

English Progression

<p>Year 1</p> <p>Book Focus</p> <p>Text Type Focus</p> <p>SPaG Focus</p>	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	<p>The Squirrels Who Squabbled - Rachel Bright</p> <p>Pumpkin Soup – Helen Cooper</p>		<p>Sound Poetry</p> <p>Lost and Found – Oliver Jeffers</p>		<p>Little Red Reading Hood - Lucy Rowland</p> <p>Beegu - Alexis Deacon</p>		<p>I Am the Seed That Grew the Tree - Fiona Waters</p> <p>The Emperor’s Egg - Martin Jenkins</p>		<p>Pip and Egg - Alex Latimer</p> <p>Grandad’s Island - Benji Davies</p>		<p>The Storm Whale - Benji Davies</p> <p>Astro Girl - Ken Wilson-Max</p>	
	Character and Setting description	Instructions	Recount	Poetry	Letter	Traditional Tales	Poetry	Recount	Letter	Character and Setting description	Narrative	Non-Chronological report
	<p>Nouns for people</p> <p>Determiners – the, an, a</p> <p>Full stops and capital letters</p> <p>Simple statement sentences – oral composition before writing</p> <p>Full Stops capital letters</p> <p>Verbs - action</p> <p>Simple statement sentences – oral composition before writing</p>	<p>Conjunctions - Use ‘ and’ to join clauses</p> <p>Adjectives to describe size</p> <p>Co-ordinate two adjectives using conjunction ‘ and’</p> <p>Plural nouns - adding suffix –s</p> <p>Punctuate using capital letters and full stops (other punctuation could be used: question marks, exclamation marks)</p> <p>Co-ordinate two nouns using and</p> <p>Plural nouns - adding suffix –s and es</p> <p>Suffix: -ed for verbs – simple past tense (no change to root word)</p> <p>Join two predicates with a co-ordinating conjunction but/and</p> <p>Using question marks</p> <p>Capital letters for names of people and places proper nouns</p> <p>adding suffix –s and es verbs in 3<sup>rd</sup> person present tense</p> <p>understanding I and we as naming a person</p> <p>understanding adjectives describes a noun</p> <p>using and understanding exclamation marks</p>	<p>Understand verbs describe an action</p> <p>Co-ordinate two adjectives using and</p> <p>Distinguish between plural nouns and s suffix</p> <p>Use s and es to write verbs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person present tense</p> <p>Know and use the determiners a and the</p> <p>Understand an adjective describes a noun</p> <p>Adjectives describe colour</p> <p>Using and as a join conjunction</p> <p>know and use prepositions after, at, before, behind, beside, between, down, in, inside, near, off, on, outside, up and with</p> <p>Use prepositions to compose adverbial phrases of time and place</p> <p>Know and use determiners an</p> <p>Understand a verb as a single action</p> <p>Use a determiner before a noun – simple noun phrase</p> <p>Preposition for time and place when and where words</p>	<p>Join two predicates with a co-ordinating conjunctions but and and</p> <p>Join two subjects with a co-ordinating conjunction</p> <p>use direct speech in a sentence</p> <p>using the prefix - un</p> <p>Use an adjective before a noun – expanded noun phrase</p> <p>Know and use co-ordinating conjunction but</p> <p>Use adjectives that describe size</p>								

