Speaking and Listening	Children will be taught to discuss their learning and to develop speaking skills. They will become more familiar with using language in a variety of situations, for a range of audiences and purposes. They will for example:
	 Develop their understanding of a subject through discussions, learning to give their opinions and listen to other viewpoints Speak clearly and in different ways for drama, hot seating, peer-marking work, collaborative work, sharing their work with peers
Reading overview in our	Every class carries out a Reading lesson four times a week. Each class is exposed to a variety of texts including fiction, non-
school	fiction and poetry. One lesson will focus on the child reading a text at their level independently and answering questions from
	it (CGP books), another will be the class working from an age-related text - answering questions from it after being supported by the teacher. The teacher will then model how to answer the questions that have been set where the child will mark their own work.
Reading	Word Reading
	Pupils should be taught to:
	- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
	- continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
	- reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
	- increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
	- recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
	- identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
	-making comparisons within and across books o learning a wider range of poetry by heart
	preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
	- understand what they read by:
	- checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context - asking questions to improve their understanding
	- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
	- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
	- summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
	- identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
	- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
	- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
	- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

	 participate in discussions about books that are read to them and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary provide reasoned justifications for their views 	including through formal presentations and debates,		
Question stems and skills	Key Reading Skills	Possible question stems		
in reading	 Vocabulary: explore the meaning of words in context, confidently using a dictionary discuss how the author's choice of language impacts the reader evaluate the authors use of language begin to look at the use of figurative language use a thesaurus to find synonyms for a larger variety of words read around the word' and *explore its meaning in the broader context of a section or paragraph. 	 Can you findin the dictionary and thesaurus? What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood? By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intended to? How has the author made you/this character feel by writing? Why? Find and highlight the word which is closest in meaning to Find a word which demonstrates How has been used here to create tension in the text? What synonyms could be used for in the text? Using a dictionary, write the meaning of the words. How does the context of the underlined word help you to understand its meaning? Copy the two words in the text that mean the same as 		
	 Inference: drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying inferences with evidence. make inferences about actions, feelings, events or states use figurative language to infer meaning give one or two pieces of evidence to support the point they are making. begin to draw evidence from more than one place across a text. Prediction: predicting what might happen from details stated and implied support predictions with relevant evidence from the text. confirm and modify predictions as they read on. 	 What do you think means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else? I think; do you agree? Why/why not? Why do you think Give evidence from the text. Can you explain why? What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them? What evidence is there to suggest How did feel? How do you know? Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ? Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will develop the same way? Read the following passages. Determine what event is likely to occur next and why? 		

Explaining: What is similar/different about two characters? Did the • provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views author intend that? • recommend books for peers in detail • Explain why... did that. begin to challenge points of view • How is the text organised and what impact does this have • begin to distinguish between fact and opinion on you as a reader? • identifying how language, structure and presentation • Why has the text been written this way? • How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion? contribute to meaning • discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including • How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing? • How does the author engage the audience? figurative language, considering the impact on the reader • explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through Find the... in this text. Is it anywhere else? Retrieval: • When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text. • confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading • Find the part of the story that best describes the setting. before and after to retrieve information. • use evidence from across larger sections of text • What do you think is happening here? Why? • Who is telling this story? • read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, Why can't? stories from other cultures, modern fiction and archaic texts. How does ... feel? What word does it use in the text? • retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction Explain how happened. texts. ask my own questions What is the main point in this paragraph? **Summarising:** • Sum up what has happened so far. • Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one • Can you find a text with a similar theme? paragraph, page, chapter or the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas. • make connections between information across the text and include this is an answer. • discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text identify themes across a wide range of writing

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Writing overview	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Mystery Stories	Shakespeare Playscript	Myths and Legends	Viking Recount	Poetry: The Magic Box	Foundation Subjects
	●Adverbs of time, place and manner ●Short, simple sentences for effect ●Used vivid description and adventurous word choices ●Written in correct tense consistently throughout ●Expanded noun phrases ●Ellipsis for tension ●Similes for tension ●Subordinate clauses at beginning and end of sentences ●Speech ●Modal verbs ●Adverbs of possibility ●Embedded relative clauses	 Relative clauses Commas Subordinate clause Co-ordinating conjunctions to join clauses Simple sentences for impact Expanded noun phrases Adverbial phrases Parenthesis Relative clauses (at the end) 	 Speech Expanded noun phrases Variety of sentence types Relative clauses Modal verbs Adverbs of possibility Apostrophes (singular and plural possession) Verb suffixes (-ate, -ise, -ify) 	●Parenthesis ●Modal verbs ●Adverbs of possibility ●To use expanded noun phrases. ●Subordinate clause at the beginning and at the end of a sentence ●Variety of sentence starters ●To use a relative clause ●To use parenthesis ●Include factual information ●To use formal/Standard English ●To use cohesion ●Reported speech for quotations	 Relative clause Thesaurus use Descriptive vocabulary Alliteration Repetition of repeated words, sentences or phrases Expanded Noun Phrase Magical elements Onomatopoeia - 	Focus to be on Foundation Subjects with SC used from English objectives to be applied in these lessons.
Composition	for their own - noting and developi	ence for and purpose	ng on reading and resear	ch where necessary	and using other similar wri	-

	- draft and write by:
	- selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
	- in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
	- précising longer passages
	- using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	- using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet
	points, underlining]
	- evaluate and edit by:
	- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
	- proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
	- ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
	- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and
	writing and choosing the appropriate register
	- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear
Handwriting	Pupils should be taught to:
	- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
	- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
	- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task
Vocabulary, Grammar	Pupils should be taught to:
and punctuation	- recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing
	- use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
	- use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
	- use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun
	- use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
	- punctuate bullet points consistently
Transcription	Pupils should be taught to:
	- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
	- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
	- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
	- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt
	specifically, as listed in English appendix 1
	- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
	- use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
	- use a thesaurus