Knowledge	EY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
Ű												
1.	Describe <u>Spring 1</u>	Writing to entertain Autumn	Writing to entertain –	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain	Know how to	Revise the	Know the genre	Know and understand	Create revision
I. Genre	Describe <u>spring 1</u>	1 and 2 and Summer 2	Autumn 1, Spring 1 and	Autumn 1, Spring 2,	Autumn <u>1, Spring 2</u>	Autumn 1 and	Spring 1, Spring 2 and	recognise and	conventions of horror.	conventions for	the genre	resources, practice
	Labelling – <u>Spring 1</u>	Story – new adventure	<u>2:</u>	Summer 1 and 2::	and Summer 2:	Summer 1:	Summer 2:	understand the genre	Know the conventions	Science Fiction. Link to	characteristics of more	and mastery.
	Instructions Spring 2	Mini guidebook Poetry (lines of)	Story / narrative with a twist	Newspaper report Diary	Description Poetry	Story / narrative Myth	Alternate endings Poetry	conventions of horror	of gothic. Know how writers use	genre conventions year 7 and 8	sophisticated texts and be able to use	Respond to texts from
	Instructions Spring 2	Poetry (intes of)	Narrative	Persuasive argument	Narrative	wyth	Adventure story	writing <u>Spring 1</u>	gothic conventions.	Revise how structure	them in their own	a wide range of
	Story maps <u>Summer 1</u>		Poetry	Poetry	Myth	Writing to inform -	Playscript	Know how to	Know how to explain	is connected to genre	writing <u>Autumn 1,</u>	genres.
		Writing to inform <u>Spring 1</u>		Muiting to inform	Muiting to inform	Spring 1 and 2:	Character descriptions	recognise the features	the effect of gothic	and apply to dystopian	Spring 1,2	Confidently enseries
		and 2, Summer 1: Recount	Writing to entertain –	Writing to inform - Spring 1 and Summer	Writing to inform- Autumn 2 and	Reports (formal and non-chronological)	Writing to inform –	of adventure writing <u>Summer 2</u>	techniques <u>Spring 1</u>	fiction <u>Autumn 1</u>		Confidently organise their writing of a range
		Fact files	Autumn 2, Spring 2,	<u>1</u> :	Summer 1:		Autumn 1 and		Revise conventions of	Know the conventions	Know how to refer to	of forms and genres
		Instruction	Summer 2	Dairy			Summer 2:	Know the conventions	a play script and know	of Shakespeare plays.	the text as a whole	for different audiences
			Poetry Report	Recount of class trip	Non chronological report	Writing to persuade – Summer 2:	Diary entry Recalls	of a play script. know how to use	how to identify some of the drama	Know how to identify the features of a	and explain genre features.	and purposes (Beginning late
			Instructions		Newspaper	Persuasive letters	Letter from a	physical theatre,	conventions in The	Shakespeare	Know how to	<u>Autumn 2) Spring 1</u>
				Writing to persuade –	Interview		passenger	soundscapes and role-	Tempest and other	monologue and	reproduce the style of	and 2
				Autumn 1:	Muiting to provide	Writing to discuss –	Reports- non	play to improvise a	Shakespeare texts.	explain how they	writing <u>Spring 1,2</u>	
				Stone Age fact file	Writing to persuade Spring 1:	Autumn 2: Discussion	chronological Newspaper	short horror drama piece <u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>	achieve their purpose. Know the conventions	Know the more	Understand and interpret set modern
					Advertising campaign	-	1 1 -		Revise how to	of tragedy and a tragic	sophisticated	text Spring 1 and 2
					Persuasion		Writing to persuade -	Revise what they	recognise features of	hero – how women	techniques of poems	Continued and the
					Debate Explanatory text		Autumn 2: Persuasive writing to a	know about poetry from KS2.	poetic form from Yr7 and develop in more	are portrayed in Shakespeare.	of a range of forms <u>Start in Autumn 1 /</u>	Continued revision of poems – anthology
					in the second second		character	Know what makes a	complex poetry.	Summer 2	Summer 1 and 2	and unseen.
							(Diary writing	poem different to	Know how to mirror or			
							/Descriptive writing/ Write a letter to as a	prose. Know that poems can	adapt the features in a poem (that they have	Know how to use 321 to approach an	Know how to respond to more sophisticated	Revise Yr 9 Summer 2 and know how to
							character)	take particular forms.	studied) to write their	interpretation of an	unseen poems using	write about and
								Know some of the	own poem <u>Summer 1</u>	unseen poem.	321 Summer 1 and 2	explain dramatic
							Writing to discuss <u>-</u>	features of epic poetry		Know how to mirror or adapt the features in a		methods in Macbeth
							<u>Autumn 1</u> :	Summer 1	Know how structure	poem (that they have		<u>Autumn 1</u>
							Newspaper		and form are	studied) to write their		
							Headlines and	Revise the structure of a formal letter from	connected to genre.	own poem <u>Summer 1</u>		
							captions	KS2.	Introduce PAFF to identify how writing	Know how to make		
								Know the visual	takes different forms	relevant notes and		
								features of print and	for different audiences	useful annotations.		
								media advertisements. Spring 2	and purposes Spring 2	Know the conventions of a radio script		
									Know how to make	Autumn 1		
								Students revise the	effective notes for a			
								features of a news article from Y6 and	review – <u>All Year</u>	Know how to use notes to write an		
								learn the features of a	Know how to write a	evaluation of a film		
								magazine article	film review <u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Autumn 1</u>		
								Spring 2	Revise argument from Yr6 and know how to	Know how to		
								Students revise writing	structure more	recognise some of the		
								to instruct from Yr 2 to	complex argument	features of speeches.		
								write recipes for a horror story.	Spring 2	Know the features of a sports commentary		
								Students learn the	Know how to structure	and explain the		
								Spring 1	a piece of travel	importance of voice.		
								Features of a	writing. <u>Spring 2</u>	Know the features of an anecdote and		
								magazine article and	Revise commenting	where it may be used		
								revise writing to	from Yr6 – throughout	in writing.		
								inform from KS2	the year.	Know how to collate		
								Spring 2	Know the structure of	and graph data. Know how to write a		
									a formal debate Spring	summary.		
									2	know how to plan,		
										structure, write and evaluate a research		
										study Spring 2		
2.	Children explain their	New adventures for a	Writing in character from	Writing in role	Non chronological	Write a narrative from	Letters from a	Students learn how to	Know the features of a	Know how to track the	Know how to use a	Revision, practice and
2. Character	special qualities	New adventures for a character <u>Autumn 2</u>	Writing in character from Vlad <u>Autumn 1</u>	Writing in role <u>Autumn 1 and Spring 1</u>	report including	the perspective of the	passenger – writing in	identify the main	Know the features of a gothic villain <u>Spring 1</u>	Know how to track the how women are	range of techniques to	Revision, practice and mastery
			-	-	-					Know how to track the		-