English Progression

<p><b>Year 2</b></p> <p><b>Book Focus</b></p> <p><b>Text Type Focus</b></p> <p><b>SPaG Focus</b></p>	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	<p>The Building Boy - Ross Montgomery</p> <p>The Tear Thief - Carol Ann Duffy</p>		<p>The Owl Who Was Afraid of the Dark - Jill Tomlinson</p> <p>The Great Fire of London – Emma Adams</p>		<p>Meerkat Mail - Emily Gravett</p> <p>Carnival of Animals – Michael Morpurgo</p>		<p>The Last Tree – Emily Haworth-Booth</p> <p>The Crow’s Tale - Naomi Howarth</p>		<p>If All the World Were - Joseph Coelho</p> <p>Dear Earth - Isabel Otter</p>		<p>The Marvellous Fluffy, Squishy, Itty, Bitty - Beatrice Alemagna</p> <p>The Extraordinary Life of Mary Seacole - Naida Redgrave</p>	
	Character and Setting description	Instructions	Narrative	Recount	Non-Chronological report	Poetry	Report	Character and Setting description	Poetry	Letter	Narrative	Non-Chronological report
	<p>Capitalise proper nouns</p> <p>Writing in the past tense – use past tense – ed suffix</p> <p>Past and present progressive tense – actions in progress – present participle ing</p> <p>Statements that express a fact, opinion, idea</p> <p>Use how, what, when, where, which, who, whose, why question words</p> <p>Use an adverbial clause after a main clause</p>	<p>Use commands, exclamation and questions</p> <p>Writing in the present tense</p> <p>Understand to be and to have as verbs – be, am, is, are, was, were, to have, has, had</p> <p>Know and use prepositions above, across, against, along, from, onto, past, through and to</p> <p>Use imperative verbs for commands</p>	<p>Use two adjectives before a noun</p> <p>Understand a noun phrase is a group of words that describe a person, place or thing</p> <p>Use a comma between two adjectives</p>	<p>Use co-ordinating conjunctions join two main clauses with or and so</p> <p>Writing in the past tense</p> <p>Exclamation sentences – how and what</p>	<p>Understand an adverb as a single word that describes how a verb happens –ly</p> <p>suffix adverbs of manner (how adverbs) slowly, happily, carefully, suddenly, greedily. – adverbs of manner before place and time</p> <p>Begin a sentence with a fronted adverbial of time, place and manner</p>	<p>Use adjectives to describe shape flat, round, narrow, straight</p> <p>Use commas in a list of nouns or noun phrases (short unit)</p> <p>Know and use numerical determiners</p>	<p>Re-cap four types of sentences, statement, command, question, exclamation</p> <p>Writing in the past tense</p>	<p>Adjectives that describe character cruel, kind, wicked, brave</p> <p>Writing about real events use subordination and co-ordination, because, if, when</p> <p>Start a sentence with an adverbial clause</p>	<p>Comparatives and superlatives adding er and est</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p>Writing a narrative about person experience</p> <p>Showing omission using an apostrophe – contractions and possessive</p>	<p>Writing in the past tense</p> <p>Commas in a list – noun phrases and lists.</p> <p>Punctuating direct speech with inverted commas</p> <p>Use an apostrophe to mark singular possession</p> <p>Use an adverbial clause after a main clause</p>	<p>Showing omission using an apostrophe – contractions and possessive</p> <p>Writing a narrative about person experience</p> <p>Writing in the past tense</p>

English Progression

Year 3	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	The First Drawing - Mordicai Gerstein		Our Tower – Joseph Coelho		The Firework Maker’s Daughter - Philip Pullman		Ocean Meets the Sky – Fan Brothers		Leon and the Place Between - Angela McAllister		Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx - Joe Todd-Stanton	
	The Street Beneath my Feet- Charlotte Guillain		The Pebble in my Pocket - Meredith Hooper		Escape from Pompeii - Christina Balit				The Barnabus Project – Fan Brothers		The Story of Tutankhamun - Patricia Cleveland-Peck	
	Fiction – Narrative (Historical)	Non-fiction - Information text	Fiction – Poetry	Non-fiction - Letter writing	Fiction – Narrative (Other cultures)	Non-fiction – Newspaper	Fiction – Diary	Fiction – Narrative (Adventure)	Fiction – character descriptions	Non-fiction - persuasion	Fiction – Narrative (Historical)	Non-fiction - Non-Chronological report
<p><b>SPaG focuses</b></p> <p>Joining three predicates with a comma and co-ordinating conjunction Apostrophes to mark plural possession Understand a pronoun as a single word that replaces a noun or noun phrase Know and use subjective and objective pronouns Subjective: I, you, he, she, it, we, they objective: me, you, him, her, it, us, them</p> <p>Joining three predicates with a comma and co-ordinating conjunction Apostrophes to mark plural possession</p> <p>Use adjectives that describe sound and touch Use precise nouns – elder, oak, daisy etc. Use like and as to create similes</p> <p>Year 1 recap – understand a verb as a single word that describes an action Know and use adverbs of time and place – still, again, soon, tomorrow, today, here, there, home, right, north, downstairs</p> <p>Separate a fronted adverbial with a comma Understanding an adverbial clause as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a subordinating conjunction</p> <p>Separate an adverbial clause with a comma when it starts a sentence Understand a non finite clause as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a verb Use an ing non finite clause after a main clause, separated with a comma.</p> <p>Know and use ordinal determiners Know and use a range of reporting verbs – yelled, shrieked, murmured</p> <p>Understand a clause as a structure that contains a single verb or verb phrase Understand a main clause/subordinate as a clause that may function independently as a sentence Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions after, although, before, as, just as, while</p> <p>Use an ing non-finite clause after a main clause, separated with a comma. Understand a preposition as a single word that starts an adverbial phrase Know and use the following: among, beneath, beyond, by, during, for, like, throughout, until</p> <p>Understand a preposition as a single word that starts an adverbial phrase Know and use the following: among, beneath, beyond, by, during, for, like, throughout, until</p> <p>Separate an adverbial clause with a comma when it starts a sentence</p> <p>Year 2 recap – punctuate direct speech with inverted commas Begin a sentence with a simile, separating with a comma Understand a subordinate clause that does not function independently as a sentence Use the present perfect tense using the form to have past participle (ed verb) has walked, have walked, has caught, have caught</p> <p>Use the present perfect tense using the form to have past participle (ed verb) has walked, have walked, has caught, have caught Understand a subordinate clause that does not function independently as a sentence</p>												

