, -ly Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials
Summer 2 Manfish by Jennifer Berne Fiction Outcome: Invention Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Biography to recount	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- inter- anti- Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Adverbs ending in -ly	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Present perfect form of verbs	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Inverted commas to punctuate speech Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns
	Y4 Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)] Suffixes: -tion, -sion	Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas. Use commas after fronted adverbials

Y3&4 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle B

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 The Iron Man by Ted Hughes Fiction Outcome: Approaching Threat Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Trap Explanation to explain	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. im- Suffixes: -ion, -ation, -ture, -sure, -ly Using a or an correctly	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, there, soon, after Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, during, after, in Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification Learn how to use subordination (reinforce from Y2)		Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns Use commas to separate items in a list
	Y4 Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Suffixes: -ion, -ation, -ture, -sure, -ly	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub headings	Use commas after fronted adverbials
Autumn 2 Fox by Margaret Wild Fiction Outcome: Fable Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal report to inform	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. un-, re- Use the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or a consonant Learn how to use -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs (Y2 reinforcement)	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although		Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns

	Y4 Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Suffixes: -ation, ly	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub headings Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Apostrophes for plural possession Use commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech
Spring 1 The Rhythm of the Rain by Grahame Baker Smith Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Leaflet to inform	Y3 Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Suffixes: -ion, -ation, -ture, -sure, -ly	Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Develop understanding of using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Learn how to use commas to separate items in a list (Y2 reinforcement)
	Y4 Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Suffixes: -ation, -ture, -ous -ly	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub-headings Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Apostrophes for plural possession (None in Example Texts, but use in Sentence Accuracy) Use commas after fronted adverbials
Spring 2 Jemmy Button by Alex Barzelay Fiction Outcome: Return Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to recount	Y3 Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning Prefixes dis-, in- Suffixes -tion	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Develop understanding by expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Develop understanding of using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

	Y4 Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Suffixes -tion, -cian	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials
Summer 1 Egyptology by Dugald Steer Fiction Outcome: Egyptian Mystery Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Secret diary to recount / inform	Y3 Prefixes e.g. un-, re- Suffixes -tion, -ly Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
	Y4 Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Suffixes -tion, -sion, -ly	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Apostrophes for plural possession Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials
Summer 2 Into the Forest by Anthony Browne Fiction Outcome: Lost Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Newspaper report to recount	Y3 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. dis- Suffixes -ly, -tion Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
	Verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Suffixes -ly, -tion	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Apostrophes for plural possession (None in Example Texts, but use in Sentence Accuracy)

			Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub-headings	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials
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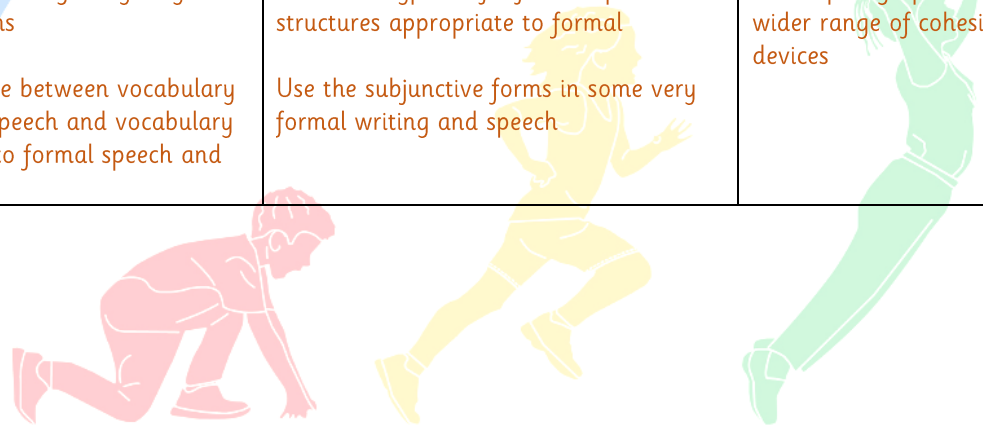
Y5&6 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle A

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 Rose Blanche by Roberto Innocenti Non-fiction Outcomes: Diary to recount Bravery speech to recount and inform	Y5 Suffixes -able, -ible The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Commas for parenthesis
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal - use of question tags in informal speech Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials	Semi-colons within detailed lists Indicate grammatical features using the semi-colon to mark the boundary between independent clauses Dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis
Autumn 2 A Story Like the Wind by Gill Lewis Fiction Outcome: Flashback Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Newspaper report	Y5 Suffixes -able, -ible, -cial Converting nouns and adjectives into verbs with suffixes The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Use a thesaurus with confidence	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Inverted commas to indicate direct speech (Y4) Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4) Commas for parenthesis
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (revision from Y5)	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech and writing		Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)
Spring 1 The Origin of the Species Fiction Outcome: Discovery Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Animal adaptation explanation	Y5 Suffixes -able, -ible, -cial, -ent, tial Verb prefixes- over Transforming nouns and adjectives into verbs -ate The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Use a thesaurus with confidence	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials and conjunctions Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Semi-colons to separate the boundary between independent clauses Dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses Commas and brackets for parenthesis Inverted commas to indicate direct speech (Y4) Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4)
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Use the subjunctive forms in some very formal writing and speech Suffixes -ent, -ence, -ency	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices Use headings and sub-headings to structure information	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use colons to introduce a list
Spring 2 Wolves Fiction Outcome: Hunted Narrative	Y5 Suffixes -able, -ance Verb prefixes e.g. mis-, de- dis-, re Transforming nouns and adjectives into verbs The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing	Use a range of devices to build cohesion, eg conjunctions Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4)

