

Intent: To foster a love for writing by immersing pupils in high quality texts that ignite and inspire their imaginations. Pupils are engaged and motivated to write for a range of purposes and audience and are provided with skills to do this clearly, accurately, and coherently, adapting their language and style for many different contexts.

Key Skills:						
Composition	Transcription - Grammar	Transcription – Punctuation				
Presentation						

Purposes for Writing:						
Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to persuade				
Story, Narrative, Description, Poetry, Play script	Recount, Letter, Instructions, Poster, Explanation, Biography, Newspaper, Report	Argument, Review, Letter, Leaflet, Advert, Speech, Debate				

Guiding Principles:

- These genres are to be covered throughout the term with a range of audiences being explored
- When planning, start with purpose and audience (use 'boxed success criteria')
- They are to be part of your T&L sequence with the outcome being an extended piece of writing. Length of the T&L sequence may vary, but should be linked to theme/bookshelf
- These genres should be balanced between two half terms as appropriate. When revisiting a similar genre refer to previous learning and build on it. Genres can lead to different outcomes (E.g. Letter à Postcard, Recount/Non-Chronological report à Leaflet)
- Genres can be combined as part of a sequence (E.g. A character description which is then used in the story)
- The content of this 8YO is our minimum offer for all pupils, which can be complimented with additional writing opportunities to reflect the needs and interest of the cohort
- Additional writing opportunities that structure and support writing should be provided as part of/in addition to your sequence (E.g. Slow Writing to focus on specific area/s of Transcription)



		Autumn		Spring		Summer	
		Key Skills	Purposes/ Genres	Key Skills	Purposes /Genres	Key Skills	Purposes /Genres
	Physical Development	Fine motor skills- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases;		Fine motor skills- Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery;		Fine motor skills- Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.	
	Communication and Language	Listening, Attention and Understanding: Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers Speaking: Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.	Nursery Rhymes	Listening, Attention and Understanding: Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions; Speaking: Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate;	Nursery Rhymes	Listening, Attention and Understanding: Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding; Speaking: Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.	Nursery Rhymes
EYFS	Literacy – Word Reading	Word Reading: Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet. Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending;		Word Reading: Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending;		Word Reading: Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.	
	Literacy - Comprehension	Comprehension: Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.		Comprehension: Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary;		Comprehension: Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories;	
	Literacy – Writing	Writing: Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed;	Labels and captions, Lists, Explanations Recount	Writing: Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters;	Writing Stories (beg, mid, end), Sequencing Traditional tales Instructions, Letters,	Writing: Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.	Poetry Invitations Diary



		P	Autumn			Spring Summer			Summer
	Purpo	se/Genre	Key Skills		Purpose/Genre	Key Skills		Purpose/Genre	Key Skills
	Sentend		Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person	•	Sentence work	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Chronological order	•	Contonico Work	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Chronological order
	Story R	in – Narrative tetell (using ge of fairy tales)	Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Combine words to make sentences, including	•	Entertain – Narrative Story Retell (mimic significant authors)	Past tense (diary) Transcription - Grammar:	•	Entertain – Narrative story (with imaginary setting)	Past or Present Tense Transcription - Grammar:
	Entertai Descrip	in – Character otion	using 'and' Noun Phrase	•	Entertain – Description setting	Demarcation of sentences Sequencing sentences using 'and' 'because' 'so'	•	Entertain – Narrative Story Retell (using language of fairy tales)	Demarcation of sentences Sequencing sentences to form short narrative using 'and' 'because' 'so' and beginning to
		in – Poetry n/Rhyme)	Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops Capital letters for names Finger spaces	•	Entertain – Narrative Diary	Expanded noun phrase Transcription – Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops, finger spaces		Entertain – Description Character	paragraph Expanded Noun Phrase Adverbs
			Tiliger spaces	•	Entertain – Poetry (Riddles)	Use of question marks	•	Entertain – Narrative Diary	<u>Transcription - Punctuation:</u> Capital letters, full stops, finger spaces Use of question and exclamation marks
Year	Sentend	ce work	Composition - features of text type: Writing in first person	•	Sentence work	Composition - features of text type: Writing in first person	•	Sentence work	Composition - features of text type: Writing in first person
1	 Inform - and cap 	– labels, lists otions	Use of tense	•	Inform – recount	Use of past tense (recount)	•	Inform – Non-Chron	Past or Present Tense
	• Inform -	– Non-Chron	Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences	•	Inform – instructions	Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences	•	Inform – Letter	Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences
	• Inform -	– Letter	Combine words to make sentences, including using 'and' Noun Phrase			Sequencing sentences using 'and' 'because' 'so' Noun Phrase	•	Inform – Instructions	Sequencing sentences to form short narrative using 'and' 'because' 'so' and beginning to paragraph
			Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops			Imperative verbs Time connectives (adverbials)			Noun phrase Imperative verbs Time connectives
			Capital letters for names Finger spaces			Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops, finger spaces Use of question marks			Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops Use of question and exclamation marks Commas in a list



