

Class: 1 Cycle: A	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Book	Bethan Woollvin By Beth Woollvin	Beware of the Croc by Martin Jenkins MARTIN JENKINS MARTIN JENKINS MARTIN JENKINS PICHARES ROCODILE SATOSHI KITAMURA By Emily Hughes	Perfectly Norman By Tom Percival If A FECTIVAL TOM FERCIVAL	Rapunzel Bethan Woolvin	Funny Poems for Funny Kids Michael Rosen Batteteds, Polly Dunbar	Neil Armstrong January Neil Armstrong Well Armstrong Wang Neil Ballety Armstrong Wang Neil Ballety Armstrong
		A FIRST BOOK ST NATURE Nicola Davis Claystal by Mark tital				
Literary form	Picture book Alternative tales	Narrative Non-fiction	Big Bright Feelings Author Study	Alternative Tales	Performance Poetry x 3	Recount of the expedition to space 3x weeks



Linked texts	 The Jolly Postman The Day the Crayons Came Back 	• Where the Wild Things Are	TILDA TRIB AGAIN SERVICE RAVIS COAR CO	Little Red Hansel & Gretel Versions of traditional tales 'Rapunzel' Tangled -Disney	•	 Look Up! Little People, Big Dreams collection e.g. Amelia
Major writing outcome	Non-fiction – Postcards 3x weeks	Non-fiction -Non- chronological report 3x weeks (nocturnal animal/favourite animals)	Character description – Norman/Ruby x3 weeks	Narrative (stories with familiar settings) x 4 weeks Expanded noun phrases	Performance Poetry x 3 weeks	Narrative – Imaginative space adventure story x4 weeks
Minor writing outcome	Narrative - Character description of Little Red/Big Bad Wolf x 2 Simple captions matching illustrations from the story (capital letters, finger spaces, full stops) x 1	Poetry – Kennings poem Recount of trip to Knowsley safari park	Instructions - to make a new bakery/home on Pudding lane out of cardboard boxes (linked to Great Fire of London topic) 2x weeks	Explanation texts 2x weeks	Poems on a theme x2 weeks	Non-fiction – Postcards/letters from space 3x weeks
Cross curricular reference	 Geography - Our Local Area (Peover)- Non-Chronological reports History - Has Peover's houses changed in living memory? Simple sentences to compare Science - Animals including humans - information text on favourite animal 		 Geography – UK weather and climate. History – The Great Fire of London & The Gunpowder Plot Science – Uses of everyday materials (outdoors) and seasonal change. 		 Geography – Antartica – geographical features & climate History – Great Explorers (Neil Armstrong and Christopher Columbus) Science – Plants 	



NATIONAL CURRICULUM	Year 1	Year 2		
Transcription (Full year coverage- teachers can change order where necessary)	 Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught and common exception words name the letters of the alphabet: Naming the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far Spell the days of the week Add prefixes and suffixes: Using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs Using the prefix un- Using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1 	 segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words learning to spell more words with contracted forms learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones and nearhomophones add suffixes to spell longer words including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1 write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common 		
Handwriting (Full year coverage- teachers can change order	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place 	form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another		



where necessary)	 form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (ie letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these 	 start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters
Composition	 write sentences by: saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher 	 Pupils should be taught to: develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) writing about real events writing poetry writing for different purposes consider what they are going to write before beginning by: planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils



		 rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly) read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	 Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by: leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using 'and' beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' learning the grammar for year 1 in English appendix 2 	 Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by: learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly - see English appendix 2, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) learn how to use: sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] the present and past tenses correctly and consistently, including the progressive form subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) the grammar for year 2 in English appendix 2 some features of written Standard English



Appendix 2

Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement) Word 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 the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat]

Sentence

How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and

Text Sequencing

Sentences to form short narratives

Punctuation

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

Terminology for pupils

letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Word Formation

of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]

Formation of adjectives

using suffixes such as -ful, -less (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)
Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs
Sentence 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] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

Text

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]

Punctuation

Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences 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]

Terminology for pupils

noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma