

Evaluate and edit by:

improvements.

Assessing the effectiveness of their own

and others' writing and suggesting

appropriate intonation and

controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation Pupils should be taught to:

wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

• Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a

• Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.

Year 4-Summer

	Week 1 Week 2 Week 3	Week 4 Week 5 Week 6 Week 7 Week 8	Week 9 Week 10 Week 11 Week 12	Week 13 Week 14	
Grammar and Punctuation	Writing (Composition) Pupils should be taught to plan writing by: • Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] • Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary, and grammar. • Discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: • Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures • Organising paragraphs around a theme • In narratives, creating settings, characters, and plot • In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings]	Writing (Composition) Pupils should be taught to plan writing by: • Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] • Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar. • Discussing and recording ideas Draft and write by: • Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures • Organising paragraphs around a theme • In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot. • In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] Evaluate and edit by: • Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • Proposing 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	Writing (Composition) Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own. In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed. Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Précising longer passages. Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing. Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation. Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun. Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must] 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] Brackets, dashes, or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. Use of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly].	Writing (Composition) Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar. Discussing and recording ideas. Organising paragraphs around a theme In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings]. Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements. Proposing 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

Vocabulary, Grammar &

Punctuation.

• How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example,

• The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures

appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example the use of subjunctive

forms such as If I were or were they to come in some very formal writing and

big, large, little] (Y6).

speech] (Y6).

	vocabulary to including the a use of pronous • Proof-read fe errors • Read aloud t or the whole c intonation and controlling the meaning is cle Vocabulary, Gi should be tauge sentences with using a wider including when the present per to the past ter pronouns approchesion and the Appropriate che within and acra and avoid repe adverbs and p and cause • Ut commas after possession by apostrophe wi punctuating di expanded by t adjentification of the teach clear the teach control including the control incl	ns in sentences or spelling and their own writing lass, using appropriate and voluing arrammar & Puncaght to: • Extend hange of conjunn, if, because, a	punctuation g, to a group opriate me so that the tuation Pupils the range of e clause by ctions, lthough • Use erbs in contrast tuns or arity and ion • n or noun o aid cohesion njunctions, xxpress time rbials • Indicate sssive • Use and loun phrases ct the strict	avoid repeti across sente • Use conju • Use fronte • Use comn • Indicate p nouns. • Use and pu • Noun phra	tion • Approp nces to aid co nctions, adve d adverbials. has after front ossession by u unctuating dir ses expanded cion phrases (riate choice of phesion and averbes and preposited adverbials. Using the posse ect speech.	ely for clarity and pronoun or noun oid repetition. itions to express the ssive apostrophe of modifying ad rexpanded to: the	within and ime and cause. with plural jectives, nouns			sentences wi clause by usis conjunctions, because, alth • Choosing n appropriately cohesion and repetition. • Using conjund prepositi and cause. • Using front • Learning th years 3 and 4 Appendix 2. • Using commadverbials. • Indicating the possessiv plural nouns. • Use and ur grammatical English Appe and appropri	Using conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions to express time and cause. Using fronted adverbials. Learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2. Using commas after fronted adverbials. Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and			
Alan Peat	All the W's 3 ed sentences	List sentences	-ing, -ed sentences Verb, person			2A sentences ing, -ed sentences Verb, person			Emotion, (comma)	Imagine sentences	Then; then; then; now	Verb, person			
Spelling Spelling Shed.	Challenge words	Homopho nes	Words spelled with c before I and e	Words containin g 'sol' and 'real'	Words containin g 'phon' and 'sign'	Words with prefixes 'super' 'auto' and 'anti'	Words with the prefix bi meaning 2	Challenge words	Words that re plurals with possessive apostrophes	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision		
Handwriting	eight enough exercise experience	experime nt extreme famous favourite	February forward forwards fruit	grammar group guard guide	heard heart height history	imagine increase important interest	island knowledge learn length	library material medicine mention	minute natural naughty notice	occasion occasionally often opposite	ordinary particular peculiar perhaps	popular position possess possession	possible potatoes pressure probably	promise purpose quarter question	
VIPERS	Summer 1: Kensuke's Kingdom Non fiction texts from Literacy Shed+								Summer 2: Viking Boy Non fiction texts from Literacy Shed+						
VIPERS Sequence	See separate F	Reading VIPERS	Document.												
Class reading books							Reading for	Pleasure							
Writing outcomes		rmal language, w, character de							Beowulf Descriptive writing, reviews of different versions.				Final Outcom A recorded a	Recording Podcasts Final Outcome: A recorded and edited podcast about their time in Year 4.	

	An innovated le	sed)	Retell of story through Haikus (decorated with Japanese blossoms)				Final Outcome: The next part of Grendel's story (his mother's revenge) (Assessed)							
Writing Sequence	use question openers and modal verbs. Lesson 2: To investigate unknown words. Lesson 3: To use the present perfect tense. Lesson 4: To use conjunctions . Lesson 5: To use fronted adverbials	Lesson 1: To write in 1 st person. Lesson 2: To use adverbial s to link paragrap hs. Lesson 3: To use apostrop hes. Lesson4: To use subheadi ngs. Lesson 5: To create a new character	Lesson 1: To plan my innovated story. Lesson 2: To use paragraphs in my writing. Lesson 3: To use adverbials in my story. Lesson 4: To edit and improve my story. Lesson 5: To present my story.	Lesson 1: To sort words according to syllables. Lesson 2: To create haikus. Lesson 3: To create haikus about a character. Lesson 4. To retell a story through haikus Lesson 5: To present my haikus.	Lesson 1: To sort words according to syllables. Lesson 2: To create tankas. Lesson 3: To create tankas about a character. Lesson 4. To retell a story through tankas Lesson 5: To orally present my haikus.	Lesson 1 to investigate a character in depth. Lesson 2: To write as a character. Lesson 3: To retell The Black Hat as Kensuke Lesson 4: To continue The Black Hat. Lesson 5: To edit and improve my story.	Lesson 1: to plan my leaflet (about the island) Lesson 2: To use adverbials. Lesson 3: To use. Lesson 4: To edit and improve my leaflet. Lesson 5: To share my work.	Lesson 1: to plan my leaflet (about the activity day). Lesson 2: To use adverbials. Lesson 3: To write the next 2 paragraphs. Lesson 4: To edit and improve my leaflet. Lesson 5: To present my leaflet.	Lesson 1: To form and justify opinions. Lesson 2: To write kennings. Lesson 3: To use formal language. Lesson 4: To use superlatives. Lesson 5: To use dialogue.	Lesson 1: To use expanded noun phrases. Lesson 2: To use adverbials. Lesson 3: To use descriptive vocabulary. Lesson 4: To use noun phrases Lesson 5: To share my work.	Lesson 1: To create a word bank. Lesson 2: To retell a clip. Lesson 3: To retell a clip. Lesson 4: To plan my story. Lesson 5: To orally tell my story.	Lesson 1: To use noun phrases. Lesson 2: To use adverbials Lesson 3: To use direct speech. Lesson 4: To edit and improve my writing. Lesson 5: To present my work.	Lesson 1: To learn about podcasts. Lesson 2: To review podcasts. Lesson 3: To plan the content of my podcast. Lesson 4: To consider editing processes. Lesson 5: To record my podcast.	Lesson 1: To make changes to my podcast. Lesson 2: To add effects to my podcast. Lesson 3: To evaluate my podcast. Lesson 4: To perform my podcast.