	Describing animals				(and settings) Autumn	Write a discussion			character and link to		developed character	
	Spring 1		Retelling of a story from		2	about a dilemma one		Students apply their	context and the		Spring 1,2	Know how complex
			a character's perspective			of the characters are		knowledge to create	writer's intentions	Know how writers use		characters are
	Descriptive sentences		Summer 2		Interview Arthur	faced with (letter)		an exaggerated	<u>Autumn 2</u>	drama conventions	Know how complex	presented in a modern
	about characters				Spring 2	Autumn 2		character.		especially related to	characters are	text.
	Spring 2									characterisation	presented in a 19 <sup>th</sup>	(Beginning Autumn 2)
						A non-chronological		Students know how to		Summer 2	century text <u>Spring 1 /</u>	Spring 1
						report based on		create a stereotypical			Summer 2	
						refugees Spring 2		hero <u>Autumn 1</u>	Know how to track the	Know how to link the		Know how
									development of a	development of a		Shakespeare uses
						Developing a		Know how to identify	more complex	character to the		different methods for
						character Summer 1		the features of a	character in a novel	themes in a novel.	Know how to structure	characterisation in
								stereotypical villain	and link to the	Know how to write a	a thoughtful response	Macbeth <u>Autumn 1</u>
						Writing a series of		and create one in their	writer's intentions.	clear response to a	to a character / extract	and 2
						narratives from		own writing <u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	character question.	question Autumn 1,2	
						characters"				<u>Autumn 2</u>	Summer 1	Revise how
						perspectives Summer		Build on character				Shakespeare uses
						2		work through more		Know how to create a		different methods for
								challenging 19th		dystopian character		characterisation in
								century texts and link		<u>Autumn 1</u>		Macbeth Spring 2/
								to writers' intentions				Summer 1
								Spring 2				
												Revise how to
								Know how to use still				structure a thoughtful
								images to interpret a				response to a
								character's motivation				character/ extract
								Spring 2				question Autumn 1
												and 2 (Language
								Know how to use				Spring 1 and 2)
								thought-tracking to				
								interpret a character's				
								feelings and				
								motivation Autumn 1				
								and 2				
								Know how writers				
								create character in				
								adventure writing				
								Summer 2				
								Know how to track the				
								development of a				
								character through a				
								novel <u>Autumn 2</u>				
3.	Students' voice –	Recount – <u>Spring 1</u>	Write a diary in role –	Write a story from	Report – <u>Autumn 2</u>	Past tense – Spring 1/	Letters Autumn 1	Students revise	Know how time and	Know how time and	Know how to use a	Revision, practice and
Perspective	Autumn 1		Autumn 1	another character's		Summer 1		narrative perspectives	narrative perspective	narrative perspective	range of features to	mastery.
/ Voice		Attempts third person –		perspective - Autumn	First person – Autumn		Writing from a	from KS2 and are	are used by the writer	are used by the writer	create clear viewpoint	Revise how to use a
/ voice	Sentences inspired by	Autumn 2/ Spring 2 /	Non-chronological report	1	2/ Spring 1 / Summer	Present perfect	personal viewpoint –	introduced to tone.	Autumn 2, Spring 1	to manipulate the	in their writing Spring	range of features to
	visitors Autumn 2	Summer 2	– <u>Spring 2</u>	-	2	Autumn 2	argument	They learn how to	and 2	reader <u>Autumn 1,2</u>	1 and 2	create clear viewpoint
			<u> </u>	Diary entry	-	<u> </u>		identify perspective	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	in their writing <u>Spring</u>
			Retelling a story from		Past tense – Autumn	Past perfect tense –	Past tense and past	and voice in a text and	Know how to identify	Know that camera	Know how to adapt	<u>2 Language paper 2.</u>
			character's viewpoint	Retelling – <u>Spring 1</u>	<u>2/ Summer 1</u>	Spring 1	perfect - Autumn 2	to use this in their	an unreliable narrator.	angles and framing	their writing to a	
			l		<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	own writing to create	Know how to use a	create narrative	range of viewpoints	
			Write own story from	Recount – <u>Summer 2</u>	Third person- Summer		Recount – <u>Spring 1</u>	characters <u>Autumn 1</u>	graph to track an	perspective <u>Autumn 1</u>	Autumn 1	Revise poetry Spring 2
			character's viewpoint –	<u></u>	<u>1 and 2</u>				unreliable narrator			/ Summer 1
			Summer 2	Third person –	<u> </u>		Formal voice - Spring 2	Know how the	Spring 1	Know how Narrative	Know how to	
				<u>Autumn 2</u>	First person <u>– Autumn</u>		and Summer 2	narrator's voice shows		voice is created and	recognise and explain	
			Simple present tense -		2/ Spring 1 / Summer			viewpoint in 19th	Revise how to	used E.g., focalisation,	humour and irony and	
			Spring 2	First person <u>– Spring</u>	<u>1 and 2</u>			century texts Spring 2	recognise the voice in	stream of	use this in their own	
				<u>1/ Summer 2</u>				Jonnan , texto <u>Jpring Z</u>	a poem and apply to	consciousness, free	writing – Spring 1 and	
				<u>-7 50mmer 2</u>	Present perfect tense			Revise from Yr5	more complex poems	indirect speech	<u>2</u>	
			Use past continuous	Past tense – Spring 1	– <u>Summer 2</u>			(autobiography) how	Summer 1	Autumn 2	=	
		1	tense – Summer 2	and 2				to use first person	Summer 1	Autoniii Z	Know how to	
1			tense <u>summer z</u>					narrative perspective		Know how soliloguy,	understand viewpoint	
								and know how to		aside and monologue	in the context of	
				Procent perfect form		1				•		1
				Present perfect form –						are used to everyone	writing, Autumn 1	
				Present perfect form – Summer 2				adapt it to create a		are used to express	writing – <u>Autumn 1</u>	
								biased viewpoint in a		viewpoint and to	writing – <u>Autumn 1</u> Spring 1,2 / Summer 1	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of		
								biased viewpoint in a		viewpoint and to	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u>		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u> Know how different		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of the audience <u>Summer</u> <u>2</u>	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets create different voices	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u> Know how different narrative perspectives		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of the audience <u>Summer</u> <u>2</u> Know how to	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets create different voices to convey ideas and	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u> Know how different narrative perspectives are used by the writer		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of the audience <u>Summer</u> <u>2</u> Know how to recognise and explain	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets create different voices to convey ideas and feelings.	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u> Know how different narrative perspectives are used by the writer to create tension		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of the audience <u>Summer</u> <u>2</u> Know how to recognise and explain the voice(s) and	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets create different voices to convey ideas and feelings. Autumn 2 / Summer 1	
								biased viewpoint in a magazine article <u>Spring 2</u> Know how different narrative perspectives are used by the writer		viewpoint and to affect the viewpoint of the audience <u>Summer</u> <u>2</u> Know how to recognise and explain	Spring 1,2 / Summer 1 Know how poets create different voices to convey ideas and feelings.	

								Students show that they know how to				
								write in different				
								narrative perspectives				
								for effect <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / Summer 1 and				
								2				
								Know how writers can				
								swap between				
								multiple narrative				
								perspectives. Know how to				
								recognise the voice in				
								a poem <u>Summer 1</u>				
4.	Ordering events –	Signalling beginning or end of	Adverbials of time -	Headings – <u>Autumn 2</u>	Fronted adverbials	Structure of a	Conjunctions /	Students revise the	Know how writers use	Revise plot from Yr 8.	Know and understand	Revision, practice and
Form and	<u>Autumn 1</u>	narrative – <u>Autumn 2 /</u>	Autumn 1	<u>- atami 2</u>	with comma - <u>Autumn</u>	narrative and story	Adverbials / bullet	structure of a basic	different beginnings to hook the reader.	Know some more sophisticated ways in	complex plots and	mastery. Modern text
Structure	Letter formation –	Summer 1		Catchy headlines –	<u>1/Spring 1/Summer</u>	sequencing – <u>Autumn</u> 1	points – <u>Autumn 2</u>	linear plot from KS2 and make predictions	Know how writers use	which a narrative can	how they are structured Autumn 1	Beginning the end of
	Autumn 1 and 2		Co ordinating	Spring 2	2	-		in LTIE <u>Autumn 2</u>	different endings for	be plotted Autumn <u>1,</u>	and 2	Autumn 2/ Spring 1
	Finger spaces –	Ideas grouped together for	conjunctions – <u>Autumn</u>		Usediases and	Expanded noun phrases – Autumn 1		Know how to structure	effect. Know some of the	<u>2</u>	Know the difference	and some 2.
	Autumn 2 / Spring 1	similarity - <u>Summer 2</u>	<u>1 and 2 / Summer 1</u>	Paragraphs - Spring <u>1/</u>	Headings and subheadings – <u>Spring</u>	Organisational		a magazine article	different ways in	Know the effect of	between plot and	Revise 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	and 2 / Summer 1 and		Subardinata	Summer 1 and 2	2 and Summer 1	features: subheadings,		Spring 2	which a narrative can	different internal	discourse. Be able to	texts Autumn 2 /
	<u> </u>		Subordinate conjunctions – <u>Spring 1</u>			headings, captions, quotations – <u>Spring 1</u>		Students revise	be plotted other than linear.	structural features and be able to explain how	explain the writer's choices in structuring	Spring 2
				Time conjunctions – Spring 1/Summer 2	Noun phrases	- and bullet points -		commenting from Yr6	Know how to adapt	they manipulate the	the plot <u>Spring 1,2</u>	Revise language paper
				Spring 1/Summer 2	expanded by modification –	Spring 2		Students learn how to articulate a structured	the structure of a well- known story for	reader/ create tension, relief Autumn	Know how to	<u>1 and 2 Spring 1 and 2</u> paper 1 mock Spring 2
				Fronted adverbials –	Autumn 1	Introductions and		response in	different effects	<u>1, 2</u>	independently	paper 1 mock spring 2
				Spring 1		conclusions – <u>Spring 2</u>		discussions – all year.	<u>Autumn 1</u>		annotate an extract	
					Organising paragraphs	Expanded noun		Students learn how to	Know how to track the	Know how writers structure longer	for more sophisticated structural devices and	Revise how to
				Speech – <u>Spring 1 and</u>	around a theme –	phases and Fronted		structure a Head,	development of a	sections of text to	to make links <u>All SOW</u>	structure a response
				2	<u>Autumn 1</u>	adverbials – Summer 1		Heart and Hands	more complex plot.	make it exciting and		to an unseen poem
						Dialogue to advance the actions <u>– Summer</u>		paragraph. Students learn how to	Know that paragraphs have a job in the story	create links – Autumn 1 and 2	Know how to independently	<u>Summer 1</u>
				Chronological order -	Paragraphs – <u>Autumn</u> <u>2 / Spring 1</u>	<u>1</u>		structure an extended	and how to use them	<u></u>	produce an extended	
				Spring 2	<u>27 opinis 1</u>	Adverbials of time –		response <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / Spring 1 and 2,	<u>Autumn 2</u>	Know how to evaluate the writer's choice of	response <u>All SOW</u>	
					Time conjunctions –	Summer 2		Summer 1, Summer 2	Know how to	structural features	Know how to embed	
				Expanded noun phrases – <u>Spring 2/</u>	Autumn 2 /Summer 1				recognise some	Autumn 1, 2 / Summer	references to texts in	
				Summer 2				Students start to include a comment on	internal structural features. E.g., panning	<u>1</u>	their response Autumn 1 and 2,	
					Subordinate			context in their	and zooming <u>Autumn</u>	Know how to use	Spring 1 and 2,	
				Subordinate	conjunctions –			response <u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>1</u> Know how writer's	connectives effectively, especially	Summer 1 and 2	
				conjunctions - <u>Spring 2</u>	Summer 1			Know how structural	structure texts to	in speech.	Know how to structure	
					Ctago directions			features are used to	create tension and	Spring 2	a response to an	
					Stage directions – Spring 2			build tension and create a tension	relief, anti-climax etc. and to make it exciting	Know how to	unseen poem <u>Summer</u> 2 (and throughout the	
								graph.	Autumn 1 and 2	complete detailed	terms)	
								Students use a tension graph to create	Know how to use still	annotation of the structural features of	Master writing PEEL /	
								tension in their own	images and physical	an extract – <u>all year.</u>	WHW / HHH	
								writing <u>Autumn 2 /</u>	theatre to explore the		paragraphs as relevant	
								Spring 1	use of tension in The Woman in Black and	Know how to make useful notes and use	to the tested skill <u>Spring 1,2</u>	
								Students learn how to	The Red Room	them in planning - <u>All</u>		
								use a storyboard to explore the structure	<u>Autumn 1</u>	year revisited.	Know how to time their responses (ALL	
								of a text/development	Know that poems can		SOW)	
								of plot in a novel,	take particular forms	Know how to write		
								Autumn 2	e.g., sonnets, free verse.	PEEL / WHW / HHH paragraphs as relevant	Know how to structure a narrative task	
								Know how to write a	Know how to identify	to the tested skill	effectively for the time	
								plan of action – all	syllables, rhythm and	Autumn 1 and 2 /	allowed Spring 1 and 2	
								year.	rhyme patterns <u>Summer 1</u>	Spring 1 /Summer 1 and 2	Know how to structure	
								Develop HHH (know			a descriptive task for	
								the difference between comment		Know how to plan and structure an extended	the time allowed Spring 1 and 2	
								and explanation)		response to a question		
								Autumn 2/ Summer 1		on Shakespeare <u>–</u>	Know how to structure	
										Summer 2	different kinds of non- fiction texts <u>Spring 1,2</u>	
											Mock Summer 1	
-												

										Know how to summarise/ paraphrase sections of the play/novel as evidence – <u>Autumn 2 /</u> <u>Summer 2</u> Know how to embed quotations <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to structure a clear response to a character question <u>Autumn 2 and</u>	Know the structures and timing of the different exam papers <u>All SOW</u>	
										Summer 2 Know how to structure a clear response to a thematic question <u>Autumn 2 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how to structure a speech – <u>Spring 2</u> Know the structure of a formal debate - <u>Spring 2</u>		
5.	Simple sentences -	Write a sentence beginning	To use thepresenttence and	To try to maintain	To always maintain	To usea range of	To ensure the	Students revise	Revise sentence	Know how to use the	Master the use of the	Revise all sentence
Sentence Structures / phrases and clauses	Writing full simple sentences – short sequence <u>Summer 1</u> and 2	with a capital letter., have finger spaces and end punctuation. <u>Autumn 2, Spring</u> <u>1 and 2</u> Ideas grouped in sentences and time sequence simple sentences <u>Summer 2</u> Simple conjunctions used to construct simple sentences - Touæthejoiningword (conjunction) 'and' to link ideas and sentences. (compound) <u>Summer 1</u>	the past teremostly correctly and consistently. - <u>Autumn 1, 2,</u> To form sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command. <u>Spring 2</u> To using co-ordination (or/and/but). <u>Autumn ½ and Summer 1</u> To use some subordination (when/if/ that/because). <u>Spring 1</u> To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (e.g., the blue	the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement. <u>Spring 1</u> and 2, and Summer 2 To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although. <u>Summer 1</u> To use a range of conjunctions, adverbial phrases,	an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing. Short sentences – <u>Spring 2</u> Toalways uæStandard English verb inflections accurately, e.g., 'we were' rather than 'we were and 'I did' rather than 'I done'. <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1</u> To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in	adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g., surely, perhaps, should, might, etc. <u>Autumn 2, Summer 2</u> To ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing. To use a wide range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time – fronted adverbials (e.g., later), place adverbials (e.g., nearby) and number (e.g., secondly).	consistent and correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing, including the correct subject and verb agreement when using singular andplural. To use the subjunctive form in formal writing. To use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. Spring 1 To use question tags in informal writing. Passive / Active verbs – <u>Autumn 1, Spring1</u>	sentence structures from KS2 and learn to identify sentence structures in texts and explain the effect. <u>All year</u> Know how to use more sophisticated vocabulary and sentence structures. Know how to start sentences in different ways - <u>Autumn1, 2,</u> <u>Spring 2</u> Know how to use a range of sentences correctly/for effect – <u>Autumn 1 / Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1</u>	structures and introduce irregular sentences. <u>Autumn 1 /</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2,</u> <u>Summer 1 (working on</u> <u>SPAG booklets, too, all</u> <u>year</u> ] Know how authors use more sophisticated sentence structures for effect – <u>Autumn 2 /</u> <u>Spring 2</u>	full range of sentence structures correctly and effectively – <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> <u>/Summer 2</u> (Working on SPAG booklets, too, all year and weekly sessions) Know how writers use the full range of sentence structures for effect – <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>/ Summer 1 (working on SPAG booklets, too, all year and weekly sessions)</u>	full range of sentence structures correctly and effectively – <u>Spring 1 and 2 (some</u> <u>completed in all units)</u> Master recognising and explaining the effect of sentences. Know how writers use the full range of sentence structures for effect. <u>Autumn 1 and 2, Spring 1,2, Summer 1 and 2</u>	structures, practice and mastery <u>All year</u>

