		T1	T2	Т3	T4	Т5	T6
	YEAR 3						
	andwriting	Revising joins in a word: le Revising joins in a word: ing	Revising joins in a word: un, de Revising joins to and from s: dis	Practising joining b and p: diagonal join, no ascender, to an anticlockwise letter, ba, bo, pa, po	Parallel ascenders: adding y to words	Consistency in spacing: mis, anti, ex Consistency in spacing: non, co Consistency in spacing: apostrophes	Layout, speed and fluency practice: address Layout, speed and fluency practice: dialogue Layout, speed and fluency practice: poem Layout speed and fluency practice: letter
F	unctuation and grammar	Revision of Y2 where needed Progressive form of verbs Expressing time, place and cause, using prepositions: before, after, during, in, because of, next to, by the side of, in front of, during, though, throughout, because of Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions: when, before, after, while, so, because Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs: then, next, soon Identifying all the word classes of a simple sentence	be the subject of a sentence Pronouns – To know the difference between the subject and object with the personal pronoun Pronouns – Possessive adjectives my, your, his, hers, its, ours, theirs	Rolative also of Lathern ellow Letters. Knowing when to use "a" (preceding a consonant) and "an' (preceding a vowel or a word beginning with "h"). The difference between a phrase and a clause. Complex sentences using subordinate conjunctions: until, although, even if. Formation of nouns using prefixes: auto-, anti-, super-, under-	Synonyms for verbs such as "said" or "go" to create more powerful verbs Verbs – Present perfect: "has/have" + past participle She has gone to the shops. Instead of She went to the	Word families for meaning, word class and spelling: solve, solution, solving, solved, solver, dissolved, soluble, insoluble Compound sentences with co-ordinating conjunctions: for, nor, yet Identifying all the word classes of a compound sentence	Handwriting style: calligrams Use a comma after a fronted adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase or adverb ending in "-ly" Specific/technical vocabulary to add detail: Siamese cats are a variety that can live to a great age. The species has many unusual features for a feline.
10		preposition, conjunction, word class, paragraph, progressive	subject, object, inverted commas, direct speech	article, prefix, clause, phrase, subordinate clause		word family consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, root word	

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	Т6
YEAR 4						
Handwriting	Revising joins in a word: ness, ship Revising joins in a word: ing, ed Revising joins in a word: s Revising joins in a word: ify Revising joins in a word: nn, mm, ss Revising parallel ascenders: tt, ll, bb	Revising joins to an anticlockwise letter: cc, dd Revising break letters: dictionary work and alphabetical order Linking spelling and handwriting: related words	Introducing sloped writing Parallel ascenders: al, ad, af Parallel descenders and break letters: ight, ough Size, proportion and spacing: ious Size, proportion and spacing: able, ful	Size, proportion and spacing: fs, ves Speed and fluency: abbreviations for notes Speed and fluency: note making Speed and fluency: drafting Speed and fluency: lists	Size, proportion and spacing: v, k Size, proportion and spacing: ic, ist Size, proportion and spacing: ion Size, proportion and spacing: its, it's	Speed and fluency: ible, able Speed and fluency: diminutives Print alphabet: captions, headings, labels Print capitals: posters Presentational skills: font styles
Punctuation and grammar	Revision of Y3 where needed Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb Fronted adverbials (where, when or how) Use of commas after fronted adverbials	describe the manner in which the words were said. Possessive apostrophes for regular and irregular singular and plural nouns The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s	Specific determiners: their, whose, this, that, these, those, which Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Possessive pronouns: yours, mine, theirs, ours, hers, his, its Using either a pronoun or the noun in sentences for cohesion and to avoid repetition Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Changing 'The teacher' to 'The strict English teacher with the grey beard' Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (for example, we were instead of was, or I did instead of I done)	Starting a sentence with "-ing", using a comma to demarcate the subordinate clause: Flying through the air, Harry crashed into a hidden tree. Drop-in clause with an "-ing" verb: Tom, smiling secretly, hid the magic potion book. Place a comma on either side of the subordinate clause. Manipulating sentences to change the function of a word e.g. I sleep under the cover. I covered the table in paint.	Verbs - Modal verbs: could, should, would Adjectives ending in "-ed": frightened, scared, etc.as sentence openers
Vocabulary pupils must use	adverbial		determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun	Standard English		

		T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
	YEAR 5						
Har		Revision: practising sloped writing Revision: practising the joins	Developing style for speed: joining from t Developing style for speed: looping from g, j and y Developing style for speed: joining from f Developing style for speed: joining from s Developing style for speed: writing v.w, x and z at speed.	Developing style for speed: pen breaks in longer words Different styles for different purposes	Letter project: making notes Letter project: structuring an argument Letter project: producing a draft Letter project: publishing a letter Letter project: evaluation	Speed writing	Speed writing
Pur		Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whom, whose Relative clauses to add detail beginning with "who", 'which', "where", "whose", "that", or an omitted relative pronoun	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]	Drop-in "-ed" clauses: Poor Tom, frightened by the fierce dragon, ran home. Moving parts of sentences around to create different effects Start a sentence with an expanded "-ed" clause: Frightened of the dark, Tom hid under the bed all night.	Dashes for parenthesis Commas for parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs: might, should, will, must Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs: perhaps, surely	Future tense verbs Rhetorical questions Onomatopoeia Personification Developing fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect: Throughout the stormy winter Far beneath the frozen soil Suffixes: converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using "-ate", "-ise" or "-ity"	Colons for play scripts and to start a list Verb prefixes: "dis-", "de-", "mis-", "over-" and "re-"
Voc	abulary pupils must use	relative pronoun. relative clause,	cohesion		modal verb, parenthesis, bracket, dash, ambiguity		

	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
YEAR 6						
Handwriting	Revision: practising the joins	Self-assessment: evaluating handwriting Self-assessment: checking the joins Self-assessment: consistency of size Self-assessment: letters resting on baseline Self-assessment: ascenders and descenders Self-assessment: consistency of size of capitals and ascenders	Writing at speed: spacing within words Writing at speed: spacing between words	Playscript project: recording ideas Playscript project: producing a draft Playscript project: publishing a playscript	Information notice project: collecting and organising information Information notice project: organising information Information notice project: producing a draft Information notice project: publishing a	write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
	He's in your class, isn't he? Recognise and use the subjunctive for formal writing: If I were you The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags. He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech] The difference between passive and active sentence and when to use the passive	Dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses: It's raining – I'm fed up Semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses: It's raining – I'm fed up Semicolons to demarcate within a list Colon and bullet points for a list Hyphens for compound words to avoid ambiguity: man eating shark or man-eating shark Colons to mark the boundary between independent	Realising that when you find a synonym, the word means something slightly different, eg, "big" and "grand". "Grand" can mean "one thousand", "elaborate" and "decorative", as well as "big".	Combining complex and compound clauses to create a sentence Auxiliary verbs Subject and object of the sentence	Revision	Application for mastery
Vocabulary pupils must use	active, passive	ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon bullet points	synonym, antonym, conjunction	subject, object		

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