

English Long Term Curriculum Map

The knowledge and skills described in the National Curriculum have been mapped out across year groups and then divided in to the academic year.

A pupil working through the plan below from Autumn 1 in year 1 to Summer 2 in year 9 would have covered all aspects of the National Curriculum in a sequential, logical way.

Some of the individual objectives are started in one half term but then are ongoing through all of the rest of the year.

They are revisited through the various topics / concepts being taught

Teachers take this map and then use it to devise a sequence of learning activities over the half term.

Teachers start by considering the starting points of each of the pupils in their class group.

Given that we are teaching pupils with SEND or with an often challenging educational history there will be pupils who are chronologically older but are still working at the level of a much younger pupil.

Our teachers ensure that they plan lessons which will build on strong foundations then move forward through the map ensuring the learning is embedded in the memory of the individual pupils

For example, some of our pupils may be chronologically year 7 but are working through the map at year 3.

They may also be working at year 3 in writing but at year 5 in reading



This map helps a teacher to plan lessons which meet the exact need of the individual pupils while teaching a similar topic to a whole class.

Reading
Writing
Speaking and Listening

*Students working at year 1 would be expected to have a personalised phonics programme.

Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2 Note: This term should be used to revisit any areas of difficulty.
1		ith the correct sound to a resounds for graphemes		oups of letters) for all 4	40+ phonemes, includi	ng, where
	Reads accurately by	blending sounds in unfan	niliar words			
	Reads common exce	ption words.				
	Develops pleasure	Develops pleasure in	Develops pleasure in	Develops pleasure	Develops pleasure	Develops
	in reading,	reading, motivation to	reading, motivation	in reading,	in reading,	pleasure in
	motivation to read,	read, vocabulary and	to read, vocabulary	motivation to read,	motivation to read,	reading,
	vocabulary and	understanding by 1.	and understanding	vocabulary and	vocabulary and	motivation to
	understanding by	Listening to and	by 1. Listening to and	understanding by 1.	understanding by 1.	read, vocabulary



1. Listening to and discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Fairy Tales.	discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Key Stories.	discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Poetry.	Listening to and discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Traditional Tales.	Listening to and discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Nonfiction.	and understanding by 1. Listening to and discussing and 2. Becoming very familiar with Non-fiction.
strategies to work or	•		ping phonic knowledge a	I and that do not require	them to use other
		Predicts what might what has been read	happen on the basis of to them.	Predicts what might basis of what has been independently.	
			Discusses the significa	ance of title and event	5.



				e books they can alread they listen to by ched as they read.	
Spell words co	ntaining each of the 40	0+ phonemes already taught.	1		
Name the lette	ers of the alphabet in o	order.			
		order. the correct direction, starting an	d finishing in the right p	place.	
	n lower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting an		place.	
	Nower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting an	t narratives. Ongoing.		
	Nower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting an	t narratives. Ongoing.		Introduces
	Nower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting and es by 1: sequencing to form shores 2: re-reading what has been w	t narratives. Ongoing. rritten to check in make	es sense. <mark>Ongoing.</mark>	Introduces question marks
	Nower-case letters in t	es by 1: sequencing to form shores 2: re-reading what has been well writes from memory	t narratives. Ongoing. ritten to check in make Introduces capital	es sense. Ongoing. Introduces question	
	Nower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting and es by 1: sequencing to form shores 2: re-reading what has been with Writes from memory simple sentences	t narratives. Ongoing. ritten to check in make Introduces capital letters and full stops	es sense. Ongoing. Introduces question marks and	question marks
	Nower-case letters in t	es by 1: sequencing to form shores 2: re-reading what has been we writes from memory simple sentences dictated by the	t narratives. Ongoing. ritten to check in make Introduces capital letters and full stops to demarcate	es sense. Ongoing. Introduces question marks and	question marks and exclamation
	Nower-case letters in t	es by 1: sequencing to form shores 2: re-reading what has been we writes from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include	t narratives. Ongoing. ritten to check in make Introduces capital letters and full stops to demarcate	es sense. Ongoing. Introduces question marks and	question marks and exclamation
	Nower-case letters in t	the correct direction, starting and the correct direction, starting and the set of the s	t narratives. Ongoing. ritten to check in make Introduces capital letters and full stops to demarcate	es sense. Ongoing. Introduces question marks and	question marks and exclamation



		Introduces capital letters and full stops to demarcate sentences.			
Listens carefully to the	ne things other people ha	ave to say in a group. <mark>Or</mark>	<mark>igoing.</mark>		
Keep to the main top	oic when talking in a grou	p.			
Joins in with role-pla	У				
	Speaks clearly and confi	idently in front of peopl	e in my class. <mark>Ongoing.</mark>		
	Holds attention when p	laying and learning with	others.		
	Starts a conversation with an adult they know well	Starts a conversation with an adult they know well or with friends.	Re-tells a well known story and remembers the main characters.	Asks questions in order to get more information.	Joins in with a conversation as a group.



*Students working at year 2 would be expected to have a personalised phonics or individualised reading programme promoting phonics knowledge.

Year group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2 Note: This term should be used to revisit any areas of difficulty.
2	Reads accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.	Reads aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.	Answers questions about the Poems that have been read.	Answers questions about Traditional Tales that have been read.	Discusses the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.	Introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Reads accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above.	Re-reads these books to build up their fluency ad confidence in word reading.	Predicts what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	Predicts what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	Introduced to non- fiction books that are structured in different ways.	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and



Reads most words [at instructional level 93-95%] quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered.	Understands both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by checking that the text makes sense to them as they red and correcting inaccurate reading.				understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views and becomes increasingly familiar with Non-fiction. Participates in discussions about Non- fiction that are read independently, taking turns and listening to others.
Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views and becomes increasingly	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views and becomes	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views	Develops pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by listening to, discussing and expressing views	



and becomes increasingly familiar with Fairy	familiar with Key Stories.	increasingly familiar with Poetry.	and becomes increasingly familiar with Traditional	and becomes increasingly familiar with Non-	
Tales.			Tales.	fiction.	
Participates in	Participates in	Participates in	Participates in	Participates in	
discussions about	discussions about Key	discussions about	discussions about	discussions about	
Fairy Tales that are	Stories that are read	Poetry that are read	Traditional Tales	Non- fiction that	
read to them,	independently, taking	independently,	that are read	are read	
taking turns and	turns and listening to	taking turns and	independently,	independently,	
listening to others.	others.	listening to others.	taking turns and	taking turns and	
			listening to others.	listening to others.	
	Retells the Fairy Tales.				
Writes capital letters	s and digits of the correct	size, orientation and re	lationship to one anoth	ner and to lower case le	etters.
	and full stops to demarca		·		
•	titudes towards and stam		ng or different purposes	5.	
	word into phonemes and				
<u> </u>		to be written before be			ay, sentence by
	sentence.				
		Constructs		Use commas to separ	ate items in a li
		subordination (using		·	
		when, if, that,			
		because) and co-			
		ordination (using or,			
		and, but).			
Learning new ways	Uses suffixes –er, -est	Uses the correct			
of spelling	in adjectives and –ly	choice and			



phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones. Make simple addition punctuation.	to turn adjectives into adverbs.	consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout a written piece.	reading to check for err	ors in spelling, gramm	ar and
To talk in complete sentences.	To hold the attention of people they are speaking to by adapting the way they talk.	To perform a simple poem from memory.	To retell a story using narrative language and linking words and phrases.	To ask questions to get more information and clarify meaning.	To decide when they need to use specific vocabulary.
To take it in turns when talking in pairs or small groups.	To understand how to speak for different purposes and audiences.				



Year Group	<u>)</u> 5 0	itumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2 Note: This term should be used to revisit any areas of difficulty.
3	att an of list dis	evelops positive titudes to reading d understanding what they read by tening to and scussing a range of ction- Fairy ales.	Develops positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a range of Plays.	Develops positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a range of Poetry.	Develops positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a range of Traditional Tales.	Develops positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a range of Non-fiction.	Develops positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a range of Non-fiction.
		,	onventions in a wide rang n words, noting the unus		etween spelling and so	und, and where these	occur in the word.



	Uses a dictionary to check the meaning of	Understands what they have read	Understands what they have read	Retrieves and records	Retrieves and records
		*	•	information from	information fron
	words they have	independently by	independently by		
	read.	drawing inferences	drawing inferences	non-fiction.	non-fiction.
		such as inferring	such as inferring		
		characters' feelings,	characters' feelings,		
		thoughts and	thoughts and		
		motives from their	motives from their		
		actions, and	actions, and		
		justifying inferences	justifying inferences		
		with evidence.	with evidence.		
		Predicts what might	Predicts what might		
		happen from details	happen from details		
		stated and implied.	stated and implied.		
Proof- reads for spell	ing and punctuation error	rs.			
·	d 'an' according to wheth		s with a consonant or a	vowel e.g. a rock, an	open box.
	Expresses time, place	Uses present perfect	In narratives,	Organises	Organises
	and cause using	form of verbs	creates setting,	paragraphs around	paragraphs
	conjunctions.	instead of the simple	characters and plot.	a theme.	around a theme
	Introduces inverted	past e.g. 'He has		Introduces inverted	Introduces
	commas to punctuate	gone out to play' in		commas to	inverted comm
	direct speech.	contrast to 'He went		punctuate direct	to punctuate
	·	out to play.'		speech.	direct speech.
				Uses headings and	Uses headings
				sub-headings to aid	and sub-headin



				to aid presentatio
e listened carefully bec	cause they make relevan	t comments.		
To present ideas or information to an audience.	To perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate.	Retells a story using narrative language and add relevant detail.	To recognise that meaning can be expressed in different ways, depending on context.	To vary the amount of cand choice of vocabulary, depending of purpose and audience.
	To show that they know when standard English is required and use it.		To take a full part in paired and group discussions.	To take a fu in paired an group discussions.
- 4	To present ideas or information to an	To present ideas or information to an audience. To perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate. To show that they know when standard English is	information to an audience. from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate. To show that they know when standard English is	To present ideas or information to an audience. To perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate. To show that they know when standard English is To perform poems from memory adapting expression and add relevant detail. To recognise that meaning can be expressed in different ways, depending on context. To take a full part in paired and group discussions.



Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
4	Listens to and	Listens to and	Listens to and	Listens to and	Listens to and	Listens to and
	discusses a range of Fiction -	discusses a range of	discusses a range of	discusses a range of Traditional	discusses a range of Non-Fiction.	discusses a range of Non-
	Fairy Tales.	Plays.	Poetry.	Stories.	Including reference books and text books.	Fiction. Including reference books and text books.
	Applies a growing kn	on words, noting the uniowledge of root words, l	prefixes and suffixes (et	ymology and morpholo	gy)- as listed in English	
		happen from details stat		u the meaning of new v	vorus that are met.	
		Uses dictionaries to che	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ds that have been read.		
	Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling				Checks that the text individual, discussing and explaining the m words in context.	his understanding
	between spelling and sound and					



where these occur in the word.						
		Draws inferences such characters' feelings, the from their actions an justification with evidence.	oughts and motives		Identifies main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarises these.	
		Checks that the text m individual, discussing hexplaining the meaning context.	nis understanding and	Retrieves and records information from non-fiction.		
Can choose an appropriate pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	Writes from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.					
•	Uses inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.	Uses standard English forms of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms.	Uses fronted adverbials.	Organises paragraphs around a theme.	Organises paragraphs around a theme.	
			In narratives, creates setting, characters and plot.	Uses inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.	Uses inverted commas and other punctuation to	



					indicate direct speech.
Proof-reads for spell	ing and punctuation erro	rs.			
Student can sequence, develop and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always	Performs plays from memory, conveying ideas about characters and situations by adapting expression and tone.	Uses standard English when it is required.	Shows that they understand the main point and the details in a discussion.	Ask questions to clarify or develop my understanding.	Shows that they know that language choices vary in different contexts.
using complete sentences.	Presents to an audience using appropriate intonation; controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	Performs poems from memory, conveying ideas about characters and situations by adapting expression and tone.		Justifies an answer by giving evidence.	
	Adapts what they are saying to the needs of the listener or audience.				



Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
5	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Fairy Tales and Traditional stories.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Modern Fiction/Plays.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Fiction from our Literary Heritage/ Poetry.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Traditional stories/ Myths and legends.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including books from other cultures and Traditions/non-	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including books from other cultures and Traditions/non-	
		ssions about books that a	are read to the child ar		fiction.	fiction.	
	Applies a growing kn national curriculum	owledge of root words, document- both to read	prefixes and suffixes (raloud and to understa	morphology and etym nd the meaning of ne	ology)- as listed in English appendix 1 of the		
					Summarises the main in more than one paragradetails that support the	aph, identifying key	
			Provides reasoned justification for their views of a book.	Provides reasoned justification for their views about characters, feelings	Retrieves, records and presents information from non-fiction.	Retrieves, records and presents information from non-fiction.	



