YEAR 1	
Vehicle Texts	
Where the Wild Things Are	Last Tree in the City
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose	
Narrative: A Portal Story Purpose: To narrate	Narrative: Environmental narrative Purpose: To narrate
Information: Wild Things Purpose: To inform	
Grammar: Word	
Build on previous units & focus on: Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es Adding the suffix -er to verbs.	Adding the suffixes -ing, -ed and -er to verbs How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives.
Grammar: Sentence	
Build on previous units & focus on: Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'.	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'.
Grammar: Text	
Build on previous units & focus on: Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
Grammar: Punctuation	

Build on previous year & focus on: Separation of words with spaces, Capital letters, Full Stops Question mark, Exclamation mark.	Separation of words with spaces, Capital letters, Full stops, Question mark, Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun – I
Terminology for Pupils	
letter, capital letter, word, sentence, plural, singular, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, punctuation	

YEAR 2	
Vehicle Texts	
The King Who Banned the Dark	Tidy
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose	
Non-Fiction: Persuasive Letter Purpose: To persuade	Narrative: Rebuild Environment Narrative
Narrative: Banning Narrative Purpose: To narrate	
Grammar: Word	
Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. –ness, –er. Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. –ful, –less. Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs.	Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
Grammar: Sentence	
Build on previous units & focus on: Expanded noun phrases for description and specification, Subordination (using when, if, that, because), Co-ordination (or, and, but), How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as question and a statement.	Subordination (when, if, that, because). Coordination (so, or, and, but). Expanded noun phrases for description and specification.
Grammar: Text	
Build on previous units & focus on: Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs

Grammar: Punctuation	
Build on previous units & focus on: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spellings. Commas to separate items in a list.	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns.
Terminology for Pupils	
noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past present) apostrophe, comma	

YEAR 3	
Vehicle Texts	
Into the Forest	Dear Earth
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose	
Narrative: Lost Narrative Purpose: To narrate	Recount: Descriptive Letter Purpose: To inform
Recount: Newspaper Report Purpose: To recount	
Grammar: Word	
Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (mis-, in-, dis-, un-), Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel, Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning.	Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel
Grammar: Sentence	
Build on previous units & focus on: Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore. Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of.	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although). Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, during, after, in.
Grammar: Text	

Build on previous units & focus on: Present perfect form of verbs. Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. Present perfect form of verbs.
Grammar: Punctuation	
Build on previous units & focus on: Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	
Terminology for Pupils	
preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas	

YEAR 4	
Vehicle Texts	
Arthur and the Golden Rope	The Secret Sky Garden
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose	
Narrative: Myth Narrative Purpose: To narrate	Narrative: Transformation Narrative
Information: Defeating a Viking monster Purpose: To inform	
Grammar: Word	
Build on previous units & focus on: Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s
Grammar: Sentence	
Build on previous units & focus on: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions. Fronted adverbials. Developing the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although, before, after, while, so'.	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions. Fronted adverbials.
Grammar: Text	
Build on previous units & focus on: Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.

headings and sub headings.	
Grammar: Punctuation	
Build on previous units & focus on: Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns). Use commas after fronted adverbials.	Use commas after fronted adverbials. Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns).
Terminology for Pupils	
determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	

YEAR 5	
Vehicle Texts	
King Kong	Greta and the Giants
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose	
Narrative: Dilemma Narrative Purpose: To narrate	Narrative: Environment Narrative
Discussion: Balanced Argument Purpose: To discuss	
Grammar: Word	
Build on previous units & focus on: Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes
Grammar: Sentence	
Build on previous units & focus on: Develop understanding and use of relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun. Develop understanding of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs.	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun. Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
Grammar: Text	
Build on previous units & focus on: Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph.	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph.

Grammar: Punctuation	
Build on previous units & focus on: Use commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity. Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas. Indicate parenthesis using brackets	Indicate parenthesis using dashes or commas for parenthesis. Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity
Terminology for Pupils	
modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	

YEAR 6
Vehicle Texts
Varmints
Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose
Narrative: Environmental Change Narrative Purpose: To inform
Grammar: Word
Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms.
Grammar: Sentence
Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Use the subjunctive. Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.
Grammar: Text
Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices.
Grammar: Punctuation
Indicate grammatical features using the semi-colon to mark the boundary between independent clauses. Indicate grammatical features using colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses. Use colons to introduce a list.
Terminology for Pupils
subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points