English Progression

Year 4	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	The Explorer – Katherine Rundell FARTHER - Grahame Baker-Smith		Beowulf – Michael Morpurgo Jabberwocky – Lewis Carroll		Great Food Bank Heist - Onjali Q. Raúf		Iron Man -Ted Hughes		The Baker by the Sea – Paula White The Land of Roar - Jenny McLachlan		The Girl Who Stole an Elephant - Nizrana Farook The Highland Falcon Thief - Sam Sedgeman, Leonard M. g.	
	Non-fiction - Information Leaflet	Fiction – Narrative (Stories with historical settings)	Non-fiction - Letter	Poetry	Non-fiction - Instructions	Fiction - Narrative (Adventure/society and culture)	Non-fiction – Report	Fiction – Diary	Non-fiction - Advertisement	Fiction – Playscript	Non-fiction - Non-chronological report	Fiction – Narrative (Adventure and mystery)
	Know and use the following linking adverbs also, finally, for example, however, meanwhile, therefore Adjectives for taste and smell Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Join three main clauses with a comma and co-ordinating conjunction Know and use subordinating conjunctions as, soon as, by the time, even though, once, unless, until When at the start of a sentence, capitalise direct speech and close with a comma, question mark or exclamation mark Join three main clauses with a comma and co-ordinating conjunction Precise verbs to create shades of meaning Understand a determiner as a single word that makes a noun more precise – my, your, his, her, its, our, there. Describe a noun phrase with an appositive, separating with a comma Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases Know and use possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs Understand a preposition as a single word that joins two nouns or noun phrases About, adjacent, despite, except, of, opposite, since, toward, upon, within, without Use standard verb forms Describe a noun phrase with an appositive, separating with a comma Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Begin a sentence with two fronted adverbials Know and use linking adverbs – also, finally, for example, however, meanwhile, therefore knowing and using possessive pronouns Join two nouns or noun phrases with a preposition to create an expanded noun phrase When at the start of a sentence, capitalise direct speech and close with a comma, question mark or exclamation mark Understand a determiner as a single word that makes a noun more precise: my, your, his, her, its, our, their Understand a preposition as a single word that joins two nouns or noun phrases About, adjacent, despite, except, of, opposite, since, toward, upon, within, without Begin a sentence with two fronted adverbials Non-finite clause use a parenthetic ing non finite clause, separating with commas. Understand a determiner as a single word that makes a noun more precise – my, your, his, her, its, our, there. Understand a preposition as a single word that joins two nouns or noun phrases About, adjacent, despite, except, of, opposite, since, toward, upon, within, without Repeat - Know and use subordinating conjunctions as, soon as, by the time, even though, once, unless, until Understand a preposition as a single word that joins two nouns or noun phrases About, adjacent, despite, except, of, opposite, since, toward, upon, within, without Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases Repeat - Know and use subordinating conjunctions as, soon as, by the time, even though, once, unless, until Understand a preposition as a single word that joins two nouns or noun phrases About, adjacent, despite, except, of, opposite, since, toward, upon, within, without Repeat - Begin a sentence with two fronted adverbials Join two nouns or noun phrases with a preposition to create an expanded noun phrase Know and use possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs Non-finite clause use a parenthetic ing non finite clause, separating with commas.											

