

## English Scheme of Work

### Aims

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate.

**Spoken Word** - The national curriculum for English reflects the importance of spoken language in pupils' development across the whole curriculum – cognitively, socially and linguistically. Spoken language underpins the development of reading and writing. The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are vital for developing their vocabulary and grammar and their understanding for reading and writing. Teachers should therefore ensure the continual development of pupils' confidence and competence in spoken language and listening skills. Pupils should develop a capacity to explain their understanding of books and other reading, and to prepare their ideas before they write. They must be assisted in making their thinking clear to themselves as well as to others and teachers should ensure that pupils build secure foundations by using discussion to probe and remedy their misconceptions. Pupils should also be taught to understand and use the conventions for discussion and debate.

**Reading** - The programmes of study for reading at key stages 1 and 2 consist of two dimensions:

- word reading
- comprehension (both listening and reading).

**Writing** - The programmes of study for writing at key stages 1 and 2 are constructed similarly to those for reading:

- transcription (spelling and handwriting)
- composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech and writing).

**Spelling, vocabulary, grammar, punctuation and glossary**

- The two statutory appendices – on spelling and on vocabulary, grammar and punctuation – give an overview of the specific features that should be included in teaching the programmes of study.

The programmes of study for English are set out two-yearly for Key Stage 2, followed by greater detail on a year-by-year basis for certain aspects of the key dimensions above.

## Lower key stage 2 – years 3 and 4

By the beginning of year 3, pupils should be able to read books written at an age-appropriate interest level. They should be able to read them accurately and at a speed that is sufficient for them to focus on understanding what they read rather than on decoding individual words. They should be able to decode most new words outside their spoken vocabulary, making a good approximation to the word's pronunciation. As their decoding skills become increasingly secure, teaching should be directed more towards developing their vocabulary and the breadth and depth of their reading, making sure that they become independent, fluent and enthusiastic readers who read widely and frequently. They should be developing their understanding and enjoyment of stories, poetry, plays and non-fiction, and learning to read silently. They should also be developing their knowledge and skills in reading non-fiction about a wide range of subjects. They should be learning to justify their views about what they have read: with support at the start of year 3 and increasingly independently by the end of year 4.

Pupils should be able to write down their ideas with a reasonable degree of accuracy and with good sentence punctuation. Teachers should therefore be consolidating pupils' writing skills, their vocabulary, their grasp of sentence structure and their knowledge of linguistic terminology. Teaching them to develop as writers involves teaching them to enhance the effectiveness of what they write as well as increasing their competence. Teachers should make sure that pupils build on what they have learnt, particularly in terms of the range of their writing and the more varied grammar, vocabulary and narrative structures from which they can draw to express their ideas. Pupils should be beginning to understand how writing can be different from speech. Joined handwriting should be the norm; pupils should be able to use it fast enough to keep pace with what they want to say.

Pupils' spelling of common words should be correct, including common exception words and other words that they have learnt (see English Appendix 1). Pupils should spell words as accurately as possible using their phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling, such as morphology and etymology.

Most pupils will not need further direct teaching of word reading skills: they are able to decode unfamiliar words accurately, and need very few repeated experiences of this before the word is stored in such a way that they can read it without overt sound-blending. They should demonstrate understanding of figurative language, distinguish shades of meaning among related words and use age-appropriate, academic vocabulary.

As in key stage 1, however, pupils who are still struggling to decode need to be taught to do this urgently through a rigorous and systematic phonics programme so that they catch up rapidly with their peers. If they cannot decode independently and fluently, they will find it increasingly difficult to understand what they read and to write down what they want to say. As far as possible, however, these pupils should follow the year 3 and 4 programme of study in terms of listening to new books, hearing and learning new vocabulary and grammatical structures, and discussing these.

Specific requirements for pupils to discuss what they are learning and to develop their wider skills in spoken language form part of this programme of study. In years 3 and 4, pupils should become more familiar with and confident in using language in a greater variety of situations, for a variety of audiences and purposes, including through drama, formal presentations and debate.

ENGLISH NATIONAL CURRICULUM 2014 PROGRAMMES OF STUDY – LOWER KEY STAGE 2						Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</li> <li>▪ ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</li> <li>▪ use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</li> <li>▪ articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</li> <li>▪ give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</li> <li>▪ maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</li> <li>▪ use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</li> <li>▪ speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</li> <li>▪ participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</li> <li>▪ gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</li> <li>▪ consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</li> <li>▪ select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</li> <li>▪ read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</li> <li>▪ reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> <li>▪ using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read</li> <li>▪ increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally</li> <li>▪ identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action</li> <li>▪ discussing words and phrases that capture the reader’s interest and imagination</li> <li>▪ recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]</li> </ul> </li> <li>-understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context</li> <li>▪ asking questions to improve their understanding of a text</li> <li>▪ drawing inferences such as inferring characters’ feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</li> <li>▪ predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>▪ identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these</li> <li>▪ identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning</li> </ul> </li> <li>-retrieve and record information from non-fiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>▪ spell further homophones</li> <li>▪ spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>▪ place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls’, boys’] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children’s]</li> <li>▪ use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</li> <li>▪ write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</li> <li>▪ increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-plan their writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</li> <li>▪ discussing and recording ideas</li> </ul> </li> <li>-draft and write by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)</li> <li>▪ organising paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>▪ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot</li> <li>▪ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]</li> </ul> </li> <li>-evaluate and edit by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assessing the effectiveness of their own and others’ writing and suggesting improvements</li> <li>▪ proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</li> </ul> </li> <li>-proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</li> <li>-read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</li> <li>▪ using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> <li>▪ choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</li> <li>▪ using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</li> <li>▪ using fronted adverbials</li> </ul> </li> <li>-learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2</li> <li>-indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ using commas after fronted adverbials</li> <li>▪ indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns</li> <li>▪ using and punctuating direct speech</li> <li>▪ use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Upper key stage 2 – years 5 and 6

By the beginning of year 5, pupils should be able to read aloud a wider range of poetry and books written at an age-appropriate interest level with accuracy and at a reasonable speaking pace. They should be able to read most words effortlessly and to work out how to pronounce unfamiliar written words with increasing automaticity. If the pronunciation sounds unfamiliar, they should ask for help in determining both the meaning of the word and how to pronounce it correctly.

They should be able to prepare readings, with appropriate intonation to show their understanding, and should be able to summarise and present a familiar story in their own words. They should be reading widely and frequently, outside as well as in school, for pleasure and information. They should be able to read silently, with good understanding, inferring the meanings of unfamiliar words, and then discuss what they have read.

Pupils should be able to write down their ideas quickly. Their grammar and punctuation should be broadly accurate. Pupils' spelling of most words taught so far should be accurate and they should be able to spell words that they have not yet been taught by using what they have learnt about how spelling works in English.

During years 5 and 6, teachers should continue to emphasise pupils' enjoyment and understanding of language, especially vocabulary, to support their reading and writing. Pupils' knowledge of language, gained from stories, plays, poetry, non-fiction and textbooks, will support their increasing fluency as readers, their facility as writers, and their comprehension. As in years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to enhance the effectiveness of their writing as well as their competence.

It is essential that pupils whose decoding skills are poor are taught through a rigorous and systematic phonics programme so that they catch up rapidly with their peers in terms of their decoding and spelling. However, as far as possible, these pupils should follow the upper key stage 2 programme of study in terms of listening to books and other writing that they have not come across before, hearing and learning new vocabulary and grammatical structures, and having a chance to talk about all of these.

By the end of year 6, pupils' reading and writing should be sufficiently fluent and effortless for them to manage the general demands of the curriculum in year 7, across all subjects and not just in English, but there will continue to be a need for pupils to learn subject-specific vocabulary. They should be able to reflect their understanding of the audience for and purpose of their writing by selecting appropriate vocabulary and grammar. Teachers should prepare pupils for secondary education by ensuring that they can consciously control sentence structure in their writing and understand why sentences are constructed as they are. Pupils should understand nuances in vocabulary choice and age-appropriate, academic vocabulary. This involves consolidation, practice and discussion of language.

Specific requirements for pupils to discuss what they are learning and to develop their wider skills in spoken language form part of this programme of study. In years 5 and 6, pupils' confidence, enjoyment and mastery of language should be extended through public speaking, performance and debate.

