







English Year One	
Topic/Step	Curriculum Link and Ideas
Informing and Involving	Recount – Children could write a recount of one of the actions in their Action Plan in order to inform the school for example they may write a recount of a litter-pick they have participated in.  Reading – Comprehension  Being encouraged to link what they read or hear to their own experiences.  Writing - Composition  Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation  Joining words and joining clauses using and.
Eco-Code	Poetry - Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.  Reading - Comprehension  Learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart.  Writing - Composition  Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
Biodiversity	Lists, Labels and Captions – Children could create a list of (or label pictures of) animals, insects or plants they find in the school grounds.  Reading – Comprehension  Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.  Writing – Composition  Saying out loud what they are going to write about.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation  Joining words and joining clauses using and.  Recount – Children could complete a mini-beast survey then write a simple recount of it.  Reading – Comprehension  Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.  Writing - Composition  Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l.'         Poetry – Children could create a poem about animal life in their school grounds.     </li> <li>Reading – Comprehension         <ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Writing - Composition         <ul> <li>Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>









	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for how to grow flowers.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
	Informational Texts – Children could write an information text about an animal that is endangered.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing the significance of the title and events.
	Writing - Composition
	Composing a sentence orally before writing it.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l.'</li> </ul>
Engravi	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for saving energy in class.
Energy	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
	Poetry - Children could write an energy-saving poem.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	<ul> <li>Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
Global	Stories From a Range of Cultures – Children could read and appreciate stories from around the world before writing
Global	their own stories based on what they have read.
Citizenship	Reading – Comprehension
Oluzensinp	<ul> <li>Becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their</li> </ul>
	particular characteristics.
	Writing - Composition
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.









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	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Joining words and joining clauses using and.</li> </ul>
Hoolthy Living	Lists, Labels and Captions - Children could list or label healthy and unhealthy foods.
<b>Healthy Living</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing – Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Joining words and joining clauses using and.</li> </ul>
	Instructions - Children could write simple instructions for how to be healthy.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Leaving spaces between words.</li> </ul>
	Information Texts – Children could write a simple information text about healthy living.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Leaving spaces between words.</li> </ul>
Litter	Lists, Labels and Captions – Children could create a list of items they find on a litter-pick.
Litter	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing – Composition
	Saying out loud what they are going to write about.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Joining words and joining clauses using and.
	Recount – Children could write a recount of a litter-pick.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l.'</li> </ul>









	Eco-Schools
	Poetry - Children could write an anti-litter poem.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Composition
	<ul> <li>Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for how to conduct a litter-pick.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Joining words and joining clauses using and.
Marine	Poetry – Children could write a poem about marine life.
warine	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Composition
	Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
	Informational Texts – Children could write a simple informational text about a marine animal.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing the significance of the title and events.
	Writing - Composition
	Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
0 - 1 1 -	Stories With a Familiar Setting – Children could write a story about an animal in their school grounds.
Schools	Reading – Comprehension
Grounds	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
Grounds	Writing - Composition
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
T	Recount - Children could walk, cycle or scoot to school and write a recount of their journey.
Transport	Reading – Comprehension









	ECO-SCHOOLS
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l.'</li> </ul>
	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for how to walk, cycle or scoot to school safely.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.</li> </ul>
Was a 4 a	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for how to reduce waste.
Waste	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about waste's negative effect on the environment.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing the significance of the title and events.
	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
	Instructions – Children could write simple instructions for how to save water in school or at home.
Water	Reading – Comprehension
	Being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences.
	Writing - Composition
	Saying out loud what they are going to write about.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
	Informational Texts – Children could write a simple information text about why it is important to save water.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can
	read independently.
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	Writing - Composition
	Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Leaving spaces between words.
	English Year Two
Environmental	Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about what an Environmental Review is and the
Environmental	purpose of it.
Review	Reading – Comprehension
Keview	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing about real events.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using some features of written Standard English.
	Explanation Texts - Children could explain what an Environmental Review is and the purpose of it.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using some features of written Standard English.
	Non-Chronological Report – Children could write a non-chronological report about the Environmental Review.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing about real events.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.
	Poetry – Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.
<b>Eco-Code</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate
	intonation to make the meaning clear.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing poetry.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.
	Stories With Familiar Settings – Children could write a story about an animal in their school grounds.
Biodiversity	Reading – Comprehension
	Treating Comprehension









• Recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.

#### Writing – Composition

• Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).

#### Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly].

Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about an animal that is endangered.

## Reading - Comprehension

Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

### Writing - Composition

• Writing for different purposes.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• 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).

Poetry – Children could write a poem about an animal that is endangered.

#### Reading - Comprehension

Recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.

### Writing - Composition

Writing poetry.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly].

<u>Instructions – Children could write instructions for encouraging insect life in school grounds.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing for different purposes.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Non-Chronological Report – Children could write a non-chronological report about an animal that is endangered.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing for different purposes.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• 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).











## **Energy**

Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about how to save energy in school and at home.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

#### Writing - Composition

• Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• 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).

Explanation Texts - Children could write an explanation text about how to save energy in school and at home.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.

## Writing - Composition

• Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Instructions - Children could write instructions for how to save energy in school and at home.

## Reading - Comprehension

Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

## Writing – Composition

• Re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Non-Chronological Report – Children could write a non-chronological report about the different sources of renewable energy.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

## Writing - Composition

• Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).