<u>г</u>			huttorfly) Autumn 2	propositions to all and	variad positions with '	1						
			butterfly). <u>Autumn 2,</u>	prepositions to show	varied positions within	To use relative clauses						
			Spring 2	time, place and cause. Autumn 1, Spring 1	sentences. Autumn 1, Summer 1 and 2	beginning with a						
			Prepositional phrases	and 2, Summer 1 and		relative pronoun with						
			Summer 1	2	To expand noun	confidence (who,						
				-	phrases with the	which, where, when,						
					addition of ambitious	whose, that and						
					modifying adjectives	omitted relative						
					and prepositional	pronouns), Autumn 1 /						
					phrases - <u>Autumn 1</u>	Summer 1						
					To consistently choose							
					nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid							
					cohesion and avoid							
					repetition, e.g., he,							
					she, they, it. Autumn 2							
6. Language	Rhyming words	To discuss word meaning	To discuss and clarify the	To check that the text	Discuss vocabulary	To discuss vocabulary	To analyse and	Students revise word	Students continue to	Know how to	Know how to	Revision, practice and
	<u>Autumn 1</u>	and link new meanings to	meanings of words,	makes sense to them,	used to capture	used by the author to	evaluate the use of	classes from KS2 and	use Accelerated	complete detailed	independently	mastery.
spoken		those already known. <u>All</u>	linking new meanings to	discussing their	readers' interest and	create effect including	language, including	apply them to	Reader from Yr 7 to	annotation of the	annotate an extract	Know how to
	CVC words <u>Autumn</u>	<u>year</u>	known vocabulary.	understanding and	imagination.	figurative language.	figurative language	character.	develop vocabulary	language features of	for language	research, plan and
	1/2/Spring 1	Advertists of times. Carries 1	Ta diaawaa thain fawawita	explaining the			and how it is used for	Students revise	and from class reading	an extract <u>Autumn 1,2</u>	techniques <u>All SOW</u>	deliver a speech for
	CVCC and CVVC words	Adverbials of time - <u>Spring 1</u>	To discuss their favourite words and phrases.	meaning of words in context.	Verbs and adverbs – Autumn 1	To evaluate the use of authors' language and	effect, using technical terminology such as	figurative language from Yr 6 and develop	– all year.	/ Spring 1 / Summer 1 and 2	Know how and why	the spoken language component Spring 1/2
	Autumn 1 and Spring	Pronoun and verb – Autumn	worus and pinases.	context.	Autumni	explain how it has	metaphor, simile,	the use of metaphors,	Know how to		sophisticated language	component <u>spring 1/2</u>
	1	2	Adverbials of time	To discuss authors'	Fronted adverbials	created an impact on	analogy, imagery, style	similes and	recognise, bias, irony,	Know the specific	techniques and	Revision language p1
	-	-	Autumn 1	choice of words and	Autumn 1/ Spring 1/	the reader.	and effect.	personification	tone and language	techniques associated	symbolism are used	and 2 Spring 1 and 2
	Describe events in	Suffix – 's', 'es', 'ed' - Spring		phrases for effect.	Summer 2			Autumn 1 and 2,	features (introduce	with rhythm in a	for effect Autumn 1	Mock language paper
	well thought out	1	Co-ordinating			Expanded noun	Passive/active verbs	Spring 1, Summer 1	acronym FORESTAID)	Shakespeare play –	and 2	Spring 2
	sentences using a		conjunctions (or, and,	Commands,	Creative vocabulary –	phrases - <u>Autumn 1 /</u>	Autumn 1 / Spring 1		Spring 2	Summer 1		
	range of connectives	Suffix – 'est', <u>Spring 2</u> 'er',	but) <u>Autumn 1/ Summer</u>	conjunctions, adverbs	Autumn 1	Summer 1	<u>/Summer 1</u>	Students continue to			Know how to write	Confidently use
	Summer 1 and 2	'ing' <u>Autumn 2 Spring 2/</u>	<u>1</u>	– <u>Autumn 1</u>	Device works Automa	Mard Class Devision	Decensitiene Automa	use Accelerated	Know how to use	Know how to use the	about the language in	correct and more
		<u>Summer 2</u>	Subordinate conjunctions	Prepositions – Autumn	Power verbs – <u>Autumn</u>	Word Class Revision – Autumn 1	Prepositions - <u>Autumn</u> <u>2 / Spring 2 / Summer</u>	Reader from Yrs 5 and 6 to develop	some of the features of FORESTAID to fit	correct drama terminology – <u>Summer</u>	an extract. All SOW	sophisticated poetry terminology- Lead up
		Suffix – 'er', 'est' – Summer 1	(when, if, that, because)	<u>1 and Summer 2</u>	<b>≜</b>	Automiti	<u>27 Spring 27 Summer</u> 1	vocabulary and from	audience and purpose	1	<u>All 30W</u>	to <u>Summer 1</u>
		Sumix er, est <u>Summer 1</u>	- <u>Spring 2</u>	1 und Summer 2	Adverbs and modal	Active and Passive	-	class reading.	Spring 2	÷	Know how to express	
		Time connectives – Once		Time conjunctions –	verbs / Emotive	Voice – Autumn 1 /	Conjunctions /	Students learn how to		Know how to use still	themselves clearly and	
		upon a time <u>Summer 2</u>	Suffix – '-ness, '-full', '-	Spring 1/Summer 1	language / verbs-	Spring 2/ Summer 1	cohesive devices /	use a thesaurus to find	Know how to support	images and physical	succinctly using more	Master annotating an
			less', '-ly", <u>Spring 1</u> '	<u>and 2</u>	modal – could, should		adverbials – <u>Autumn 2</u>	synonyms and	their argument	theatre to explore the	sophisticated, formal	unseen poem -Lead up
					and would – Spring 1	Pronouns for the doer	<u>/ Summer 1</u>	antonyms and to use	through voice, pace,	metaphors and	vocabulary All SOW	to <u>Summer 1</u>
			Expanded noun phrases /	Fronted adverbials –		of the action –		them in their writing.	rhythm, body, face,	imagery in		
			prepositional phrases	Spring 1	Formal language –	<u>Autumn 1</u>	Noun phrases – <u>Spring</u>	Students are	gestures and	Shakespeare Summer	Know how to evaluate the writer's choice of	
			adverbs adding 'ly' <u>Summer 1</u>	Adverbs and modal	Summer 1	Relative Clauses	<u>2/ Summer 1</u>	introduced to the origins of the English	movement <u>Summer 1</u>	1	vocabulary ALL <u>SOW</u>	
			<u>Summer 1</u>	verbs for persuasion –		Autumn 1 / Summer 1	Subjunctive form –	language and why	Know how author's	Know the features of	Vocabulary ALL <u>SOW</u>	
				Summer 1	Time conjunctions –		Spring 1 / Summer 1	language changes	use more	multi-modal language	Know how to use	
					Autumn 2 / Summer 1	Modal verbs - <u>Autumn</u>		Autumn 1	sophisticated language	– speech, senses,	sophisticated language	
			-			2/ Summer 2			features for different	images, etc.	techniques to describe	
					Subordinate			Students revise from	effects <u>Autumn 1,</u>	<u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u>	a scene Summer 1 and	
					conjunctions -	Subordinating		Yr 5/6 some basic	Autumn 2, Spring 1/	Spring 2 / Summer 1	<u>2</u>	
					Summer 1	conjunctions – <u>Spring</u>		persuasive techniques	Spring 2, Summer 1	and 2	Know how to use	
						▲ Adverbials – fronted		and apply them to chocolate	Know how to use	Know the issues and	vocabulary to	
						Summer 1 / degrees of		advertisements.	language to work in a	arguments related to	influence readers and	
						time <u>Summer 2</u>		Know how to use	group to solve	standard spoken and	for effect.	
								language to create a	problems <u>Summer 2</u>	written English <u>Spring</u>	Spring 2/ Summer 1	
						Adverbs to indicate		positive viewpoint		2	and 2	
						degrees of possibility –		Spring 2		Knowless	Keen houste	
						Summer 1		Students learn new,	Use more sophisticated language	Know how to support	Know how to use sophisticated poetry	
						Alliteration /		formal vocabulary	in their own writing –	their speaking through voice, pace, rhythm,	terminology <u>Autumn</u>	
						onomatopoeia –		from 19th century	Autumn 1 / Spring 1	body, face, gestures	1,2/ Summer1 and 2	
						Autumn 1		texts Spring 2,	and 2, Summer 1	and movement Spring		
								Summer 1		2 / Summer 1 and 2		
						Personification,			Know - revise how			
						Simile, Metaphor –		Know how to use	writers create a	Know how to use		
						Spring 2		more formal and	pathetic fallacy and	modals to include		
								sophisticated	learn to explain the	alternative		
								vocabulary in their writing for nuances of	effect <u>Autumn 2 and</u>	interpretations <u>Spring</u>		
								meaning <u>Autumn 1,</u>	Spring 1	2		
								Spring 1	Learn how to annotate	Know how to		
								<u> </u>	a poem for a range of	recognise, bias, irony,		
								Students learn some	language features	tone and language		
								specialised vocabulary	Summer 1	features (FORESTAID)		
								associated with sailing		in 19 <sup>th</sup> Century texts.		
1					1	1		and film Summer 2	1	Spring 1 / Spring 2		
1												