ENGLISH NATIONAL CURRICULUM 2014 PROGRAMMES OF STUDY – UPPER KEY STAGE 2

Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription Spelling (see English Appendix 1)	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</li> <li>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</li> <li>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</li> <li>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</li> <li>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</li> <li>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</li> <li>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</li> <li>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</li> <li>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates</li> <li>gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)</li> <li>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</li> <li>select and use appropriate registers for effective communication</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</li> <li>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> <li>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</li> </ul> </li> <li>identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing</li> <li>making comparisons within and across books</li> <li>learning a wider range of poetry by heart</li> <li>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</li> <li>understand what they read by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context</li> <li>asking questions to improve their understanding</li> <li>drawing inferences such as inferring characters’ feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</li> <li>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas</li> <li>identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning</li> </ul> </li> <li>discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader</li> <li>distinguish between statements of fact and opinion</li> <li>retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction</li> <li>participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others’ ideas and challenging views courteously</li> <li>explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary</li> <li>provide reasoned justifications for their views.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them</li> <li>spell some words with ‘silent’ letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]</li> <li>continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused</li> <li>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</li> <li>use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words</li> <li>use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary</li> <li>use a thesaurus.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</p> <p>choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific little writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</li> <li>noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</li> <li>in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</li> </ul> <p>draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</li> <li>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action</li> <li>precising longer passages</li> <li>using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs</li> <li>using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]</li> </ul> <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assessing the effectiveness of their own and others’ writing</li> <li>proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</li> <li>ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</li> <li>ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</li> <li>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</li> <li>perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms</li> <li>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence</li> <li>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</li> <li>using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely</li> <li>using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</li> <li>using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun</li> <li>learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2</li> </ul> </li> <li>indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</li> <li>using hyphens to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</li> <li>using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses</li> <li>using a colon to introduce a list</li> <li>punctuating bullet points consistently</li> <li>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Progression in writing composition involves developing skills in grammar and linguistic conventions:

Grammar – progression in skills across Key Stage 2

Year	Topic	Examples	Terminology	Importance
3	Recognise simple sentences and begin to recognise compound and complex sentences	Encourage children to extend their sentences using joining words (conjunctions). They can join simple sentences (clauses) <i>The boat arrived late <u>and</u> the man walked down the gangway.</i> They can add a subordinate clause to a sentence <i><u>When the rain stopped</u>, the girls went back to the playground.</i>	Sentence Conjunction	High
	Use and recognise nouns, adjectives and adjectival phrases	Explain what a noun is, and how an adjective or adjectival phrase can modify the noun: <i>Mrs Coles' house was <u>noisy, loud and messy</u>. Peter and Poppy, <u>who were my age</u>, looked after me very nicely.</i>	Noun Adjective	High
	Use powerful verbs Introduce the idea of a verb	Explain the concept of a verb and encourage children to use powerful verbs in their writing Not: <i>I <u>went</u> out of the room</i> but <i>I <u>stormed</u> out of the room ...</i> or <i>I <u>plodded</u> out of the room</i> <i>I <u>crept</u> out of the room...</i>	Verb	High
	Introduce the idea of tense in verbs	Explain the concept of a verb and help children to recognise these. They also relate the tense of verbs used to the type of writing. E.g. narrative is usually past tense, description can be present tense. <i>She <u>ran</u> along the road and <u>saw</u> the robber vanishing down a trapdoor.</i> <i>My friend <u>has</u> red hair, blue eyes and <u>is</u> always telling jokes.</i>	Verb Past tense Present tense	Medium at this stage
	Use dialogue in narrative or in drama	Start by relating speech bubbles to speech marks. Make sure what is inside the speech bubble (marks) is what we or the characters SAY. <i>"I'm hungry!" yelled the big, bad wolf.</i> <i>"Give me some FOOD!"</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause. Co-ordination: using 'and', 'or' and 'but' (compound) Subordination: using a wider range of conjunctions to add subordinate clauses (complex).	Extend children's use of longer sentences in their writing, so they frequently use sentences with at least one subordinate clause. Use joining words (conjunctions) such as: and, or, but, if, when, where, because, so, although, etc.	Conjunction Clause	High (in terms of chn using complex sentences in writing)

