Year 4/5	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Genres	Narrative - Character Description Explanation	Narrative – Diary with dilemma Newspaper	Poetry Persuasive Writing	Narrative - Mystery Auto/Biography	Playscripts Discussion Texts	1 st and 3 rd Person Narrative Non-Chronological Reports
Speaking and Listening	This content should be taught at a level appropriate to the age of the pupils. Pupils should build on the oral language skills that have been taught in preceding years; Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers. Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge. Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes including Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments. Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates. Gain and maintain the interest of the listener. Select the appropriate registers for effective communication. Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions. Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas. Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others.					
Class Readers	The Choc	olate Tree	How to Train your Dragon		The Explorer	
Reading for Pleasure and Understanding	Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: Listen to and discuss a range of narratives and recounts such as historical novels, newspapers and diaries. Identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books. Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination. Read books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Understand what they read by: Checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context. Asking questions to improve their understanding. Drawing inferences such as inferring a characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.		 Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: Listen to and discuss a range of poems and non-fiction texts. Recognise some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] Learning a wider range of poetry by heart Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions Listen to and discuss a range of non-fiction texts. Check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination. Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes Preparing poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience Understand what they read by: Predicting what might happen from what is stated and implied. Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. 		Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: Listen to and discuss a range of plays. Check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context Preparing plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience. Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions Understand what they read by: Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously	

Reading Comprehension	 retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts using a range of question types; ordering, multiple choice, tables/charts, finding synonyms and antonyms, short and long responses. discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader. distinguish between statements of fact and opinion identify how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning. draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence. discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader. explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary. retrieve and record information from non-fiction identify how language, structure, and presentation predict what might happen from details stated and implied. participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. provide reasoned justifications for their views. 				
Writing	Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by: • discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar • discussing writing ideas • identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own • noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary • in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed draft and write by: • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action • in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (for example, headings and sub-headings) • précising longer passages • selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning • Use at hesaurus • Use at hesaurus • Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary. • using dwide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs • using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining] • value and edit by: • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing • proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning • propof-read for spelling and punctuation errors • use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary • read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume				

ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register

	RWI Units 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 • Adding Prefixes; mis-, auto- • Adding Suffix: -ly, -ous (Unit 7) • Words ending -sure	RWI Units 5, 6, 8, 9 • Words with the ay sound spelt ei, eigh, ey • Adding Prefixes; inter- (Unit 5) • Words with the s sound spelt sc • Words ending in -sion	RWI Units 10, 11, 12 • Adding Prefix: il and revision of adding Prefixes; un-, in-, mis- and dis- (linked to Y3 Unit 1) • The c sound spelt -que and the g sound spelt -gue RWI Special Focus 2 (additional time) • Homophones	RWI Unit 12, 13, 14 • Adding Prefixes; superand sub- • Adding Prefix; ir- to words beginning with r RWI Special Focus 4 (additional time) • Homophones	RWI Special Focus 1 The short u sound spelt ou Common Exception Words	Pluralisation rules revision RWI Special Focus 3 • Possessive apostrophes with plural words Homophones Common Exception Words
Spelling	Common Exception Words (orange words): appear, busy, calendar, centre, grammar, natural, though, various	Common Exception Words (orange words): guard, history, imagine, increase, library, material, regular, important	Common Exception Words (orange words): century, complete, forward, knowledge, purpose, recent, strange, surprise	Common Exception Words (orange words): although, pressure, accident, actual, certain, consider, extreme, favourite, reign	Common Exception Words (orange words): medicine, breath, breathe, exercise, experience, mention, particular, position, continue, naughty	Common Exception Words (orange words): Experiment, occasion, peculiar, perhaps, probably, potatoes, suppose, separate, possess
	 Review Year 4 Common Exception Words RWI Units 1 - 3 Spell some words with silent letters (1). Words ending in -ible Words ending in -able. Special Focus 3 Common Exception Words 	RWI Unit 4 - 8 Spell some words with silent letters (2). Words ending in -ibly and -ably. Words ending in -ent. Words ending -ence. The sound ee spelt ei. Special Focus 1 Words with letter string 'ough' Special Focus 2 Homophones	RWI Unit 9 Words ending in -ant, -ance and -ancy. Special Focus 4 Common exception words Special Focus 5 Homophones Special Focus 6 Common exception words	Special Focus 7 Common exception words Special Focus 8 Homophones Special Focus 9 Common exception words	RWI Units 10 - 12 Words ending in shus spelt -cious. Words ending in shus spelt -tious. Special Focus 10 Common exception words Special Focus 11 Common exception words	RWI Units 12 Words ending in shul spelt -cial or -tial. Special Focus 12 Common exception words Common exception words Assess and Review.
	Common Exception Words (orange words): accommodate, accompany, according, aggressive, appreciate, attached, thorough, cemetery, competition, environment, dictionary,	Common Exception Words (orange words): achieve, ancient, leisure, mischievous, neighbour, soldier, variety, government, individual, parliament	Common Exception Words (orange words): rhyme, rhythm, symbol, system, forty, curiosity, embarrass, excellent, exaggerate, especially, interrupt	Common Exception Words (orange words): develop, determined, familiar, definite, awkward, persuade, immediately, suggest, marvellous, necessary, programme, recommend	Common Exception Words (orange words): convenience, muscle, disastrous, neighbour, interfere, average, desperate, temperature, vegetable, frequently, equipment	Common Exception Words (orange words): bruise, nuisance, recognise, criticise, prejudice, pronunciation, relevant, sacrifice, shoulder, signature, sincere(ly), twelfth
Terminology for Pupils	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity					

Grammar	 Expand noun phrases by adding modified adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases. Use the standard English form of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms e.g. we were instead of we was, I did instead of I done. Converting nouns into adjectives using suffixes such as; - ate, -ise, -ify. Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-] Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] 	 Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before] 	 Secure understanding of the difference between plural and possessive -s. Use fronted adverbials. Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun. 		
Punctuation	 Use of commas after fronted adverbials. Use of paragraphs as a way to group related material. Use of commas to clarify meazning and avoid ambiguity. 	 Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech e.g. the comma after the reporting clause. Insert direct speech at the beginning and end of a sentence and understand the positioning of the comma. Use of paragraphs as a way to group related material. Using a colon at the start of a list. 	 Split direct speech within a sentence and understand the need of additional punctuation such as the comma. Place the apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals. Use of paragraphs as a way to group related material. Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. 		
Handwriting	Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the down-strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]. Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: I choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letter.				