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								Revise from Yr 6 how writers use language		Know how to use correct technical		
								to create atmosphere		terms All SOW		
								through description		terms <u>All SOW</u>		
								Autumn 1, Spring 1,		Know how to express		
								Summer 2		themselves clearly in		
								<u>Summer 2</u>		speech- <u>Spring 2</u>		
								Students learn what		specch <u>spring z</u>		
								pathetic fallacy is and		Know how to use		
								how to identify one in		proxemics and voice		
								horror texts Autumn 2,		to explore status and		
								Spring 1		relationships in the		
								• P · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		duologues/dialogues		
								Know how to use		Summer 1		
								appropriate language				
								features for		Know how to evaluate		
								autobiography Spring		the writer's choice of		
								2		vocabulary		
								-		grammatical and		
								Learn how poets use		structural features <u>ALL</u>		
								language to create		<u>SOW</u>		
								images Summer 1		<u></u>		
								indges summer 1		Independently be able		
										to apply connotations		
										to language features		
										in poetry <u>Summer 1</u>		
7. Including	Video recording of		Catchy headlines Spring 1	Descriptive language	Similes / metaphors –	Alliteration and	Headlines / captions –	Introduce the ways in	Know how film makers	Know that camera	Know how text is	Know how to
Visual	children – Autumn 1		,	Advertising Spring 1	Autumn 1	onomatopoeia –	Autumn 1	which visual features	use basic camera	angles create narrative	shown in the media –	recognise the effective
						Autumn 2		are used in	angles Spring 1	perspective Autumn 1	19 century novel	use of non-verbal
Language				Headings and	Organisational			advertisements -			Autumn 1 and 2	features in a speech
				subheadings Spring 2	features of a text –	Personification, simile		Spring 2		Know how gestures,		and be able to use
					headings,	and metaphor – Spring				posture and facial		them in their own
					subheadings, bullet	1		Know how to use		expression and other		speech end Spring 1
					points - Spring 2			images, font, colour		non-verbal features		for Spoken language
								and layout to create		create meaning		endorsement.
								advertisements and		Autumn 1 Spring 2		
								packaging Spring 2		Summer 2		
										Knowing how visual		
										images enhance		
										•		
										images enhance		
										images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u>		
8. Inference	Know that print	To begin to make simple	To make inferences on	To ask and answer	To draw inferences	To draw inferences	To consider different	Showing and telling	Students learn how to	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a	Be able to identify the	Revision, practice and
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u>	the basis of what is being	questions	To draw inferences ALL SOW	from characters'	accounts of the same	revised from KS2	select both explicit	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical	difference between	mastery.
8. Inference	•	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1		questions appropriately,	ALL SOW	from characters' feelings, thoughts and	accounts of the same event and to discuss		select both explicit and implicit	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u>	difference between literal and inferential	mastery. Improving speed and
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u>	questions appropriately, including some simple	ALL SOW To justify predictions	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u>	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / Spring 1 /	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u>
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> and 2	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions,	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / Spring 1 and 2	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u>	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on	mastery. Improving speed and
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters'	ALL SOW To justify predictions	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u>	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u>
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. <u>ALL SOW</u>	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters).	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 / Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u>	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters'	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u>	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Know how to skim and	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u>
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u>	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters'	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2/ Spring 2 /	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Know how to skim and scan a text and make	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim and scan a text <u>All</u>	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u>
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. Draw inferences <u>ALL</u>	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u>	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u>	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u>
8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u>	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2 /</u> <u>Summer 1</u>	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and</u> <u>2 / Spring 1 and 2 /</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u>	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim and scan a text <u>All</u> <u>SOW</u>	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u>
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8. Inference	carries meaning	inferences. <u>Autumn 2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1</u> and 2 To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination ALL SOW Ask questions to improve	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2/</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and</u> <u>2 / Spring 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u>	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim and scan a text <u>All</u> <u>SOW</u> Know how to select relevant information	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u>
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	carries meaning <u>Autumn 2 onwards</u>	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> <u>and 2</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. <u>ALL SOW</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text. <u>ALL SOW</u>	questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> To justify predictions using evidence from the text – retrieve and record information <u>ALL SOW</u>	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u>	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL SOW</u> Tourism <u>Autumn 1</u>	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might happen from details stated or implied <u>ALL SOW</u>	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2 /</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a character's motivation <u>Autumn 1 / Autumn 2</u> Know how to use thought-tracking to interpret a character's feelings and motivation <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2</u> Know how to use role- play and acting to explore Treasure Island play text. <u>Summer 2</u> Students learn about the context of	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> /Summer 1 Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and 2</u> /Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to select relevant information <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> /Spring and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to interpret and perform poetry through voice, pace, rhythm, body, face, gestures and movement <u>Summer 1</u> Know some of the context of production	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how directors interpret the play of Shakespeare in different ways <u>Summer 2</u>	difference betweenliteral and inferentialinterpretation andexplain it based onevidence All SOWMaster how to skimand scan a text AllSOWKnow how to selectrelevant informationand summarise it ALLSOWKnow how to show arelevant,conceptualised criticaland evaluativeapproach All SOWKnow when and howto offer alternativeinterpretations AllSOWKnow and understandhow the context of	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Shakespeare mock <u>Autumn 2</u>
	Carries meaning Autumn 2 onwards	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> <u>and 2</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. <u>ALL SOW</u> The Great Outdoors <u>Autumn</u> <u>1</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text. <u>ALL SOW</u>	questions         appropriately,         including some simple         inference questions         based on characters'         feelings, thoughts and         motives.         Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to         improve         understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> To justify predictions         using evidence from         the text – retrieve and         record information <u>ALL SOW</u> Stone Age to Iron Age	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination ALL SOW Ask questions to improve understanding ALL SOW	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL SOW</u> Tourism <u>Autumn 1</u> Mountains and	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might happen from details stated or implied <u>ALL SOW</u> Titanic and the Americas <u>Autumn 1</u>	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2/</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a character's motivation <u>Autumn 1 / Autumn 2</u> Know how to use thought-tracking to interpret a character's feelings and motivation <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2</u> Know how to use role- play and acting to explore Treasure Island play text. <u>Summer 2</u> Students learn about the context of Medieval and	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> /Summer 1 Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and 2</u> /Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to select relevant information <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> /Spring and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to interpret and perform poetry through voice, pace, rhythm, body, face, gestures and movement <u>Summer 1</u> Know some of the context of production of gothic texts Eg time	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how directors interpret the play of Shakespeare in different ways <u>Summer 2</u> Know some of the context of production Romeo and Juliet,	difference betweenliteral and inferentialinterpretation andexplain it based onevidence All SOWMaster how to skimand scan a text AllSOWKnow how to selectrelevant informationand summarise it ALLSOWKnow how to show arelevant,conceptualised criticaland evaluativeapproach All SOWKnow when and howto offer alternativeinterpretations AllSOWKnow and understandhow the context ofproduction influences	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Shakespeare mock <u>Autumn 2</u>
	carries meaning <u>Autumn 2 onwards</u>	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> <u>and 2</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. <u>ALL SOW</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text. <u>ALL SOW</u>	questions         appropriately,         including some simple         inference questions         based on characters'         feelings, thoughts and         motives.         Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to         improve         understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> To justify predictions         using evidence from         the text – retrieve and         record information <u>ALL SOW</u> Stone Age to Iron Age	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination ALL SOW Ask questions to improve understanding ALL SOW	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL SOW</u> Tourism <u>Autumn 1</u>	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might happen from details stated or implied <u>ALL SOW</u> Titanic and the Americas <u>Autumn 1</u> Mayan Civilization and	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2 /</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a character's motivation <u>Autumn 1 / Autumn 2</u> Know how to use thought-tracking to interpret a character's feelings and motivation <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2</u> Know how to use role- play and acting to explore Treasure Island play text. <u>Summer 2</u> Students learn about the context of	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> /Summer 1 Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and 2</u> /Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to select relevant information <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> /Spring and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to interpret and perform poetry through voice, pace, rhythm, body, face, gestures and movement <u>Summer 1</u> Know some of the context of production	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how directors interpret the play of Shakespeare in different ways <u>Summer 2</u>	difference betweenliteral and inferentialinterpretation andexplain it based onevidence All SOWMaster how to skimand scan a text AllSOWKnow how to selectrelevant informationand summarise it ALLSOWKnow how to show arelevant,conceptualised criticaland evaluativeapproach All SOWKnow when and howto offer alternativeinterpretations AllSOWKnow and understandhow the context of	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Shakespeare mock <u>Autumn 2</u>
	Carries meaning Autumn 2 onwards	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> <u>and 2</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. <u>ALL SOW</u> The Great Outdoors <u>Autumn</u> <u>1</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Great Fire of London <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u>	questions         appropriately,         including some simple         inference questions         based on characters'         feelings, thoughts and         motives.         Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to         improve         understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> To justify predictions         using evidence from         the text – retrieve and         record information <u>ALL SOW</u> Stone Age to Iron Age <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> The Ancient Egyptians	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination ALL SOW Ask questions to improve understanding ALL SOW	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL SOW</u> Tourism <u>Autumn 1</u> Mountains and	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might happen from details stated or implied <u>ALL SOW</u> Titanic and the Americas <u>Autumn 1</u>	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2/ Spring 2/</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a character's motivation <u>Autumn 1 / Autumn 2</u> Know how to use thought-tracking to interpret a character's feelings and motivation <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2</u> Know how to use role- play and acting to explore Treasure Island play text. <u>Summer 2</u> Students learn about the context of Medieval and Victorian texts	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> /Summer 1 Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and 2</u> /Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to select relevant information <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> /Spring and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to interpret and perform poetry through voice, pace, rhythm, body, face, gestures and movement <u>Summer 1</u> Know some of the context of production of gothic texts Eg time	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how directors interpret the play of Shakespeare in different ways <u>Summer 2</u>	difference between literal and inferential interpretation and explain it based on evidence <u>All SOW</u> Master how to skim and scan a text <u>All SOW</u> Know how to select relevant information and summarise it <u>ALL SOW</u> Know how to show a relevant, conceptualised critical and evaluative approach <u>All SOW</u> Know when and how to offer alternative interpretations <u>All SOW</u> Know and understand how the context of production influences content and style and	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Shakespeare mock <u>Autumn 2</u> Create revision resources, practice and mastery. <u>ALL Year</u>
	Carries meaning Autumn 2 onwards	inferences. <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2, Summer 1</u> <u>and 2</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. <u>ALL SOW</u> The Great Outdoors <u>Autumn 1</u> Toys Autumn <u>2</u>	the basis of what is being said and done. <u>ALL SOW</u> To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Great Fire of London <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u>	questions         appropriately,         including some simple         inference questions         based on characters'         feelings, thoughts and         motives.         Draw inferences <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Ask questions to         improve         understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> To justify predictions         using evidence from         the text – retrieve and         record information <u>ALL SOW</u> Stone Age to Iron Age <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u>	ALL SOW To justify predictions from details stated and implied. ALL SOW Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination ALL SOW Ask questions to improve understanding ALL SOW	from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> Discuss words and phrases that capture imagination <u>ALL SOW</u> Ask questions to improve understanding <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW</u> Tourism <u>Autumn 1</u> Mountains and Volcanoes <u>Autumn 2</u>	accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions - justifying views with evidence from the text. <u>ALL SOW</u> To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might happen from details stated or implied <u>ALL SOW</u> Titanic and the Americas <u>Autumn 1</u> Mayan Civilization and	revised from KS2 inference <u>Autumn 1</u> Students learn how to use Head, Heart and Hands to infer meaning <u>Autumn 1</u> and <u>2</u> / <u>Spring 2</u> / <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to use still images to interpret a character's motivation <u>Autumn 1 / Autumn 2</u> Know how to use thought-tracking to interpret a character's feelings and motivation <u>Autumn 1</u> and <u>2</u> Know how to use role- play and acting to explore Treasure Island play text. <u>Summer 2</u> Students learn about the context of Medieval and Victorian texts <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1</u>	select both explicit and implicit information <u>Autumn 1</u> <u>and 2 / Spring 1 and 2</u> /Summer 1 Know how to skim and scan a text and make notes - Autumn <u>1 and 2</u> /Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to select relevant information <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> /Spring and 2 / Summer 1 and 2 Know how to interpret and perform poetry through voice, pace, rhythm, body, face, gestures and movement <u>Summer 1</u> Know some of the context of production of gothic texts Eg time	images enhance written text for propaganda purposes <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to show a relevant critical approach – <u>Autumn 1</u> and 2 / <u>Spring 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Know how to offer alternative interpretations <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Spring 1 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Know how directors interpret the play of Shakespeare in different ways <u>Summer 2</u> Know some of the context of production Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth and Othello and how it affects	difference betweenliteral and inferentialinterpretation andexplain it based onevidence All SOWMaster how to skimand scan a text AllSOWKnow how to selectrelevant informationand summarise it ALLSOWKnow how to show arelevant,conceptualised criticaland evaluativeapproach All SOWKnow when and howto offer alternativeinterpretations AllSOWKnow and understandhow the context ofproduction influencescontent and style andhow the context of	mastery. Improving speed and accuracy <u>throughout</u> <u>the final terms</u> English language mock <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2</u> Modern text <u>Autumn</u> <u>1 and 2 (mock Spring</u> <u>1)</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Shakespeare mock <u>Autumn 2</u> Create revision resources, practice and mastery. <u>ALL Year</u> Know and understand