Year	Topic	Examples	Terminology	Importance
4	Use adverbs to modify verbs	Children need to understand that we can not only say <u>that</u> something is done or happened, but also HOW. <i>She went off <u>happily</u> to see her granny.</i> <i>He kicked the ball <u>furiously</u> into the wall.</i>	Adverb	Medium
	Use conjunctions to express time or cause	Extend children’s use of complex sentences by encouraging them to think about how, when, where or why something was done or happened. <i>Dad tripped on the stairs <u>because</u> the cat was lying there.</i> <i><u>When</u> the film was over, we all went and had a meal.</i> <i>He was certainly still angry <u>so</u> the dogs thought it best to keep out of his sight for a while.</i>	Conjunction Clause Sentence Subordinate clause	High
	Use prepositions to express time and place	Help children make their writing more interesting by using prepositional phrases. <i><u>With a heavy heart</u>, the princess put the frog back in the pond.</i> <i>He kicked the ball right <u>over</u> the wall.</i>	Preposition Phrase	High (in terms of chn <u>using</u> such phrases in writing)
	Person – understanding that writing can be third or first person	Children need to become aware that writing can be ‘She did this...’ or ‘I did this...’. ie. 3 <sup>rd</sup> or the 1 <sup>st</sup> person. <i>The dog wandered down the street looking for cats and food.</i> <i>I wandered down the street looking for my dog.</i>	Verb	High
	Use adverbs and adverbials (prepositional phrases which act as adverbs)	Extend children’s understanding of adverbs, showing them how to use a phrase to say HOW something is done or HOW it happened. <i>He spoke <u>crossly</u> and <u>in a loud voice</u> to all the children.</i> <i>The dog ran <u>with the lead in its mouth</u>, down the street.</i>	Adverb	Medium
	Use commas after or before phrases and clauses	Introduce the idea of a ‘short pause’ which does not merit a new sentence but does require a comma. Show chn how we can use commas before or after phrases or clauses. <i>After the door slammed, the class sat in total silence.</i> <i>As light as a bird, the glider disappeared into the clouds.</i>	Comma	Medium
	Pronouns – using pronouns to avoid repetition or ambiguity and to add clarity and cohesion	Encourage children to use pronouns to help them <u>make sense</u> and <u>be clear</u> : 1. Avoid repetition: <i>While Sam watched the TV programme. Sam finished making his Lego spaceship.</i> 2. Avoid ambiguity: <i>Mary wanted to help her granny and she was feeling very tired.</i>	Pronoun	Medium

Year	Topic	Examples	Terminology	Importance
		3. Add to the cohesion: <i>When she went to bed, Mog was feeling rather full of milk and cat food.</i>		
	Use dialogue in narrative or in drama, emphasising the differences between spoken and written speech.	Extend children's use of dialogue, consolidating the use of speech punctuation and ensuring that what is in the speech marks is what is SAID, not what might be written. E.g. We can use contracted forms, and we can use slang... <i>"Give me a break," sneered Tom, "You can't expect me to believe that!"</i> <i>"Ger'off, you're hurting me," Sam told his younger brother.</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
	Use the possessive apostrophe	Use for singular and plural nouns. <i>Joanna's temper was rising fast.</i> <i>He really wanted his uncle's rugby shirt.</i> <i>All the dogs' dinners had been stolen.</i>	Apostrophe	Medium
	Use fronted adverbials	Extend children's use of adverbs by encouraging them to start their sentences with an adverbial. <i>In total silence, the children tiptoed along the corridor.</i> <i>Without blinking, Max stared into all their yellow eyes.</i>	Adverbial Phrase	Low
5	Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence	High
	Use relative clauses beginning with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'why' or 'whose'.	Extend children's use and knowledge of subordinate clauses.	Relative clause Relative pronoun	Medium
	Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Encourage children to read their work for sense and meaning, and to punctuate short pauses with commas.	Comma	High
	Use adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphs	Encourage children to use paragraphs to break up their writing and to link ideas using words such as 'Earlier...' or 'Nearby...' or 'Secondly...'. They can also use phrases in the same way: 'Later on...' or 'Far away...'.	Adverbial	High
	Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Help children to see that brackets, dashes and commas can all be used to indicate parenthesis <i>In the museum, the toys (always the most popular exhibit) are on display as you enter the hall.</i> <i>In the museum, the dinosaur – first seen from the stairs – is the largest exhibit they possess.</i> <i>In the museum, the fossils, never easy to display, have lights behind them.</i>	Bracket Dash Comma Parenthesis	Medium

