




	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Writing Purpose	<i>Whole-School Unit*</i> Entertain (15 steps) Entertain (10 steps)	Entertain (15 steps) Inform (15 steps)	Entertain (15 steps) Persuade (10 steps)	Entertain (15 steps) Entertain (10 steps)	Persuade (15 steps) Inform (9 steps)	Inform (10 steps) Entertain (11 steps) Entertain (5 steps)
Written Outcomes	<i>Range of genres (whole-school unit)*</i> Narrative (journey) Free verse poems	Fable Non-chronological report	Narrative (focus on setting and dialogue) Persuasive speech	Personal Narrative (memoir) Poetry (calligrams & free verse)	Persuasive letters Instructions	Non-chronological report Narrative Poetry (kennings)
NC: Composition (planning, drafting, editing and proof-reading)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar Discuss and record ideas Compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and increasing range of sentence structures Organise paragraphs around a theme In narratives, create settings, character and plot In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (for example headings and subheadings) Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear 					
NC: Sentence Level	Revisit Y2 Subordinating conjunctions (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)	<p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because],</p> <p>Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]</p> <p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p>	<p>Adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or</p> <p>Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]</p> <p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p>	<p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p> <p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p>	<p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p> <p>Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]</p> <p>Adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore],</p>	<p>Subordinating conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because],</p> <p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p> <p>Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]</p> <p>Adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore]</p>

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
NC: Word level including punctuation	Revisit KS1: Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Revisit KS1: Commas to separate items in a list Choose noun or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	Revisit KS1: Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Use of the forms <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i>]	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Revisit KS1: Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name] Revisit KS1: Commas to separate items in a list	Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Choose noun or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
NC: Grammar Terminology	main clause subordinate clause conjunction	paragraph conjunction, preposition main clause subordinate clause	paragraph adverb, preposition apostrophe inverted commas consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter	inverted commas direct speech simple past tense present perfect tense	paragraph present perfect tense preposition adverb conjunction	Review terminology from the year
NC: Spelling	Discrete spelling lessons. See ESSENTIALSPELLING or school's spelling programme. Application in writing lessons: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-] Use of the forms <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i>] Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i>] Spelling terminology: word family, prefix, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter					
NC: Handwriting	Discrete handwriting lessons. See ' Handwriting Progression Toolkit '. Application in writing lessons: Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (for example, by ensuring that the down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch)					

Writing Purpose Language Choices and Genre Features

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Writing to Entertain Language Choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writers usually select and stay in the same (consistent) tense to avoid confusing the reader – usually simple present or simple past tense (Y2) The present progressive and past progressive tense is often used to indicate that something is or was happening when another event occurred at the same time (Y2) Use of sound and other senses to develop clear picture for reader to develop mood of setting (show not tell) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue can introduce a character and tell the reader more about them Build upon show not tell techniques: description of character appearance and behaviour shows the reader how they might be feeling along with their inner thoughts Introduce use of power of three for repetition and/or emphasis (e.g. listing adjectives in groups of three) Paragraphs break up the writing into manageable chunks for the reader to read and follow 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoom in (more detail) & spend longer on the most important moment in the writing to ensure that the reader is fully involved in this section
Writing to Inform Language Choices 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams show the reader more details about the important parts of what they are finding out about (Y2) Some information (such as instructions) needs to be in the correct time (chronological) order if the reader needs to follow clear steps or learn about something that happened in the past (Y2) When we provide information to our reader, this information is usually in the simple present tense or simple past tense (Y2) Paragraphs are used to organise ideas around a theme, to write about a different topic or sub-topic Headings and subheadings break down information into manageable chunks or parts for the reader and make specific information easier to find Might include quotes from people to provide more information and add interest for the reader 				
Writing to Persuade Language Choices 		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Writing to persuade is introduced in Spring 1 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often use 'you' (second-person narrative) to put the reader on the spot and make them think Use facts to support opinions to make the reader take the writing more seriously Sometimes use rhetorical questions to make the reader think more deeply about the subject Use of alliteration helps to make a phrase more memorable and stick in their mind 			