	1			I				I			1	
	Amazing Animals	My World Spring 2	Seaside Summer 1	Rainforests Summer 1	Our Changing World Spring 1 and 2	Eastern Europe Spring	Crime and Punishment Spring 1 and 2	Know about the author Charles	Know that the life and times of a poet may	Know the significance of the supernatural,	meaning <u>Autumn 1,2</u> Summer 1,2	modern text influences content and
	Spring 2	Castles Summer 1	Heroes and Villains	and 2		<u></u>	<u>Spring I and Z</u>	Dickens. Introducing	influence its content	natural order and	<u>Summer 1,2</u>	style and how the
	<u>op<u>z</u></u>		Summer 2	<u></u>		Ancient Greece		context as informing	and meaning <u>Summer</u>	regicide, and linked to		context of reception
	Once Upon a Time	The UK <u>Summer 2</u>			Anglo Saxons and	Summer 1	Our World <u>Summer 1</u>	the message of A	2	how women are	Know how to add	influences meaning
	Summer 1				Vikings <u>Summer 1 and</u>		and 2	Christmas Carol and		presented in	contextual detail to	Beginning in <u>Autumn 2</u>
					2	Self-directed History		how he creates	Know when and how	Shakespeare Summer	explain features of a	/ Spring 1
	Let's Go on an					Summer 2		characters <u>Autumn 1</u>	to explain the	2	text (19 <sup>th</sup> Century and	Kaan kan ta add
	Adventure <u>Summer 2</u>							/Spring 2	relationship between text and context	Know how the life and	poetry anthology) and how they convey	Know how to add contextual detail to
								Know how the	Autumn 2 / Spring 2,	times of a poet may	meaning and link with	explain features of a
								author's life and times	Summer 1	influence its content	the writer's intentions	text (Shakespeare) and
								inform a text – <u>Spring</u>		and meaning –	Autumn 1,2 Summer	how it can convey
								2	Different cultures /	diversity and culture	<u>1,2</u>	meaning and link with
								Karan hara ta Palatha	diversity <u>Autumn 2</u>	Summer 1		the writer's intentions
								Know how to link the relationship between	Summer 1/ (but integrated through all	Know how to explain		Autumn 1 and 2
								text and context	SOW, especially as	the relationship		Revise 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
								Autumn 2 / Summer 1	extension)	between text,		and Macbeth <u>Autumn</u>
										viewpoint and context		1 and 2 / Paper 1
								Know that the life and		in a range of texts		mocks
								times of a poet may		Autumn 2/		
								influence its content and meaning <u>Summer</u>		Summer 1, 2		Know how to add contextual detail to
								1		Different cultures /		explain features of a
								-		diversity Autumn 1/		modern text and how
								Looking at different		Spring 2 / Summer 1		they convey meaning
								cultures / diversity		(but integrated		and link with the
								Autumn 2/ Summer 1		through all SOW)		writer's intentions End
								(but integrated in all SOW)				of Autumn 2 / Spring 1
10.	Demonstrate	To listen to and discuss a	To participate in	To recognise, listen to	To discuss and	To read a wide range	To read for pleasure,	The skills of	Know how to write a	Know how to identify	Know how to	Create revision
Compare	understanding when	wide range of fiction, non-	discussion about books,	and discuss a wide	compare texts from a	of genres, identifying	discussing, comparing,	comparison are	response that	relevant similarities	compare/contrast the	resources, practice
and	talking to others about	fiction and poetry at a level	poems and other works	range of fiction,	wide variety of genres	the characteristics of	and evaluating in	developed from KS2	compares the	and differences -	methods, ideas and	and mastery.
Contrast	what they have read –	beyond that at which they	that are read to them (at	poetry, plays, non-	and writers.	text types (such as the	depth across a wide	and applied. <u>Autumn</u>	structure of two texts	Spring 1 and 2 /	viewpoints in the	
	Summer 1	can read independently.	a level beyond at which	fiction and reference	To road for a range of	use of the first person	range of genres,	/Spring 1 and 2,	Autumn 1 / Spring 1 /	Summer 2	poems <u>Autumn 1,2</u>	Continued revision of
	Listen to and talk	To link what they have read	they can read independently) and those	books or textbooks.	To read for a range of purposes.	in writing diaries and autobiographies) and	including myths, legends, traditional	Summer 1	Summer 1	Know how to	Summer 2	poetry
	about non-fiction	or have read to them to their	that they can read for	To use appropriate	purposes.	differences between	stories, modern	Comparative/contrasti	Know how to compare	complete a	Know how to compare	Compare change in
	texts using new	own experiences. ALL SOW	themselves, explaining	terminology when	To identify themes	text types.	fiction, fiction from	ng connectives	the content ideas,	compare/contrast grid	the methods, ideas	characters in Modern
	vocabulary Summer 1		their understanding and	discussing texts (plot,	and conventions in a		our literary heritage	revised. <u>Autumn 1 and</u>	features of poems	– Spring 2/ Summer 1,	and viewpoints in	text Autumn 1 and 2
	and 2.	To retell familiar stories in	expressing their views.	character, setting).	wide range of books.	To participate in	and books from other	2 / Spring 1 and 2 /	Summer 1	2	texts from different	
	Describe the main	increasing detail. To ask and answer questions about	To link what they have	To discuss the	To refer to authorial	discussions about books that are read to	cultures and traditions.	Summer 1	Know how to write an	Know how to compare	time periods and explain Autumn 1 and	Know how to compare the methods, ideas
	events of simple	texts <u>ALL SOW</u>	read or have read to	sequence of events in	style, overall themes -	them and those they	traditions.	Know how to compare		the content ideas,	2 / Spring 1 and 2	and viewpoints in
	stories they have read		them to their own	books and how items	Identify recurring	can read for	To recognise more	the content of texts.	comparing two poems	features of poems	<u></u>	texts from different
	Summer 2	To join in with discussions	experiences. To make	of information are	themes and elements	themselves, building	complex themes in	Autumn 1 /Spring 1	Summer 1	Summer 1	Compare change in	time periods and
		about a text, taking turns	links between the text	related. To recall and	of difference in	on their own and	what they read.	and 2 / Summer 1			characters in 19	explain.
		and listening to what others	they are reading and	summarise main ideas	stories.	others' ideas and	To contrate and discourse			Know how to plan a	Century / Shakespeare	English language
		say. <u>ALL SOW</u>	other texts they have read (in texts that they	ALL SOW	Spring 1 and 2	challenging views courteously.	To explain and discuss their understanding of			comparative answer using appropriate	texts <u>Autumn 1 and 2 /</u> Summer 1 and 2	paper 2 mock <u>Spring 1</u> or 2
		To discuss the significance of	can read independently)	Identify recurring	Ask questions to	courceously.	what they have read,			connectives Spring 1 /	<u>summer 1 unu 2</u>	012
		titles and events. ALL SOW	ALL SOW	themes and elements	improve	To identify main ideas	including through			Summer 2		Compare change in
				of difference stories.	understanding <u>ALL</u>	drawn from more than	formal presentations				Know how to write a	characters in
			To become increasingly	Spring 1 and 2	SOW	one paragraph and to	and debates,				comparative response	Shakespeare texts
			familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories,			summarise these. To recommend texts	maintaining a focus on the topic and using				<u>All SOW</u>	Autumn 1 and 2
			fairy stories and			to peers based on	notes where					
			traditional tales. <u>ALL</u>			personal choice. <u>ALL</u>	necessary.					
			SOW			SOW						
							To listen to guidance					
			To recognise simple			Ask questions to	and feedback on the					
			recurring literary language in stories and			improve understanding ALL	quality of their explanations and					
			poetry.			SOW	contributions to					
							discussions and to					
			To ask and answer				make improvements					
			questions about a text.				when participating in					
			ALL SOW				discussions.					
							To draw out kou					
							To draw out key information and to					
							summarise the main					
							ideas in a text.					
							To distinguish					
							independently between statements					
L	I	I	1	1	1	I		1	I	1	1	1

