

WRITING OVERVIEW – CYCLE B

*teachers may, on occasion, teach some elements of SPaG in a different order or in discrete lessons according to the needs of their class in consultation and agreement with the English Leads, Curriculum Lead and SLT.

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 1	SPRING 1	SPRING 1	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 1
	Heroes & Villains		Beasts & Monsters		Fictional Worlds	
	SEND FOR SENDER PLANT	WOLVES	DINOSAURS well if that radials to the form of the control of the c	ROALD DAHL	YETI BIRD	JUHAR IS A MURINAH
182	SEND FOR THE SUPER HERO by Michael Rosen & Katherine McEwan	WOLVES by Emily Gravett	DINOSAURS AND ALL THAT RUBBISH by Micheal Foreman	THE MINPINS by Roald Dahl	YETI AND THE BIRD by Nadia Shireen	JULIAN IS A MERMAID by Jessica Love
YEAR 1	₩ ↔ ∏Ÿ Writing to entertain	to inform	to inform	₩ ↔ ∏Ŷ ★ ▲ * Writing to entertain	₩ ⊕ ∏Ŷ ♣ ♣ ♣ Writing to entertain	₩ 🏵 ÎΟ ♣ ♣ ♣ Writing to entertain
	MAIN WRITING OUTCOME:	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING
	Own version superhero	OUTCOME: Non-	OUTCOME:	OUTCOME: Own	OUTCOME: Own	OUTCOME: Three-
	narratives	chronological leaflets	Pamphlets	version adventure	version narratives	verse poems
				narratives	about unlikely	
					friendships	
	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING
	OUTCOMES: Wanted	OUTCOMES: Captions,	OUTCOMES: Letters,	OUTCOMES: Danger	OUTCOMES: List of	OUTCOMES:
	posters, letters, speech	information writing,	setting descriptions,	posters, setting	rules, letters,	Instructions, writing in
	bubbles, diaries, emails,	character descriptions	instructions, narrative	descriptions,	postcards, character	role, advertisements
	character descriptions	and comparisons		character	descriptions	

		retellings, pamphlets, posters	descriptions, information reports, postcards		
YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR
 Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal 	 YEAR 2 GRAMMAR Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing 	 Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences YEAR 2 GRAMMAR Subordination 	 Joining words and joining clauses using and YEAR 2 GRAMMAR Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] How the grammatical patterns in a 	 How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun YEAR 2 GRAMMAR Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for 	 How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I YEAR 2 GRAMMAR Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)
pronoun I		(using when, if,	sentence indicate	example, the blue	,

YE.	AR 2	GRAIV	IMAR
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- Formation of nouns using suffixes such as – ness, –er and by compounding [forexample, whiteboard, superman]
- Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as – ful, –less
- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences

- that, because)
 and co-ordination
 (using or, and,
 but)
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]
- Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

- its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
- Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]
- Commas to separate items in a list

- butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]
- Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing
- Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

AUTUMN 2	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 2	SPRING 2	SUMMER 2	SUMMER 2
Creation & Conservation		Storybook Bears		Urban & Rural Adventures	
Jim und the Beanstalk BARMERED MERSION	GODILOCKS and the Three Betters	THE BEAR UNDER THE STAIRS Helen Conger	Beir Prate	HOUSE HILD UP BY TREES but Laure to the Actions	John Hegley TANLEY TO SERVICE Ned Layron
JIM AND THE BEANSTALK by Raymond Briggs	GOLDILOCKS & THE THREE BEARS by Lauren Child & YOU & ME By Anthony Brown	THE BEAR UNDER THE STAIRS by Helen Cooper	THE BEAR WHO PLAYED THE PIANO by David Litchfield	HOUSE HELD UP BY TREES by Ted Kooser	STANELY'S STICK by John Hegley
₩ ↔ ∏Ŷ Writing to entertain	₩ ⊕ ∏Ÿ ♣ ♣ ♣ Writing to entertain	Writing 1	Writing >	Writing \(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \) to inform \(\sqrt{1} \)	₩ ↔ ∏Ÿ ∴ ↓ Witting to entertain
MAIN WRITING OUTCOME:	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING	MAIN WRITING
Sequel stories	OUTCOME: Sequel stories	OUTCOME:	OUTCOME:	OUTCOME: News	OUTCOME: Own
		Information texts	Information texts	reports	version narrative
OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING	OTHER WRITING
OUTCOMES: Narrative	OUTCOMES: Wanted	OUTCOMES: Letters,	OUTCOMES: Letters,	OUTCOMES:	OUTCOMES:
retellings (including	posters, letters, retellings	retellings, own	retellings, own version	Descriptive non-	Retelling, descriptions
dialogue), thought bubbles,	from another point of	version narratives	narratives	fiction, life-cycles,	
informal letters	view, lists of rules,			instructions for seed	
	character descriptions			packets	
YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR
Suffixes that can be	Regular plural noun	 How words can 	 How words can 	 Capital letters for 	 Suffixes that can
added to verbs where no	suffixes –s or –es [for	combine to make	combine to make	names and for	be added to verbs
change is needed in the	example, dog, dogs;	sentences	sentences	the personal	where no change
spelling of root words	wish, wishes],			pronoun <i>l</i>	is needed in the
	including the effects				spelling of root

- (e.g. helping, helped, helper)
- How words can combine to make sentences
- Joining words and joining clauses using and
- Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Use of the suffixes -er, est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]

- of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun
- Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]
- Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]
- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences

 Joining words and joining clauses using and

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but)
- How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences

Joining words and joining clauses using and

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)
- Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]
- How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]
- Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as – ful, –less
- Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)
- How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
- Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past

- words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)
- How words can combine to make sentence
- Joining words and joining clauses using and
- Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

YEAR 2 GRAMMAR

- Use of the suffixes

 -er, -est in
 adjectives and the
 use of -ly in

 Standard English

 to turn adjectives
 into adverbs
- Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]
- Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past

 Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular Apostrophes to mark writing writing Use of the progressive form separate items in
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