Converts nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate; -ise; -ify.)	Identifies the audience for and purpose of, the writing.		thoughts and motives.		
Proof-reads for spell	ing and punctuation erro	ors.			
		Ensures the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.	Selects appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models for their own.	Uses devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this and firstly.)	Selects the appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models for their own.
			Describes setting, characters and atmosphere.	Selects the appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models for their own.	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points and underlining.)



			Uses commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points and underlining.)	
			Indicates degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must.)	J,	
Develops ideas and	opinions by providing rel	levant detail.			
Expresses their poin		T	1	1	T
	Performs plays from memory, making careful choices about how they convey ideas. Adapting expression and tone.	Performs Poems from memory, making careful choices about how they convey ideas. They adapt expression and tone.	Uses Standard English in formal situations.		



Engages the listener by varying expression and vocabulary.						
	Begins to use	Performs their own		Shows that they	Selects the	
	hypothetical	compositions, using		understand the	appropriate register	
	language to	appropriate		main points,	according to context.	
	consider more	intonation and		including implied		
	than one possible	volume so that the		meanings in a		
	outcome or	meaning is clear.		discussion.		
	solution.				Listens carefully in	
					discussions. Makes	
					contributions and	
					asks questions that	
					are responsive to	
					others' ideas and	
					view.	



Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
6	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Fairy Tales and Traditional stories.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Modern Fiction/Plays.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Fiction from our Literary Heritage/ Poetry.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including Traditional stories/ Myths and legends.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including books from other cultures and Traditions/non- fiction.	Increases familiarity with a wide range of books including books from other cultures and Traditions/non- fiction.
	Applies a growing kn	ssions about books that a owledge of root words, document- both to read	prefixes and suffixes (r	morphology and etym	ology)- as listed in Englis	sh appendix 1 of the Summarises the
	audience for, and		book makes sense		main ideas draw	main ideas draw



Understands and applies the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. find out-discover; ask for-request; go inenter.) Proof-reads for spelli	Uses dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.	to the reader, discussing individual's understanding and exploring the meaning of the words in context. Provides reasoned justification for their views of a book.	Provides reasoned justification for their views about characters, feelings thoughts and motives.	from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas. Retrieves, records and presents information from non-ficiton.	from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas. Retrieves, records and presents information from non-ficiton.
Explains ideas and opinions giving reasons and evidence.	Performs their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and expression so	Ensures the consistent and correct uses of tenses throughout a piece of writing.	Selects appropriate form and uses other similar writing as models of their own.	Punctuates bullets points to list information.	Uses the colon to introduce a list.



	that literal and implied meaning is clear.				
Expresses possibilities using hypothetical and speculative language.	Performs plays from memory, making deliberate choices about how to convey ideas about characters, contexts and atmosphere.	Uses the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. 'I broke the window in the greenhouse' versus 'The window in the greenhouse was broken by	Describes setting, characters and atmosphere.	Can use layout devices, such as headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text.	Can use layout devices, such as headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text.
		me.') Performs pomes from memory, making deliberate choices about how to convey ideas about characters, contexts and atmosphere. Sustains and argues	Listens to and	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining.) Asks questions to	Uses further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining.) Engage listeners
		a point of view in a debate, using formal language for persuasion.	consider the opinions of, others in discussions.	develop ideas and take account of others' views.	through choosing appropriate vocabulary and register that is



	Talk	s confidently	Takes an active part	matched to the
	and	fluently in a	in discussions and	context.
	rang	ge of situations,	can take on different	
	usin	g formal and	roles.	
	Stan	ndard English, if	Makes contributions	
	nece	essary.	to discussions,	
			evaluating others'	
			ideas and respond to	
			them.	

KS3

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
dnc						Note: This term
Gre						should be used to
ear						revisit any areas
Ye						of difficulty.



7	NC Coverage- Historical Fiction. Suggestion: Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Plays/ Prose. Suggestion: Contemporary Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Fiction/ Poetry. Pre- 1914.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Short stories.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Contemporary.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Historical.
	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Historical Fiction)	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Contemporary Fiction/ Plays/ Prose.)	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Fiction/ Poetry. Pre- 1914.)	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Contemporary Fiction/ Short stories.)	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Non-fiction/Contemporary.)	Able to comment about how a text fits into a particular genre. (Nonfiction/
	Able to summarise a text accurately to show understanding.	Able to critically compare 2 texts. Suggestion: Comparing traditional	Able to summarise a text accurately to show understanding.	Comments are relevant to the task or question set.	Comments are relevant to the task or question set.	Able to critically compare 2 non-fiction texts. (Contemporary and historical.)