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Genre Features	<p>Narrative: Consolidate use of story shapes (fall-rise; slow rise and slow fall) to help guide the plot structure</p> <p>Story openings: usually open with either: action, description of setting or character</p> <p>Story endings: can end with a moral message, happy ending, surprise or cliff-hanger</p> <p>Poetry: Poems can be written as free verse, meaning that they will have lines of any length (from a single word to much longer) and do not have a rhyme scheme or specific rhythm.</p>	<p>Fable: Contains a moral lesson about life or how to behave</p> <p>Sometimes uses an animal character</p> <p>Set in the natural or real world</p> <p>Not too detailed, usually simple plot</p> <p>A foolish character that learns or has consequences for their behaviour</p> <p>Non-Chronological Report:</p> <p>Captions and labels to add information to illustrations</p> <p>Index to guide reader to know how to find something specific they might be looking for</p> <p>Glossary to provide definitions in a quick and easy guide for the reader</p> <p>A-Z guide to provide more detail in an accessible way for the reader to look for more information about the contents</p>	<p>Narrative: As well as plot and character, stories take place somewhere and this is called a setting.</p> <p>Speech: Will use first-, second- and third-person narrative, to address the audience directly and refer to yourself (the speaker)</p> <p>May switch between the past, present and future tense</p>	<p>Narrative: See Autumn 1 & Spring 1 objectives</p> <p>Poetry: Specific structures of poems can include calligrams, where a word or piece of text within the poem resembles the visual image related to the meaning of the words themselves</p>	<p>Letter: Sender's address in top-right corner & Date under the sender's address</p> <p>Recipient's address on left-hand side</p> <p>Start with 'Dear...' or 'To whom it may concern...'</p> <p>Sign off with 'Yours sincerely...' or 'Yours faithfully...' (depending on whether you know their name) if more formal letter</p> <p>Instructions: Use easy to follow, simple steps or sentences for the reader to understand – these might be numbered</p> <p>Written in time (or chronological) order so that the reader acts in the correct sequence or order</p> <p>Sometimes includes a list of 'things/ ingredients/ items' that the reader will need before acting upon the instructions</p> <p>In order to tell the reader to do something, writers often use command sentences</p>	<p>Non-Chronological Report: See Autumn 2 objectives</p> <p>Narrative: See Autumn 1 & Spring 1 objectives</p> <p>Poetry: Specific structures of poems can include kennings in which two words are combined to describe something</p>

National Curriculum Objectives Explained (Sentence, Word & Punctuation)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Sentence level	<p>Writers join sentences together with other coordinating conjunctions including and, or, but – these conjunctions all carry different meanings for the reader to understand how the ideas are connected (Y2)</p> <p>Writers can also join sentences together with subordinating conjunctions including when, if, that, because – these conjunctions are different to others because when we put them at the start of an idea it does not make sense on its own (Y2)</p>	<p>Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas including when, if, because, although) to keep the reader wanting to read on</p> <p>Prepositions and prepositional phrases tell the reader where things are and where and when things happen</p>	<p>Including adverbs to describe a verb also helps the reader to create a picture in their mind about how the action is happening</p> <p>Prepositions and prepositional phrases tell the reader where things are and where and when things happen</p>	<p>The present perfect tense can be used to indicate the something started in the past but is still relevant now</p> <p>Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas including when, if, because, although) to keep the reader wanting to read on</p>	<p>The present perfect tense can be used to indicate the something started in the past but is still relevant now</p> <p>Prepositions [e.g. before, after, during, in, because of], conjunctions [e.g. when, before, after, while, so because] and adverbs [e.g. then, next, soon, therefore] can tell the reader when, where and how things happened</p> <p>Including adverbs to describe a verb also helps the reader to create a picture in their mind about how the action is happening (Y2)</p>	<p>Vary rhythm of sentence structure by including a range of simple, compound and complex sentences in writing (using coordinating or subordinating conjunctions to join ideas including when, if, because, although) to keep the reader wanting to read on</p> <p>Instead of repeating a name or proper noun too often (which can bore or frustrate the reader), writers can swap these for a different noun [e.g. the lady/ the boy, etc) or pronoun (e.g. she, he, they, it) to refer back to this person or thing</p>
Word level including punctuation	<p>Ensure correct use of full stop (avoid comma splice)</p> <p>Commas can be used to separate items in a list, so that the reader can identify each separate item more clearly with a short pause in between (Y2)</p>	<p>Commas can be used to separate items in a list, so that the reader can identify each separate item more clearly with a short pause in between (Y2)</p> <p>Apostrophes are used to show the reader when something belongs to a person or object (apostrophes of possession) and where letters are missing when two words are joined together (apostrophes of contraction) – this punctuation mark makes it clearer for the reader to understand (Y2)</p> <p>Use inverted commas for readers to clearly understand where a character is speaking – when they start and finish talking</p>				

YEAR 3												
Autumn				Spring				Summer				
Narrative	Poetry: Free Verse	Fables	Non-Chronological Report	Narrative (Setting and dialogue)	Persuasive Speeches	Personal Narrative (memoir)	Poetry: Calligrams	Persuasive Letters	Instructions	Non-Chronological Report	Narrative	Poetry: Take One Poet
			Non-Chronological Report						Instructions & other genres			
15 steps	10 steps	15 steps	15 steps	15 steps	10 steps	15 steps	10 steps	15 steps	9 steps	10 steps	11 steps	5 steps
55 steps (approx. 11 weeks)				50 steps (approx. 10 weeks)				50 steps (approx. 11 weeks)				

Core pathway

Alternative pathway