Non-fiction Outcomes: Documentary Narrative Balanced Argument	appropriate to formal speech and writing Use a thesaurus with confidence	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun		
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing. Suffixes -ance	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Use the subjunctive forms in some very formal writing and speech	Using cohesive devices, e.g. synonyms Accurate tense choices throughout the writing	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Use colons to introduce a list Use semi colons within lists
Summer 1 Shackleton's Journey by William Grill Fiction Outcome: Endurance Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Biography	Y5 Suffixes -cious, -ant, -ance Verb prefixes re-, dis-, The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Use a thesaurus with confidence	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, eg the use of the passive form Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Indicate parenthesis using brackets
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Suffixes -ant, -ance, -ent, -ence	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Using headings and sub-headings to organise information	Use semi-colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity
Summer 2	Y5 Suffixes -cious, -ant, -ance	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs	Use a range of devices to build cohesion, eg conjunctions and pronouns	Commas and dashes for parenthesis

Hansel and Gretel by Neil Gaman Fiction Outcome: Dual Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to persuade	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing Use a thesaurus with confidence	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Inverted commas to indicate direct speech (Y4) Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4)
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Use the subjunctive forms in some very formal writing and speech	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes as the boundary between independent clauses Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity



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Y5&6 Mixed Age Planning: Cycle B

Texts	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation
Autumn 1 <i>When we Walked on the Moon</i> by David Long Fiction Outcome: Exploration Narrative Non-fiction Outcomes: Formal report to recount	Y5 Develop an understanding of the use of verb prefixes Suffixes -ent, -ance, -ency	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Develop understanding and use relative clauses	Use of a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Indicate parenthesis using dashes and brackets Commas after fronted adverbials (reinforce from Y4) Inverted commas to indicate direct speech (reinforce from Y4)
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices Suffixes -ent, -ance, -ency	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition, ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms Using headings and sub-headings to organise information	Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning Punctuation of bullet points (when modelling planning)
Autumn 2 <i>FARThER</i> by Grahame Baker Smith Fiction Outcome: Setting Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Letter to inform	Y5 The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone Develop understanding of the use of verb prefixes Suffixes -ant, -ance, -ence, -cious, -tious	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Develop understanding of noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Use fronted adverbials	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Use commas after fronted adverbials Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis
	Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition,	Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning (through editing)

			ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms	Punctuation of bullet points (when modelling planning)
Spring 1 The Hound of the Baskervilles Fiction Outcome: Cliff hanger Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Formal event report to inform	Y5 The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone Develop understanding and use of verb prefixes Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes Suffixes -ent, -ance, -ency, -ible	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Use commas for parenthesis Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity
	Y6 The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices Suffixes -ent, -ance, -ency, -ible	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition, ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms Accurate tense choices throughout the writing.	Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning Use colons to introduce an important point Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity
Spring 2 The Promise by Nicola Davies Fiction Outcome: Character Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Bargain Letter to persuade	Y5 Develop understanding and use of verb prefixes Suffix -tious	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs. Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs.	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Use commas for parenthesis
	Y6 The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices Suffix -tious	Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition, ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms	Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning Use dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Hyphens used to avoid ambiguity

Summer 1 The Lost Book of Adventure by Unknown Adventurer Fiction Outcome: Survival Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Survival guide to explain	Y5 Develop understanding and use of verb prefixes Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes Suffix -ence, -ance, -cious Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms Suffix -ence, -ance, -cious	Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition, ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms Use of headings, sub-headings and bullets to structure texts	Use commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity Indicate parenthesis using brackets Colons to introduce a list and semi-colons for more elaborate lists (link to what is needed for the survival guide) Use dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity
Summer 2 King Kong by Anthony Browne Fiction Outcome: Dilemma Narrative Non-fiction Outcome: Balanced argument to discuss	Y5 Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes Suffix -tious, -ant, -ent Y6 Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Develop understanding and use of relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Develop understanding of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, repetition,	Use commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4) Indicate parenthesis using brackets Colons to introduce a list and semi-colons for more elaborate lists (link to the features of the beast) Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis

	Suffix -tious, -ant, -ent	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	ellipsis, pronouns and synonyms Accurate tense choices throughout the writing	Use range of punctuation precisely to enhance meaning (through editing) Hyphens used to avoid ambiguity
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