		avourite words ses. <u>ALL SOW</u>		To proofread their work to assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and to make necessary corrections and improvements.			power <u>Summer 2</u> ( <u>although Drama will</u> <u>be a constant feature</u> of each SOW)	and propaganda – linking to diaspora and apartheid <u>Summer 1</u> Know how to link characters, ideas and language to the theme of diversity and empowerment <u>Summer 1</u>	and conflict in the AQA anthology and a range of language texts <u>Autumn 1 and 2,</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u>	
and Spelling in words Autumn 1 and skills as t decode word	skills as the route to '-ness, '-full', de words and spell <u>Spring 1</u> '	vellings - Suffix – To use their ph ull', '-less', '-ly", knowledge to ( quickly and acc (may still page)	code spelling errors – Spring	to decode any	To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/Y6 exception	Spelling rules (phonics) are revised from KS2 within lossons and through	Revise spelling rules from Y7 through starters <u>ALL SOW</u>	Spell technical terms correctly <u>ALL SOW</u> introduction of KS3 SPAC books	Revision, of spelling rules and common spelling errors, practice and mastery	Revision, practice and mastery – Mainly <u>Spring 1,2 but</u> throughout the terms
skills <u>Autumn 1</u>	Is Autumn 1 / Adverbs add x – 's', 'es', 'ed' - <u>Spring</u> <u>Summer 1</u>			unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through	words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any unfamiliar	lessons and through starters <u>ALL SOW –</u> <u>introduction of KS3</u> <u>SPAG books.</u>	ALL SOW – introduction of KS3 SPAG books	SPAG books Spell more sophisticated	practice and mastery. <u>ALL SOW</u> Language Workbooks	throughout the terms. Language Workbooks
Phase 3 – <u>Autumn 2 /</u> Spring 2 / Summer 1 Suffix – 'est',	x – 'est', <u>Spring 2</u> 'er', by adding 'en <u>Autumn 2 Spring 2/</u>	ple past tense g 'ed' <u>Autumn 1</u> ue to apply their ; knowledge of r words and pre- including in-, ir	owing unfamiliar words with ot increasing speed and skill. (All Year)	To apply their growing knowledge of root	words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their	Students use phonics		vocabulary correctly ALL SOW		

	CVC, CVCCC and CVVC words – <u>Autumn 1 and</u> <u>2</u> , <u>Spring 1 and 2/</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2.</u> Read and spell some common exception words. <u>Spring 1</u>	Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.	automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent. <u>Spring 1</u> To begin to spell common exception words correctly <u>Spring 1</u> To read accurately by	anti- and auto- to begin to read aloud. To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, - ous, -ture, -sure, -sion,	suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently. Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.	cial, -tial, -ant/-ance/- ancy, -ent/-ence/- ency, -able/-ably and - ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently. Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable	Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.					
	onwards. Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.		blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes. To accurately read most words of two or more syllables.	-tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud. Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.		texts.						
			To read most words containing common suffixes. * Read, Write, Inc Phonics Programme with fully decodable texts.									
13. Punctuation and Grammar	Full stops - <u>Autumn 2,</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2,</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Capital letters <u>Spring</u> <u>2, Summer 1 and 2</u> Finger spaces <u>All</u> <u>terms</u>	Write in a sentence beginning with a capital letter, fingers spaces and ending with a full stop <u>Autumn 1</u> or exclamation, question <u>Autumn 2, Spring 1 and 2</u> , <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> To useaptaletters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'- Spring 1 To use finger spaces. <u>ALL</u>	decodable texts.         Write a statement         beginning with a capital         letter, fingers spaces and         ending with a full stop         Autumn 1         Write in sentence         beginning with a capital         letter and ending with a         full stop Autumn 2         Write an exclamation         sentence ending with an         exclamation Spring 1         Use commas to separate         lists - Summer 1         Apostrophes tomak         singular possessionand         contractions. (omission)         Summer 2	To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups. Recap on basic punctuation – <u>Autumn</u> <u>1</u> To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the useof inverted commas. Speech – <u>Spring 1 and</u> <u>2</u> Inverted commas <u>Spring 2 / Summer 1</u>	To use all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas – <u>Summer 2</u> Fronted adverbials with a comma – <u>Autumn 1</u> To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession – <u>Spring 2</u> . Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors – <u>Spring 2</u> Exclamation sentences with exclamation marks – <u>Spring 2</u> Quotations and using inverted commas and colons - <u>Summer 1</u>	To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis – to separate clauses <u>Autumn 2</u> Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity – <u>Spring 2</u> and Summer 2 Colon to introduce a list <u>Spring 1</u> Semi colons, colons and dashes – <u>Spring 2</u> and Summer 2 Bullet points Inverted commas for direct speech <u>Summer 1</u> Dialogue to advance the actions <u>Summer 1</u>	To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly, including consistent and accurate use of semi- colons, dashes, colons, hyphens, and, when necessary, to use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity. Direct Speech <u>Autumn</u> <u>1</u> Apostrophes <u>Autumn</u> <u>1</u> Inserting missing punctuation <u>Spring 2</u>	Revised from KS2 through starter tasks and personal targets (ALL SOW) <u>ALL SOW – introduction of KS3</u> <u>SPAG books.</u> Know how authors use punctuation for effect <u>Autumn 1 / Spring 1,</u> <u>Summer 1</u>	Know how writers use more sophisticated punctuation for effect <u>Autumn 1 / Spring 2</u> <u>ALL SOW — introduction of KS3</u> <u>SPAG books</u>	Know the correct and formal uses of punctuation ( <u>ALL</u> <u>SOW) ALL SOW –</u> <u>introduction of KS3</u> <u>SPAG books – weekly</u> <u>sessions.</u> Know how to use the full range of punctuation accurately and for effect ( <u>ALL SOW) ALL</u> <u>SOW – introduction of</u> <u>KS3 SPAG books</u> <u>weekly sessions.</u> Know how to recognise and explain the writer's choice of vocabulary grammatical and structural features <u>All</u> <u>SOW - ALL SOW –</u> <u>introduction of KS3</u> <u>SPAG books – weekly</u> <u>sessions.</u>	Complete SPAG worksheets to thoroughly revise spelling rules. Language / Spelling Workbooks Confidently use the full range of punctuation accurately and for effect Language / Spelling Workbooks Know how to evaluate the writer's choice of vocabulary grammatical and structural features. Spring 1,2 Language / Spelling Workbooks	Revision, practice and mastery. <u>(ALL SOW)</u>
14. Terminology / Key vocabulary	Phonics - <u>All Year</u> Rhyming words – Autumn 1 Simple sentences - <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1</u> <u>and 2 / Summer 1 and</u> <u>2</u> Finger spacing - <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1</u> <u>and 2 / Summer 1 and</u> <u>2</u> Full stops – <u>Autumn 1/</u> <u>Spring 1 and 2 /</u> <u>Summer 1 and 2</u> Capital letters - <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1</u>	To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark and noun phrases. Simple sentences / capitals, full stops - <u>Autumn 1</u> then exclamation / question mark / <u>Spring 1 and 2 / Summer 1</u> and 2 Suffix <u>Autumn 2/ Spring 1</u> and 2 Phonics – Spring 1	To recognise and use the terms noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma. Adverbials of time <u>Autumn 1</u> Co-ordinating conjunctions (or, and, but) <u>Autumn 1/ Summer</u> <u>1</u> Subordinate conjunctions (when, if, that, because) – <u>Spring 2</u>	To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks). Commands, conjunctions, adverbs – <u>Autumn 1</u> Prepositions – Autumn <u>1 and Summer 2</u> Time conjunctions – <u>Spring 1/Summer 1</u> and 2	To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.         Verbs and adverbs – <u>Autumn 1</u> Fronted adverbials <u>Autumn 1/ Spring 1/</u> <u>Summer 2</u> Creative vocabulary – <u>Autumn 1</u> Power verbs – <u>Autumn 1</u> Power verbs – <u>Autumn 1</u> Adverbs and modal verbs / Emotive	To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity. Expanded noun phrases - <u>Autumn 1 /</u> <u>Summer 1</u> Word Class Revision – <u>Autumn 1</u> Active and Passive Voice – Autumn 1 / Spring 2/ Summer 1	To recognise and use the terms modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity Passive/active verbs <u>Autumn 1 / Spring 1</u> <u>/Summer 1</u> Prepositions - <u>Autumn 2 / Spring 2 / Summer 1 Conjunctions / cohesive devices / adverbials – <u>Autumn 2</u> <u>/ Summer 1</u></u>	Head, Hands, Heart (ALL) <u>Autumn 1</u> Characterisation Caricature Exaggeration Hyperbole/litotes Simile Metaphor Hook Narrator Narrative voice Narrative perspective <u>Autumn 2</u> Character tracking Narrative pospective Skimming/scanning Hook Language devices Structure <u>Spring 1</u>	Head, Hands and Heart <u>ALL SOW</u> <u>Autumn 1</u> Hook (Y7) Beginnings and endings Narrative perspective Structure (Y7) Internal structure Characterisation (Y7) Character tracking (Y7) Skim and scan (Y7) Tension Rising/falling action Suspense Climax Relief <u>Autumn 2</u> Character tracking (Y7) Narrative voice (Y7)	Head, Hands and Heart (Y7/8) ALL – but focused on <u>Autumn 1 and 2</u> <u>SOW</u> What, How, Why <u>ALL SOW</u> <u>Autumn 1</u> Characterisation (Y7/8) Dystopian Utopian Science Fiction Mise-en-scene Camera angles Shot types. Diegetic sound Non-diegetic sound	Autumn 1 and 2 As well as specific key words for 19 Century What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Narrative voice (KS3) Language devices/methods (KS3) Dependent on text taught. Poetic devices (KS3) Spring 1 What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Language devices (KS3) Select and retrieve (KS3) Structure (KS3) Evaluate	Autumn 1 and 2 What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Duologue (KS3) Soliloquy (KS3) Aside (KS3) Tragedy (KS3) Iambic pentameter (KS3) Trochaic tetrameter (KS3) Protagonist (KS3) Dramatic irony (KS3) Divine Right of Kings (KS3) Regicide (KS3) Natural Order (KS3) Globe Theatre (KS3) William Shakespeare (KS3)

