English Curriculum Overview

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Text types coverage | Stories with familiar settings Stories from a range of cultures/predictable patterns Traditional tales and fairy tales Fantasy Worlds | Stories with familiar settings Traditional stories Different stories by the same author Extended stories/significant authors | Stories with familiar settings Myths and legends Adventure and Mystery Authors and letters Dialogues and plays | Stories with historical setting Stories set in imaginary worlds Stories from other cultures Stories which have dilemmas/raise issues Plays | Novels by significant children's authors Traditional stories, fables, myths and legends Stories from other cultures Older literature Film narrative Dramatic conventions | Fiction genres Extending narrative Authors and texts Short stories with flashbacks |
| | Labels, lists and captions Instructions Recounts/dictionaries Information texts Recount (fact and fiction) | Instructions Explanations Information texts Non-chronological reports | Reports Instructions Information texts | Recounts: newspapers and magazines Information texts Explanation texts Persuasive texts | Instructions Recounts Persuasive writing | Biography and autobiography Journalistic writing Argument Formal/impersonal writing |
| | Using senses Pattern and rhyme Poems on a theme | Patterns on the page Really looking Silly stuff | Poems to perform Shape poetry and calligrams Language play | Creating images Exploring form | Poetic style Classic/narrative poetry Choral and performance poems | Power of imagery Finding a voice |
| Spelling, objectives | See pages 48-52 | See pages 53 -55 | Prefixes – un, dis, mis, in, il, im, ir Suffixes – ure, Words with 'sc' as 's', words with' ch' Words with ei, eigh, ey | Prefixes – re, sub, inter, super, anti, auto Suffixes – tion, ous, Possessive apostrophes, | See pages 61 -66 Words ending in – able and –ible Words ending in – ably and –ibly | Endings which sound like/spelt – cious or –tious |

| | | | | Homophones and near homophones Words with gue, que | meaning of words | Endings which sound like/spelt – cial or –tial Words ending in – ant, -ance/-ancy, - ent, -ence/-ency Use of hyphen Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in – fer ther words that are | |
|--|----------------|------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Reading (word reading and comprehension) | See page 21-23 | See pages 28 -30 | LA readers will – word reading skills on p35 A Readers will – introducing comprehension skills P36 AA readers will – consolidating, working on inference, deduction, discussion and application, figurative language. | | knowledge of root we suffixes both to read understand new work Comprehension: Maintain positive attiunderstanding what the Understand what the Discuss and evaluate language, including for the suffixed | ding: buld be taught to apply growing e of root words, prefixes and oth to read aloud and to ad new words that they meet ension: bositive attitudes to reading and ading what they read | |

| | | | | | what they have read, formal presentations | present information sions about books and those they can building on their own d challenging views their understanding of including through and debates, on the topic and using |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Writing (vocabulary, grammar and punctuation) | See pages 24 - 26 | See pages 30- 33 | How to use dictionaries See page 70 | How to use dictionaries See page 71 | See pages 44 -47 Write legibly, fluently speed Plan their writing Draft and write Evaluate and edit Proof read for spellinerors Perform their own coappropriate intonation movement so that me Use and understand grammatical terminol Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Using model verbs or adverbs to | g and punctuation mpositions, using n, volume and eaning is clear the corresponding |

| | | | | | indicate degrees of possibility Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with and implied relative pronoun Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing Use a colon to introduce a list Punctuate bullet points consistently | Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Red – covered but not secure

Yellow – covered and mainly secure but needs revisiting

Green - covered and secure

Left blank – not covered.