Able to make	Shakespeare to	Able to make	Able to comment on	Able to
relevant points with	contemporary	relevant points with	the structure of a	comment on the
quotations and text	Shakespeare.	quotations and text	text and how it	structure of a
references to		references to	supports its purpose	text and how it
support comments.		support comments.	whilst also able to	supports its
			comment on words	purpose whilst
			and phrases that the	also able to
			writer has used and	comment on
			explain what they	words and
			mean and the	phrases that the
			effects they have on	writer has used
			the reader.	and explain wha
				they mean and
				the effects they
				have on the
				reader.

Able to convey the correct tone of voice for the text type and try to engage the reader.



Able to keep	Able to keep content	Able to keep content	Able to keep content	Able to keep content	•
content appropriate	appropriate for the	appropriate for the	appropriate for the	appropriate for the	content
for the text type.	text type.	text type.	text type.	text type.	appropriate for
Narrative essays.	Script writing.	Writing Poetry.	Writing stories.	Non-narrative	the text type.
-				text writing.	Non-narrativ
				Suggestion:	writing.
				Arguments.	Suggestion:
					Polished scripts
					for presentatio
					and talks.
Correct spelling of	Vocabulary chosen is	Grammar is accurate			
simple words	appropriate for	throughout			
including	purpose and	including verb tense.			
homophones and	audience.				
some complex					
words.					
Use a range of	Use a range of	Some Literary/	Narrative shows	Able to control and se	quence writing
punctuation to make	punctuation to make	language devices are	precision in setting	with connectives and paragraph links	
meaning clear: , () ?!	meaning clear: , ()?	used e.g. simile and	out speech.		
::	1:;	metaphor.			



Talk about how to	Talk in role as	Talk in role as	Talk and listen to an	Talk and listen with	Talk and listen to
speak and listen.	another person.	another person.	audience.	other people.	an audience.
Using Standard	Performing Play	Performing	Giving a short	Participating in	Giving a
English.	scripts.	Poetry.	speech.	formal debates	presentation.
				and structured	
				discussions.	

^{*}Whole books should be read throughout the academic year.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
dno						Note: This term
Gro						should be used to
ear						revisit any areas
×						of difficulty.

^{*2} Shakespeare plays should be covered.



8	NC Coverage- Historical Fiction. Suggestion: Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Plays/ Prose. Suggestion: Contemporary Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Fiction/ Poetry. Pre- 1914.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Short stories.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Contemporary.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Historical.
	Able to summarise texts accurately and succinctly.	Able to comment on how writer's suggest/imply ideas about characters and actions.	Accurately use linguistic/ literary terms to discuss texts e.g. simile, metaphor, adverbs etc.	Able to comment on how writer's suggest/imply ideas about characters and actions.	Able to comment on how organisation and structure of a text supports the writer's theme, audience or purpose and how it affects the reader.	Able to comment on how organisation and structure of a text supports the writer's theme, audience or purpose and how it affects the reader.
	Appropriate points made in extended reading responses, using apt quotations to support main ideas.	Able to make critical comparisons of texts including poetry, plays and texts from two different time periods.	Able to comment on the language choices of writers and their effects.	Able to make critical comparisons of texts including poetry, plays and texts from two different time periods.	Able to comment on a writer's viewpoint.	Able to comment on a writer's viewpoint.



				engage their reader.
Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Script writing.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing Poetry.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing stories.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Non-narrative text writing. Suggestion: Arguments.	Writing has appropriate devices for type e.g. rhetorical questions, be points. Etc. Non-narrawriting. Suggestion: Polished scrifor presentar
\ f r	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. thetorical questions, bullet points. Etc.	appropriate devices appropriate devices for text type e.g. for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Script writing. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing Poetry. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing stories. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Writing stories. Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Script writing. Suggestion:



Full range of punctuation is used and generally used	Full range of punctuation is used and generally used	Able to use imagery to create specific effects.	Able to use imaginative description that	Paragraphs are clearly used and so will have links with connectives (conjunctions) and topic sentences
accurately.	accurately.	1	engages the reader.	add cohesion. (Make it flow.)
Spelling of complex words is generally correct, including uncommon and ambitious	•	sen and appropriate for and uses correct verb	Able to use imagery to create specific effects.	Mostly able to keep writer's view por narrative view point throughout 1st person/third person.
vocabulary.				
Paragraphs are clearly used and some will have				
links with connectives				
(conjunctions) and				
topic sentences to				
add cohesion.				