and 2 / Summer 1 and	personal pronouns/proper	Suffix – '-ness, '-full', '-		language / verbs-		Noun phrases – Spring	Genre	Narrative perspective	/
<u>2</u>	nouns Adverbial (time)	less', '-ly", <u>Spring 1</u> '	Fronted adverbials –	modal – could, should	Pronouns for the doer	<u>2/ Summer 1</u>	Conventions	(Y7)	0
	Co-ordinating conjunctions	Expanded noun phrases /	Spring 1	and would – <u>Spring 1</u>	of the action – <u>Autumn 1</u>	Subjunctive form –	Tension Suspense	Skimming/scanning (Y7)	(
		prepositional phrases		Formal language –	Autumni	Spring 1 / Summer 1	Rising action	Hook (Y7)	9
	Third person – <u>Summer 2</u>	adverbs adding 'ly'	Adverbs and modal verbs for persuasion –	Summer 1	Relative Clauses	<u></u>	Falling action	Language devices (Y7)	
	mild person <u>summer z</u>	Summer 1	Summer 1	<u>Summer 1</u>	Autumn 1 / Summer 1		Climax/anti-climax	Structure (Y7)	
				Time conjunctions –			Relief	Sophisticated	(
				Autumn 2 / Summer 1	Modal verbs - <u>Autumn</u>		Setting Dath at is falle as	vocabulary	
					<u>2/ Summer 2</u>		Pathetic fallacy Spring 2	Themes	
				Subordinate	Subordinating		Poverty	Spring 1	
				conjunctions -	conjunctions – Spring		Luxury	Characterisation (Y7)	
				Summer 1	1		Inequality	Adjectives (Y7)	
					Adverbials – fronted		Redemption	Metaphor (Y7)	
					Summer 1 / degrees of		19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Simile (Y7)	
					time <u>Summer 2</u>		Context Writer's intention	Personification Pathetic fallacy (Y7)	
					Adverbs to indicate		Skimming/scanning	Hyperbole (Y7)	
					degrees of possibility –		Summer 1	Symbolism	
					Summer 1		Form	Metonymy	
							Structure	Oxymoron (Y7)	
					Alliteration /		Rhyme/rhythm	Tension (Y8)	
					onomatopoeia – Autumn 1		Limerick Haiku	Rising/falling action (Y8)	1
					Autumiti		Sonnet	Suspense (Y8)	
					Personification, Simile,		Stanza	Climax (Y8)	
					Metaphor – Spring 2		Quatrain	Relief (Y8)	
							Rhyming couplet		
							Iambic pentameter Volta	Spring 2 FORESTAID	
							Summer 2	Bias	1
							Genre	Irony	F
							Conventions	Tone	F
							Tension	Audience	5
							Suspense	Purpose	1
							Rising action	Inform Explain	
							Falling action Climax/anti-climax	Persuade	
							Relief	Travel writing	
							Mise-en-scene	Dramatized language	
							Shot type		
								Summer 1	1
								Form (Y7) Sonnet (Y7)	
								Free verse	
								Stanza (Y7)	
								Rhyme/rhythm (Y7)	
								Alliteration (Y7)	
								Onomatopoeia (Y7) Voice (Y7)	1
								Context	(
									1
									E
								Summer 2 Characterization	0
								Characterisation (Y7/8)	1
								Narrative voice (Y7/8)	
								Narrative perspective	
								(Y7/8)	
								Skimming/scanning	
								(Y7/8) Structure (Y7/8)	
								Fiction (Y7/8)	
								Non-fiction (Y7/8)	(
								Empathetic writing	
								Note taking	
									1
									1
									-
	1								

Autumn 2 Characterisation (Y7/8) Setting (Y7/8) Context (Y7/8) Narrative voice (Y/78) Omniscient narrator Cyclical structure Writer's intention (Y7/8) Spring 1 Characterisation (Y7/8) Context (Y7/8) Viewpoint Perspective Industrial Revolution Morality Victorian gentleman Status of women Allusion Allegory Spring 2 Purpose (Y8) Audience (Y8) Format (Y8) Formality (Y8) Standard English Accent Dialect Idiolect Colloquial FORESTAID (Y8) Summer 1 Context (Y7/8) 3-2-1 Form (Y7/8) Structure Stanza (Y7/8) Dramatic monologue lambic pentameter (Y9) Volta (Y7) Enjambment Caesura Assonance Consonance Symbolism Diaspora

Empathy Apartheid <u>Summer 2</u> Characterisation

(Y7/8) Context (Y7/8) Duologue Monologue Soliloquy Aside Tragedy

lambic pentameter Trochaic tetrameter Protagonist Dramatic irony Divine Right of Kings Sensory language (KS3)

Spring 2 What, How, Why (Y9) Non-fiction (KS3) Summarise (KS3) Similarities (KS3) Differences (KS3) FORESTAID (KS3) PAFF (KS3)

Summer 1 and 2 What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Duologue (KS3) Monologue (KS3) Soliloquy (KS3) Aside (KS3) Tragedy (KS3) lambic pentameter (KS3) Trochaic tetrameter (KS3) Protagonist (KS3) Dramatic irony (KS3) Divine Right of Kings (KS3) Regicide (KS3) Natural Order (KS3) Globe Theatre (KS3) William Shakespeare (KS3)

What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Narrative voice (KS3) Language devices/methods (KS3) Dependent on text taught. Poetic devices (KS3)

Spring 1 What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Narrative voice (KS3) Language devices/methods (KS3) Dependent on text taught. Poetic devices (KS3)

What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Language devices (KS3) Select and retrieve (KS3) Structure (KS3) Evaluate Sensory language (KS3) What, How, Why (Y9) Non-fiction (KS3) Summarise (KS3) Similarities (KS3) Differences (KS3) FORESTAID (KS3) PAFF (KS3)

Spring 2 What, How, Why (Y9) Characterisation (KS3) Context (KS3) Narrative voice (KS3) Language devices/methods (KS3) Summer 1 Exams

					Regicide Natural Order Globe Theatre William Shakespeare	