		YEAR 1&2	WRITING OVER	/IEW – CYCLE B	
	FOCUS POET	POEMS BY Allan Ahlberg	RECOMMENDED POEMS TO READ & SHARE	POETIC STYLE TO STUDY	POEMS TO PERFORM
		AUTUMN Teacher's Prayer It is a Puzzle	AUTUMN YEAR 1Big Green CrocodileMonster March	 AUTUMN YEAR 1 Riddles & Tongue Twisters She sells sea shells on the sea shore Slick Nick's Dog Tricks 	 AUTUMN YEAR 1 Caribbean Counting Poem by Pamela Mordecai
RMLY	Allan Ahlberg	Please Mrs Butler	 AUTUMN YEAR 2 Now we are Six by A A Milne (classic) Halfway Down by A A Milne (classic) Winter Trees – George Szirtes 	AUTUMN YEAR 2 Riddles & Tongue Twisters • Betty Botter • Peter Piper	 AUTUMN YEAR 2 On The Ning, Nang Nong by Spike Milligan
WEEKS TERMLY		SPRING Finishing Off Billy McBone	 SPRING YEAR 1 Question Time by Julia Donaldson A Good Play by Robert Louie Stevenson 	 SPRING YEAR 1 Humorous Poems Where Teachers keep their Pets by Paul Cookson Twinkle, Twinkle Chocolate Bar by Anon 	 SPRING YEAR 1 Shhhhhh! by Julia Donaldson
OETRY 2		When I was just a little child	 SPRING YEAR 2 My Gran Visits England by Grace Nichols Dog In the Playground by Allan Ahlberg 	 SPRING YEAR 2 Humorous Poems Our Teacher is a Tongue Twister by Paul Cookson Walking the Dog by Brian Moses 	 SPRING YEAR 2 24 hours by Charles Cawsley
đ		SUMMER Elephants V's Insects	 SUMMER YEAR 1 Digeredoo by Roger McLough Billy McCool by Aoife Mannix 	 SUMMER YEAR 1 Classical Poems Hush Little baby by Anon Monday's Child by Anon 	 SUMMER YEAR 1 Queue for the Zoo by Clare Bevan
		Things I've been doing lately Bed time	 SUMMER - YEAR 2 Cat Rap by Grace Nichols Midnight Skaters by Roger Mclough 	 SUMMER – YEAR 2 Classical Poems Bed in Summer by Robert Louie Stevenson My Shadow by Robert Louie Stevenson 	 SUMMER – YEAR 2 From a Railway Carriage by Robert Louie Stevenson

AUTUMN 1	WOLVES by Emily Gravett	MAIN WRITING OUTCOME: Non-chronological leaflets	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES: Captions, information writing, character descriptions and comparisons writing to inform	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	 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] Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense
AUTUMN 2	JIM AND THE BEANSTALK by Raymond Briggs	MAIN WRITING OUTCOME: Sequel stories	<text><text><image/></text></text>	 YEAR 1 GRAMMAR Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>) How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i> Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	 throughout writing 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]

	GOLDILOCKS & THE	MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
AUTUMN 3	THREE BEARS by Lauren Child & YOU & ME By Anthony Brown	OUTCOME: Sequel stories	Wanted posters, letters, retellings from another point of view, lists of rules, character descriptions to inform ?	 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 Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun <i>I</i> 	 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 Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

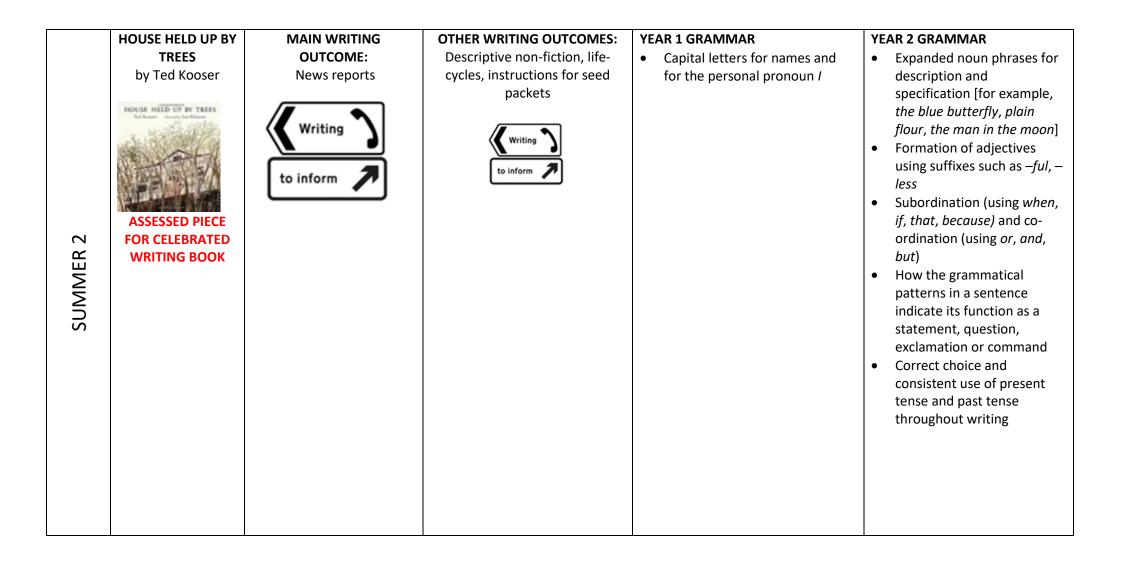
		EAR 1	YE	AR 2
A G	•	Demarcate sentences with capital letters	•	Demarcate sentences with capital letters
SP,	•	Demarcate sentences with full stops	•	Demarcate sentences with full stops
_ ≧ ∞		Segment many simple spoken words into phonemes	•	Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these graphemes
L H	•	Write the graphemes corresponding to the phonemes above	•	Use spaces to separate most words
AL	•	Use spaces to separate most words	•	Letter formation and orientation
F. J	•	Letter formation and orientation	•	Digit formation and orientation
	•	Digit formation and orientation		