Talk about how to	Talk in role as another	Talk in role as	Talk and listen to	Talk and listen with	Talk and listen to
speak and listen	person with	another person with	an audience with	other people with	an audience with
with increasing	increasing confidence.	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
confidence.	Performing Play	confidence.	confidence.	confidence.	confidence.
Using Standard	scripts.	Performing	Giving a short	Participating in	Giving a
English.		Poetry.	speech.	formal debates	presentation.
		•		and structured	
				discussions.	
				uiscussiolis.	

^{*}Whole books should be read throughout the academic year.

^{*2} Shakespeare plays should be covered.



Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2 Note: This term should be used to revisit any areas of difficulty.
9	NC Coverage- Historical Fiction. Suggestion: Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Plays/ Prose. Suggestion: Contemporary Shakespeare.	NC Coverage- Fiction/ Poetry. Pre- 1914.	NC Coverage- Contemporary Fiction/ Short stories.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Contemporary.	NC Coverage- Non-fiction/ Historical.
	Able to summarise texts accurately and succinctly.	Able to make critical comparisons of texts including poetry, plays and texts from two different time periods.	Accurately use linguistic/ literary terms to discuss texts e.g. simile, metaphor, adverbs etc.	Able to make critical comparisons of texts including poetry, plays and texts from two different time periods.	Able to comment on writer's view point.	Able to comment on the language choices of writers and their effects.



Appropriate points	Appropriate points	Able to comment	Able to comment on	Able to comment on	Able to
made in extended	made in extended	on the language	how writer's	how organisation	comment or
reading responses,	reading responses,	choices of writers	suggest/ imply ideas	and structure of a	how
using apt quotations	using apt quotations	and their effects.	about characters	text supports the	organisation
to support main	to support main		and actions.	writer's theme,	structure of
ideas.	ideas.			audience or purpose	text support
				and how it affects	writer's then
				the reader.	audience or
					purpose and
					how it affect
					the reader.
Able to comment on		Able to comment			Able to conv
how writer's suggest/		on how writer's			explicitly ho
imply ideas about		suggest/ imply			writer's hoo
characters and		ideas about			engage their
actions.		characters and			reader.
		actions.			



Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Narrative essays.	bullet points. Etc.	for text type e.g.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions bullet points. Etc. Writing stories.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Non-narrative text writing. Suggestion: Arguments.	Writing has appropriate devices for text type e.g. rhetorical questions, bullet points. Etc. Non-narrative writing. Suggestion: Polished scripts for presentations and talks.
Able to proof read, e	dit and make improvem	ents to writing indepe	ndently.		
Controlled use of a v	ariety of sentences type	es in all pieces of writing	g.		
Full range of punctuation is used and generally used accurately.	Full range of punctuation is used and generally used accurately.	Able to use imagery to create specific effects.	Able to use imaginative description that engages the reader.	Paragraphs are clearly u have links with connecti and topic sentences to a (Make it flow.)	ves (conjunctions)
Spelling of complex words is generally correct, including uncommon and ambitious vocabulary.	Vocabulary is well chosen and appropriate for purpose and audience and uses	Vocabulary is well chosen and appropriate for purpose and audience and uses	Able to use imagery to create specific effects.	Mostly able to keep writ narrative view point thro person/ third person.	



with cor (conjunc	ised and Ill have links inectives ctions) and intences to	correct verb tense and grammar.	correct verb tense and grammar.			
speak ar increasii confider	out how to nd listen with ng nce.	Talk in role as another person with increasing confidence. Performing Play scripts.	Talk in role as another person with increasing confidence. Performing Poetry.	Talk and listen to an audience with increasing confidence. Giving a short speech.	Talk and listen with other people with increasing confidence. Participating in formal debates and structured discussions.	Talk and listen to an audience with increasing confidence. Giving a presentation.

^{*}Whole books should be read throughout the academic year.

^{*2} Shakespeare plays should be covered.