English Progression

Year 5	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	Cosmic – Frank Cottrell-Boyce  Curiosity the Story of Mars Rover - Marcus Motum		Malamander – Thomas Taylor		Kensuke’s Kingdom – Michael Morpurgo  Tuesday - David Wiesner		Life Cycles Poetry  The Last Bear – Hannah Gold		The Fox Who Stole the Moon – NGK  The Nowhere Emporium - Ross MacKenzie		The Tempest - Shakespeare  The Whale - Ethan Murrow, Vita Murrow	
	Fiction – Narrative (Adventure Stories)	Non-fiction – Explanation	Fiction – Narrative (Stories with Flashback)	Non-fiction - Letter	Fiction – Narrative (Story other cultural setting)	Non-fiction - Report	Poetry	Non-Fiction – Newspaper	Fiction – Narrative (Fantasy stories)	Non-fiction – Balanced Argument	Fiction – Playscript	Non-fiction – Eye Witness account
	Understand a relative clause as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a relative pronoun Describe a noun phrase with a relative clause, separating with commas Use adjectives to describe materials Know and use relative pronouns that, when, where, which, who, whose	Use a colon use introduce and bullet points to demarcate a list Know and use model verbs: can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would	Use prepositions o compose adverbials phrases of manner Use brackets, commas, dashes to indicate parenthesis Use a parenthetic adverbial clause, separating with commas	Join two main clauses with a semi-colon Know and use linking adverbs: besides, furthermore, in conclusion, in fact	co-ordinate two ing non-finite clauses use ellipses to show incompleton use adjectives that describe age	Insert a reporting clause into longer speech When at the end of a sentence capitalise direct speech, separate from the sentence with a comma and close with .?!	Understand an abstract noun as a concept idea or emotion – love, terror, religion, success, friendship Know and use demonstrative determiners – that, these, this, those	Know and use linking adverbs: besides, furthermore, in conclusion, in fact To link ideas across paragraphs using time and place adverbials	Co-ordinate two appositives separating with commas Co-ordinate two relative cluses Begin a sentence with two or three adverbial clauses	Know and use subordinating conjunctions – now, that, so that, whatever, whenever, whereas, wherever, whoever co-ordinate using two different co-ordinating conjunctions	Begin a non-finite clause with a noun or noun phrase Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis	Join two main clauses with a semi-colon co-ordinate using two different co-ordinating conjunctions Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis

SpaG focuses

English Progression

Year 6	A1	A1	A2	A2	L1	L1	L2	L2	P1	P1	P2	P2
	Everest - Alexandra Stewart Cogheart - Peter Bunzl		Letters from the Lighthouse – Emma Carroll Poems from the Second World War - Gaby Morgan		Romeo and Juliet – Shakespeare The Arrival – Shaun Tan		Skellig – David Almond		Moth an Evolution Story – Isabel Thomas The Unforgotten Coat - Frank Cottrell-Boyce		Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief - Rick Riordan Orphans of the Tide - Struan Murray	
	Non-fiction – Non-chronological	Fiction – Diary	Non-fiction – Letters	Poetry	Non-fiction – balanced argument	Fiction – Narrative (Flashback Narrative)	Non-fiction – advertisement	Fiction – Narrative (Suspense)	Non-fiction – Explanation	Fiction – Narrative (Linked to other cultures)	Non-fiction – Newspaper	Fiction – Narrative (Mystery Stories)
	Use semi-colons in a complex list Adjectives to describe origin Use the subjunctive mood with the subordinating conjunction if, as if Use the subjunctive mood in formal writing	Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Begin a sentence with three adverbial clauses Use phrasal verbs (verb plus a preposition or an adverb) in informal writing, but not formal Understand an object of a clause as a noun or noun phrase that is the recipient of the action and typically follows the verb	Know and use subordinating conjunctions as it, as long as, as much as, if only, in case, provided that, since	Use an ed non-finite clause separating with commas Know and use a range of indefinite pronouns: another, both, enough, less, more, nobody, nothing, plenty, others, several, someone	Know and use linking adverbs: above all, consequently, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, nonetheless, otherwise, subsequently Co-ordinate four predicates in a sentence	Distinguish between essential (not separated by commas) and non-essential (separated by commas) relative clauses Use an ed non-finite clause separating with commas Co-ordinate three ing non-finite clauses	Use semi-colons in a bulleted list Know and use a range of quantifying determiners: all, another, both, each, enough, every, few, less, more, know, many, more, several, some	Co-ordinate three appositives separating with commas Combine an appositive with a non-finite clause Combine an appositive with a relative clause	Use a colon to illustrate or expand Use a linking adverb after a semi-colon Distinguish between active and passive voice	Co-ordinate three ing non-finite clauses Co-ordinate four non-finite clauses	Co-ordinate three relative clauses Omit a relative pronoun (who, that, which) at the start of an essential relative clause Use indirect speech Form passive verbs using the form: to be + past participle – ed verb usually	Carefully selected vocabulary Tenses – revision Relative clauses
SPaG focuses												

## English Progression

NC objectives to be taught every cluster:

Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.

- Compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.
- Use simple organizational devices (for example, headings and sub-headings)
- Evaluate and edit by:

Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements

- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
- Read their own writing aloud to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.