Year	Topic	Examples	Terminology	Importance
	Recognise the difference between direct and indirect speech and relate to differences between informal and formal speech structures	Chn need to turn direct speech into indirect speech and recognise how the writing becomes more formal. <i>"I'll never admit that you're better than Arsenal," Fred growled as the Man U supporter tightened the headlock.</i> Turns into: <i>Fred refused to admit that Arsenal was inferior to Manchester United, even though the supporter had him in a headlock.</i>	Direct Speech Inverted Commas or speech marks Indirect or reported speech	High
	Use apostrophes correctly	Consolidate correct use of apostrophes: 1. To indicate possession in singular or plural nouns: <i>The dog's tail, cats' eyes, ..</i> 2. To indicate a contraction – taking the place of missing letter(s) <i>I'm, don't, ...</i>	Apostrophe Contraction	Medium
	Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Show children how we can have a hierarchy of possibility using modal verbs: <i>I may go to my granny's.</i> <i>I might go to my granny's.</i> <i>I should go to my granny's.</i> <i>I will go to my granny's.</i> <i>I must go to my granny's.</i>	Modal verb	Medium (in terms of chn <u>using</u> such verbs in writing)
	Y5/Y6 Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)	Consolidate children's use of dialogue, including use of speech punctuation Stress differences between spoken and written speech. E.g. Contracted forms, and slang... <i>"Give me a break," sneered Tom, "You can't expect me to believe that!"</i> <i>"Ger'off, you're hurting me," Sam told his younger brother.</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
6	Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence	High (This is essential for end of Y6)
	Use full stops, commas, exclamation marks, speech marks and question marks to punctuate sentences correctly.	Help children use punctuation correctly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full stops, question marks for questions and exclamation marks for exclamations.</li> <li>• Speech marks for dialogue, with capital letters and full stops or exclamation/question marks as appropriate.</li> <li>• commas for pauses within sentences.</li> </ul>	Full stop Comma Exclamation mark Question mark	High (This is essential for end of Y6)
	Use a wide range of adjectives and adjectival phrases, adverbs, adverbials and prepositional phrases to add description and elaboration to writing.	Consolidate children's use of description to enable them to express themselves in interesting ways.	Noun Adjective Verb Adverb Phrase Preposition	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Year	Topic	Examples	Terminology	Importance
	Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	<i><u>The blue and white salts left in the basin can be placed in a jar for safe-keeping.</u></i> <i><u>The herd of deer we saw earlier have returned to the hillside.</u></i>	Noun Phrase	Medium
	Use semi-colons or dashes	Show children how we can use a semi-colon to indicate a pause longer than a comma and we can use a dash to indicate a further thought. <i>The woolly mammoth was thought to have died out after the ice-age; the weather became too hot for them to survive.</i> <i>Simon absolutely refused to apologise – he was convinced he had done nothing wrong.</i>	Semi-colon Dash	Low (at this stage)
	Distinguish between informal and formal vocabulary and sentence structures (?incl. subjunctive?)	Encourage chn to see how we can use speech structures in informal writing and appropriate structures such as the subjunctive in formal writing. E.g. <i>He really gave that his best shot <u>didn't he?</u></i> [Informal speech structure] <i>She is really not going to change her mind, <u>is she?</u></i> [Informal speech structure] <i><u>If I were you, I would go and say sorry to Jimmy.</u></i> [Subjunctive] <i><u>If the planet were to warm more than 3°, scientists think that much of the UK would be under the sea.</u></i> [Subjunctive]		Low (at this stage)
	Use bullet points and punctuate correctly Use colons and semi-colons in punctuating bullet points	Encourage children to use bullet points in non-fiction writing. New playground rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No running in the quiet area;</li> <li>• No football except on the pitch;</li> <li>• Hoops, skipping ropes and Frisbees to be returned to the big basket</li> </ul>	Bullet points Semi-colon Colon	Low (at this stage)
	Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	Help children to see that a hyphen can change the meaning: <i>'man-eating shark'</i> is different from <i>'man eating shark'</i> <i>'cat-hating woman'</i> is different from <i>'cat hating woman'</i> <i>'re-cover'</i> is different from <i>'recover'</i>	Hyphen	Low
	Use passive voice to present information in an objective way	Demonstrate to children how we can describe an incident without saying who did it! Show children how the passive voice helps us to report something without allocating responsibility. <i>The window <u>was broken by a football being kicked through it.</u></i> <i><u>The kittens were placed on the doorstep of the orphanage.</u></i> <i>John was punched in the chest.</i>	Passive voice	Low (at this stage)

The Scheme of Work for English at CKJS aims to match the requirements of the national curriculum and provide an exciting, stimulating curriculum enabling our pupils to develop competence in their spoken language, reading and writing skills.

Pupils will develop these skills by following the following curriculum across Key Stage 2.

<b>Year Group</b>	<b>Key English Units/Areas of Study</b>
3	Narrative – Stories with familiar settings; Myths and Legends; Adventures and Mysteries Non-Fiction – Information texts; Recounts and Reports; Instructions Poetry – Performance Poetry; Calligrams and Shape Poetry
4	Narrative – Historical stories; Imaginative world stories; Stories that raise issues Non-Fiction – Newspapers & Magazines; Explanation texts; Persuasive texts Poetry – Pictures in words; Different forms: Haiku, Cinquain, etc.
5	Narrative – Modern Fiction/Significant Authors; Classic Texts; Cultural & Traditional Stories Non-Fiction – Reports; Explanation texts; Persuasive texts Poetry – Narrative poetry; Choral and Performance Poetry; Poetic Style
6	Narrative – Fiction Genres; Stories with Flashbacks; Author Study; Extended Narrative Non-Fiction – Autobiography & Biography; Journalistic Writing; Argument & Discussion Poetry – Imagery Poems; Poetry for Performance