THE MINPINS	MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 2 GRAMMAR
I Sund Dahl	OUTCOME: Outcome narratives	Danger posters, setting descriptions, character Image: classifier inform info	 Joining words and joining clauses using and 	 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 sentence indicate 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

	THE BEAR UNDER	MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 2 GRAMMAR
	THE STAIRS	OUTCOME:	Letters, retellings, own version	 How words can combine to 	• Subordination (using <i>when</i> ,
	by Helen Cooper	Information texts	narratives	make sentences	if, that, because) and co-
SPRING 2	THE BEAR SEARCH STAIRS SEARCH STAIRS SEARCH	Writing D to inform	Image: Writing Image: Writing Image: Writing Image: Writing to entertain	 Joining words and joining clauses using and 	 ordination (using <i>or</i>, <i>and</i>, <i>but</i>) 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
	THE BEAR WHO	MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 2 GRAMMAR
	PLAYED THE PIANO	OUTCOME:	Letters, retellings, own version	How words can combine to	• Subordination (using when,
SPRING 3	by David Litchfield	Information texts	narratives	 make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and 	 <i>if, that, because</i>) and coordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

U	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
ЪĂ	As per Autumn term plus the following:	As per Autumn term plus the following:
N IN	Join words using and	 Use question marks correctly when required
PR RA	Join clauses using and	 Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) to join clauses
X S S		 Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that because) to join clauses
L LL		

	YETI AND THE BIRD	MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITING OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 2 GRAMMAR
SUMMER 1	by Nadia Shireen	OUTCOME: Down version narratives about unlikely friendships Writing to entertain		 How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun 	 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] 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]



		MAIN WRITING	OTHER WRITIN	NG OUTCOMES:	YEAR 1 GRAMMAR	YEAR 2 GRAMMAR
SUMMER 3	STANLEY'S STICK by John Hegley Stankey Stankey Stankey Stankey	OUTCOME: Outcome Outco	Retelling, o	descriptions	 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 	 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 tense throughout writing Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]
SUMMER EXTRA SPAG	• Ensure the persor	n plus the following: es begin with a capital letter nal pronoun I begins with a ca I noun suffixes mostly correct	•	Use present	g term plus the following: tense mostly correctly and consistentl se mostly correctly and consistently	y

	LISTENING SKILLS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
SPEAKING AND LISTENING OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS THE CURRICULUM		To listen to others in a range of situations and usually respond appropriately.	To listen carefully and respond with increasing appropriateness to what has been said, eg make a helpful contribution when speaking in a small reading group.
	FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS	YEAR 1 To understand instructions with more than one point in many situations.	YEAR 2 To fully understand instructions with more than one point in many situations and independently seek clarification when a message is not clear.
	ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS	YEAR 1 To begin to ask questions that are linked to the topic being discussed. To answer questions on a wider range of topics (sometimes may only be one-word answers0.	 To attempt to follow instructions before seeking assistance. YEAR 2 To show that they are following a conversation by asking relevant and timely questions. To answer questions using clear sentences. To begin to give reasoning behind their answers when prompted
	DRAMA, PERFORMANCE AND CONFIDENCE	 YEAR 1 To speak clearly in a way that is easy to understand. To speak in front of larger audiences eg in a class assembly, during a show and tell session. To know when it is their turn to speak in a small group presentation or play performance. 	to do so. YEAR 2 To speak confidently within a group of peers so that their message is clear. To practise and rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud. To take on a different role in a drama or role play and discuss the character's feelings.

	To take part in a simple role play of a known story.	To recognise that sometimes speakers talk differently and discuss reasons why this might happen.
 VOCABULARY BUILDING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
AND STANDARD ENGLISH	To use appropriate vocabulary to describe their immediate world and feelings.	To start to use subject specific vocabulary to explain, describe and add detail.
	To think of alternatives for simple vocabulary choices.	To suggest words or phrases appropriate to the topic being discussed.
		To start to vary language according to the situation between formal and informal.
		To usually speak in grammatically correct sentences.
SPEAKING FOR A RANGE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
OF PURPOSES	To organise their thoughts into sentences before expressing them.	To talk about themselves clearly and confidently.
		To verbally recount experiences with some added interesting
	To be able to describe their immediate world and environment.	details.
		To offer ideas based on what has been heard.
	To retell simple stories and recounts aloud.	
PARTICIPATING IN	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
DISCUSSIONS	To recognise when it is their turn to speak in a discussion.	To give enough detail to hold the interest of other participants in a discussion.
	To recognise that different people will have different	
	responses and that these are as valuable as their own opinions and ideas.	To engage in meaningful discussions that relate to different topic areas.
		To remain focussed on a discussion when not directly involved and be a good listener.