		Autumn		Spring		Summer
	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills
	 Sentence work Entertain – Narrative Story (Retelling) Entertain – Character 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Chronological order Past or Present Tense Transcription - Grammar:	 Entertain – Narrative Story (Retelling) Entertain – Narrative Story (set in places pupils have been) 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Chronological order Appropriate tense to suit purpose Transcription - Grammar:	 Entertain – Narrative Story (with imaginary settings/adventure) Entertain – Narrative Diary 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Time Sequenced Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices
	 Entertain – Character Description Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Poetry (Pattern/Rhyme and description) 	Demarcation of sentences Sequencing sentences to form short narrative using 'and' 'because' 'so' and beginning to paragraph Expanded Noun Phrase Adverbs Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops, finger spaces Use of question and exclamation marks	Entertain – Setting Description	Demarcation of sentences Simple, coherent narratives Begin to use paragraphs Use coordinating conjunctions and some subordinating conjunctions Expanded Noun Phrase Adverbs Different sentences types Transcription - Punctuation: Sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas Apostrophe for contracted form	 Entertain – Character Description Entertain – Poetry (Nonsense, Limericks) 	Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Effective and coherent narratives Use paragraphs Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Expanded Noun Phrase Adverbs and adverbial phrases Different sentences types Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas Apostrophe for contracted form
Year 2	 Sentence work Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Instructions Book Review 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in first person Past or Present Tense Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Sequencing sentences to form short narrative using 'and' 'because' 'so' and beginning to paragraph Noun phrase Imperative verbs Time connectives Transcription - Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops Use of question and exclamation marks Commas in a list	Inform – Recount/Report (real event) Inform – Explanation Inform – Letter (informal)	Composition - features of text type: Writing in first or third person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Begin to use of organisational features (headings, lists) Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Simple, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use coordinating conjunctions and some subordinating conjunctions Noun phrase Appropriate use adverbials phrases and word classes Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas in a list Apostrophe for contracted form	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Instructions Inform – Recount/Report (real event) Inform – Newspaper Article 	Begin to use inverted commas to mark direct speech Composition - features of text type: Writing in first or third person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Noun phrases Appropriate use adverbials phrases and word classes Different sentence types Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas in a list Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession



		Autumn		Spring		Summer
	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills
ear	 Purpose/Genre Entertain – Narrative Story (Retelling) Entertain – Character Description Entertain – Narrative Story (Adventure) Entertain – Poetry (Imagery – simile, word play, rhyme, metaphor) Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Instructions 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Time Sequenced Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Effective and coherent narratives Use paragraphs Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Expanded Noun Phrase Adverbs and adverbial phrases Different sentences types Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas Apostrophe for contracted form Begin to use inverted commas to mark direct speech Composition - features of text type: Writing in first or third person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Transcription - Grammar: Demarcation of sentences Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Noun phrases Appropriate use adverbials phrases and word classes (imperative verbs – instructions) Different sentence types Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas in a list	 Entertain – Narrative Story (Myths) Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Character Description (linked to myths) Entertain – Setting Description Inform – Letter (informal) Inform – recount 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person or first person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Transcription - Grammar: Effective and coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use subordinate clauses to add detail Use Expanded Noun Phrases to add detail and description Begin to use a range of techniques to describe settings and characters (similes, metaphors etc) Use of adverbial phases to express time Use of prepositions to specify Begin to use pronouns for clarity Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of paragraphs to group related information Consideration of layout/presentation (letter) Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Subordinating conjunctions to join clauses Expanded Noun phrases to inform Use of adverbial phases to express time Begin to use present perfect tense to place events in time (e.g. This week we have visited the) Transcription - Punctuation: Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ?	 Purpose/Genre Entertain – Narrative Story (with imaginary settings/adventure) Entertain – Play script Entertain – Setting Description Entertain – Poetry (Performance) Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Biography Inform – Book Review Inform – Newspaper Article 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in third person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Consideration of layout/presentation (playscript) Transcription - Grammar: Effective and coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context Use a range of devices and techniques to describe settings and characters (expanded noun phrases, similes, metaphors etc) Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Composition - features of text type: Writing in 3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to group related information Consideration of layout/presentation (newspaper) Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Subordinating conjunctions to join clauses Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Use of present perfect tense to place events in time Transcription - Punctuation:
	Persuade – Balanced Argument	Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 3 rd and/or 1 st person Appropriate tense to suit purpose For/against Facts/statistics	Persuade – Persuasive Leaflet	Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Composition - features of text type: Use of 2 nd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Adjectives for positive description	Persuade – Persuasive Letter	Consolidate four main punctuation marks (.,?!) Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consideration of layout/presentation
				Transcription - Grammar:		Transcription - Grammar:



Transcription - Grammar:	Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to	Coherent paragraphs
Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to	suit purpose	Rhetorical questions to engage reader
suit purpose	Imperative verbs to convey urgency (buy it	Noun phrases to add detail and description
Imperative verbs	today)	Use a range of conjunctions e.g. unless, so,
Adverbial phrases (in addition, on the other	Noun phrases to add detail and description	even if)
hand)	Rhetorical questions to engage reader	Use subordinate clauses
Noun phrases to add detail	Adverbial phrases (in addition, on the other	Use of prepositions and adverbials to express
Rhetorical questions to engage reader	hand)	time/place
Use a range of coordinating and subordinating	Use a range of conjunctions (e.g. unless, so,	
conjunctions	even if)	<u>Transcription - Punctuation:</u>
	Use subordinate clauses	Demarcation of sentences
<u>Transcription - Punctuation:</u>	Use of prepositions to express time/place	Capital letter of proper nouns
Demarcation of sentences		?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences
Capital letter of proper nouns	Transcription - Punctuation:	Commas with subordinate clauses
?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences	Demarcation of sentences	
Commas with subordinate clauses	Capital letter of proper nouns	
	?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences	
	Commas with subordinate clauses	



		Autumn		Spring		Summer
	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills
Year	Entertain – Narrative Story (Retelling) Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Character Description Entertain – Poetry (Imagery – simile, word play, rhyme, metaphor)	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st or 3rd person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Transcription - Grammar: Effective and coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context Use a range of devices and techniques to describe settings and characters (expanded noun phrases, similes, metaphors etc) Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL .!?) Commas with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech	Entertain – Narrative Story (Short Story) Entertain – Narrative Story (Myths) Entertain – Character Description (linked to myths) Entertain – Setting Description	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 3 rd person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context Use a range of devices and techniques to describe settings and characters (expanded noun phrases, similes, metaphors etc) Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use fronted adverbials to show how/when an event occurs Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas after fronted adverbials and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form	 Entertain – Narrative Story (Imaginary Setting) Entertain – Narrative Story (Mystery) Entertain – Playscript Entertain – Poetry (Performance) 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 3 rd person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Consideration of layout/presentation (playscript) Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use fronted adverbials to show how/when an event occurs Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL .!?) Commas after fronted adverbials and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form
4	Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Biography Inform – Letter	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to group related information Consideration of layout/presentation (letter) Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Subordinating conjunctions to join clauses Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Use of present perfect tense to place events in time Use of pronouns for clarity Transcription - Punctuation: Consolidate four main punctuation marks (.,?!) Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for possession	Inform – Recount Inform – Book Review Inform – Instructions	Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech including within and before Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use sentences with more than one clause including using adverbial phrases and conjunctions Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and preposition Use of present perfect tense to place events in time Transcription - Punctuation: Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ? !) Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for possession Bullet points to list items	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Explanation Inform – Newspaper Article 	Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech including within and before Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Consideration of layout/presentation (newspaper) Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use sentences with more than one clause including using adverbial phrases and conjunctions Use relative clauses to add further detail Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Use of present perfect tense to place events in time Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation:



	1		 	1	Consolidate four main punctuation marks (.,?!
					Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for possession
Persuade – Balance Argument	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose For/Against/Conclusion Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences Capital letter of proper nouns ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Commas with subordinate clauses	Persuade – Persuasive letter	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consideration of layout/presentation (letter) Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Use a range of conjunctions e.g. unless, so, even if) Use subordinate clauses Use of prepositions and adverbials to express time/place Imperative verbs to convey urgency Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences Capital letter of proper nouns ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Commas with subordinate clauses	Persuade – Persuasive Leaflet	



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		Autumn L Koy Skills	Burnoco/Conro	Spring Kov Skills	Burnoco/Conro	Summer
Year 5	• Entertain – Narrative Story (Retell) • Entertain – Narrative Diary • Entertain – Character Description • Entertain – Poetry (Performance Poetry)	Key Skills Composition - features of text type: Writing in 3rd person Detailed descriptions Appropriate tense to suit purpose Draw on reading to influence vocabulary choices Consideration of layout/presentation (playscript) Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use fronted adverbials to show how/when an event occurs Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation (CL . ! ?) Commas after fronted adverbials and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for contracted form Apostrophe for possession Use inverted commas to mark direct speech including within and before	• Entertain – Narrative Story (Myths) • Entertain – Playscript • Entertain – Setting Description • Entertain – Narrative Diary	Composition - features of text type: 1st or 3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consider how authors have developed characters and settings Begin to show understanding of how choices can change/enhance meaning Describe settings and characters within narrative Consideration of layout/presentation (playscript) Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Use expanded noun phrases to give detail and description Build cohesion within a paragraph Use sentences with more than one clause to add detail, qualification, and precision Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context (vary position) Use relative clauses to add detail or context Use fronted adverbials to show how/when an event occurs Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Begin to use dialogue to advance the action Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Commas after fronted adverbials and with subordinate clauses Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Begin to use parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas) Use colons to add further detail in new clause Use semi-colon to join related clauses	Purpose/Genre Intertain – Narrative Story (Adventure) Intertain – Narrative Story (Short story) Intertain – Setting Description Intertain – Narrative Diary Intertain – Poetry (Recognise different forms)	Composition - features of text type: 1st or 3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consider how authors have developed characters and settings Begin to show understanding of how choices can change/enhance meaning Describe settings, characters, and atmosphere within narrative Not constrained by predictable narrative structures Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use range of sentence structures (complex) Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (conjunctions, adverbials, prepositions, pronouns) Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Begin to use dialogue to advance the action Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Correctly punctuated direct speech Parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas) Use colons to add further detail in new clause Use semi-colon to join related clauses
	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Letter Inform – Biography 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Consideration of layout/presentation (newspaper)	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Explanation Inform - Instructions 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Use of technical vocabulary	 Inform – Newspaper Article Inform – Autobiography 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Use of technical vocabulary
		<u>Transcription - Grammar</u> : Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose		Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use subordinating conjunctions in varied positions		Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use subordinating conjunctions in varied positions



	Use sentences with more than one clause including using adverbial phrases and conjunctions Use relative clauses to add further detail Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Use of present perfect tense to place events in time Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion		Use relative clauses to add further detail Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Begin to use passive voice to remain formal or detached Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation:			Use relative clauses to add further detail Expanded Noun phrases to inform Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Begin to use passive voice to remain formal or detached Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation:
	Transcription - Punctuation: Consolidate four main punctuation marks (. , ?!) Commas in a list and with subordinate clauses Apostrophe for possession		Appropriate sentence demarcation Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Use of brackets to explain technical vocabulary Use semi-colons to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points Use colons to introduce lists or sections Secure use of commas to mark clauses			Appropriate sentence demarcation Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Use of brackets to explain technical vocabulary Use semi-colons to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points Use colons to introduce lists or sections Secure use of commas to mark clauses
 Persuade/Discuss – Balanced Argument Persuade/Discuss – Debate 	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1 st /3 rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose For/Against/Conclusion Facts/Statistics	Persuade/Discuss – Leaflet/Report	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1 st /2 nd /3 rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar:	•	Persuade/Discuss – Letter Persuade/Discuss – Review	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar:
	Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences Capital letter of proper nouns		Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Personal pronouns Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency Adverbials to convey sense of certainty Vary sentence length and structure for emphasis			Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Personal pronouns Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency Adverbials to convey sense of certainty Vary sentence length and structure for emphasis Use of subjunctive form for formal structure
	?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Commas with subordinate clauses		Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use colons and semi-colons to list features, attractions or arguments Use semi-colons for structure repetition			Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use colons and semi-colons to list features, attractions or arguments Use semi-colons for structure repetition Brackets or dashes for parenthesis (including emphasis)



	Autumn	1911011	Spring		Summer
	Purpose/Genre Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills	Purpose/Genre	Key Skills
Yea 6	Entertain – Narrative Story (Retell) Entertain – Narrative Story (Adventure) Entertain – Narrative Story (Ghost story) Entertain – Narrative Story (Ghost story) Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Narrative Story (Ghost story) Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Narrative Describe settings, characters, and atmosphere within narrative Not constrained by predictable narrative structures Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use range of sentence structures (complex) Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (conjunctions, adverbials, prepositions, pronouns) Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Begin to use dialogue to advance the action	 Entertain – Narrative Story (short story) Entertain – Narrative Diary Entertain – Characterless description Entertain – Setting description Entertain - Poetry (Imagery – simile, word play, rhyme, metaphor) 	Composition - features of text type: 1st or 3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consider how authors have developed characters and settings Select vocab and grammatical structures which show an understanding of how choices can change/enhance meaning Describe settings, characters, and atmosphere within narrative Not constrained by predictable narrative structures Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use range of sentence structures (complex) Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (conjunctions, adverbials, prepositions, pronouns) Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Use dialogue to convey character and advance the action Formal/Informal speech structures Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Correctly punctuated direct speech Parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas) Use colons to add further detail in new clause Use semi-colon to join related clauses	• Entertain – Narrative Story • Entertain – Narrative Diary • Entertain – Description • Entertain – Playscript • Entertain – Poetry (Performance Poetry)	Composition - features of text type: 1st or 3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Consider how authors have developed characters and settings Select vocab and grammatical structures which show an understanding of how choices can change/enhance meaning Describe settings, characters, and atmosphere within narrative Not constrained by predictable narrative structures Transcription - Grammar: Coherent narratives Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence Use appropriate and detailed description Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use range of sentence structures (complex) Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (conjunctions, adverbials, prepositions, pronouns) Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action Formal/Informal speech structures Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Correctly punctuated direct speech Parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas) Use colons to add further detail in new clause Use semi-colon to join related clauses
	Inform – Newspaper Article Inform – Biography Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Use of technical vocabulary Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Use subordinating conjunctions in varied positions Use relative clauses to add further detail Expanded Noun phrases to inform	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Letter Inform - Explanation Inform – Instructions 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Use of technical/formal vocabulary Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Expanded Noun phrases to inform Use passive voice to remain formal or detached Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion	 Inform – Non-Chron Inform – Letter 	Composition - features of text type: Writing in 1st/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Use of organisational features to structure Use of paragraphs to organise ideas about a theme Use of technical/formal vocabulary Transcription - Grammar: Organised, coherent paragraphs structured to suit purpose Expanded Noun phrases to inform Use passive voice to remain formal or detached Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Use modal verbs to convey degrees of probability



Eligiisii — Wilting o Teal Overview						
		Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and preposition Begin to use passive voice to remain formal or detached Use of pronouns for clarity and cohesion Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use inverted commas to mark direct speech Use of brackets to explain technical vocabulary Use semi-colons to punctuate complex lists, including when using bullet points Use colons to introduce lists or sections Secure use of commas to mark clauses		Use modal verbs to convey degrees of probability Use relative clauses to provide supporting detail Use adverbials to provide cohesion across the text, Use expanded noun phrases to describe in detail Begin to use passive voice to maintain impersonal tone, The film was made using CGI graphics Formal/Informal speech structures Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use of brackets to explain technical vocabulary Use colons and semi-colons to punctuate complex lists Use semi-colons to mark related clauses Secure use of commas to mark relative clauses		Use relative clauses to provide supporting detail Use adverbials to provide cohesion across the text, Use expanded noun phrases to describe in detail Begin to use passive voice to maintain impersonal tone, The film was made using CGI graphics Formal/Informal speech structures Transcription - Punctuation: Appropriate sentence demarcation Use of brackets to explain technical vocabulary Use colons and semi-colons to punctuate complex lists Use semi-colons to mark related clauses Secure use of commas to mark relative clauses
	Persuade/Discuss – Balanced Argument Persuade/Discuss- Report	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Personal pronouns Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency Adverbials to convey sense of certainty Vary sentence length and structure for emphasis Use of subjunctive form for formal structure Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use colons and semi-colons to list features, attractions, or arguments Use semi-colons for structure repetition Brackets or dashes for parenthesis (including emphasis)	Persuade/Discuss – leaflet	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Personal pronouns Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency Adverbials to convey sense of certainty Vary sentence length and structure for emphasis Use of subjunctive form for formal structure Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use colons and semi-colons to list features, attractions, or arguments Use semi-colons for structure repetition Brackets or dashes for parenthesis (including emphasis)	Persuade/Discuss – Review	Composition - features of text type: Appropriate use of 1st/2nd/3rd person Appropriate tense to suit purpose Facts/Statistics Transcription - Grammar: Coherent paragraphs Rhetorical questions to engage reader Noun phrases to add detail and description Adverbial phases (in addition, on the other hand) Use a range of conjunctions Use subordinate clauses Personal pronouns Imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency Adverbials to convey sense of certainty Vary sentence length and structure for emphasis Use of subjunctive form for formal structure Transcription - Punctuation: Demarcation of sentences ?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use colons and semi-colons to list features, attractions, or arguments Use semi-colons for structure repetition Brackets or dashes for parenthesis (including emphasis)