## Global Citizenship

<u>Traditional Texts – Children could study a variety of stories from around the world, before writing their own based on what they have read.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.

Writing - Composition









• Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.

<u>Significant Authors – Children could study significant authors from around the world and use their work as a basis for their own stories.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.

## **Healthy Living**

## Information Texts - Children could write an informational text about healthy living.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

#### Writing – Composition

• Writing about real events.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Explanations - Children could write an explanation text about why it is important to lead a healthy lifestyle.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing about real events.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• 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).

<u>Instructions – Children could write instructions about leading a healthy lifestyle.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.

Non-Chronological Report - Children could write a non-chronological report about different food types.

## Reading - Comprehension

Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.











	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>
1:44	Informational Texts -Children could write an informational text about how litter has a negative effect on the
Litter	environment.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).
	Instructions – Children could write instructions for how to conduct a litter-pick.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.
	Writing – Composition
	Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about an endangered marine animal.
Marine	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).
	Non-Chronological Report – Children could write a non-chronological report about a marine species.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	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).
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# School Grounds

**Transport** 

Stories With Familiar Settings - Children could write a story about an insect or animal in their school grounds.

## Reading - Comprehension

Recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.

#### Writing – Composition

• Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly].

<u>Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about why looking after school grounds is important.</u>

### Reading - Comprehension

Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing about real events.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.

Explanations - Children could explain how their school grounds benefit them and their environment.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.

## Writing - Composition

Writing about real events.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).

Instructions - Children could write instructions for making school grounds more environmentally friendly.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

## Writing - Composition

• Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence.

## Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
 Informational Texts - Children could write informational text about sustainably travelling to school.

## Reading - Comprehension

Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.

## Writing - Composition

• Writing for different purposes.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).

Instructions - Children could write instructions for how to safely travel to school.

Reading - Comprehension













	Eco-schools
	<ul> <li>Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</li> </ul>
Woote	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about the 5Rs.
Waste	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing about real events.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using some features of written Standard English.
	Explanation Texts – Children could write to explain why it is important to recycle.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).
	Instructions – Children could write instructions for recycling different items.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing about real events.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
101 4	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about the importance of saving water.
Water	Reading – Comprehension
	Being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
	Explanations – Children could write an explanation about why their school tries to save water.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	Writing about real events.
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	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).
	Instructions – Children could write instructions on how to save water in school.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	Writing for different purposes.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
	English Year Three
Informing and	Report Writing - Children could write a report about their Green Flag application.
informing and	Reading – Comprehension
Involving	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
mvorving	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
	Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about Eco-Schools including references to their
	school.
	Reading – Comprehension
	• Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure,  yearshulary and grammar.
	vocabulary and grammar.
	<ul> <li>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</li> <li>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.</li> </ul>
	Poetry – Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.
Eco-Code	Reading – Comprehension
	Recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry].
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure,</li> </ul>
	vocabulary and grammar.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
	Report Writing – Children could write a report about an animal that is endangered.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Reading – Comprehension
_	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	1 Retrieve and record information from their fields.









## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.

## Poetry - Children could write a poem about an animal that is endangered.

### Reading - Comprehension

 Preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

### Writing - Composition

• 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Instructions – Children could write instructions for how to promote biodiversity within school grounds.

## Reading - Comprehension

Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- Using fronted adverbials.
- Using commas after fronted adverbials.

Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about an animal that is endangered.

## Reading - Comprehension

Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.

## Writing - Composition

Organising paragraphs around a theme.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

## Report Writing - Children could write a report on energy-saving measures introduced in school.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

**Energy** 

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

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









	Instructions – Children could write instructions for saving energy in school and at home.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	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.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about renewable energy sources.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these.
	Writing – Composition
	Organising paragraphs around a theme.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
Clobal	Instructions – Children could write instructions for how to be a good global citizen.
Global	Reading – Comprehension
Citizonohin	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
Citizenship	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about different countries from around the world.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
Hoolthar Living	Reports – Children could write a report about how their school encourages healthy living.
<b>Healthy Living</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including









when, if, because, although.

Instructions - Children could write instructions for how to live a healthy lifestyle.

#### Reading - Comprehension

Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

#### Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Informational Texts - Children could write an informational text about leading a healthy lifestyle.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.

#### 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

## Litter

## Reports - Children could write a newspaper article about a school litter-pick.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Instructions – Children could write instructions for how to conduct a whole-school litter-pick.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

## Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

<u>Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about how litter damages the environment.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.

## 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.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation









	<ul> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.</li> </ul>
Morino	Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about the damage plastics are doing to our oceans.
Marine	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including</li> </ul>
	when, if, because, although.
	Instructions – Children could write instructions for stopping marine pollution.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	<ul> <li>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.  Informational Taylor. Children could write an informational taylor and an arrival marine animal.
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about an endangered marine animal.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure,</li> </ul>
	vocabulary and grammar.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
_	Reports – Children could write a report about the changes made to their school grounds during their participation
School	in Eco-Schools.
	Reading – Comprehension
Grounds	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.









## Instructions - Children could write instructions for making their school grounds more environmentally friendly.

## Reading - Comprehension

Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

#### Writing – Composition

· Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.

Stories With a Familiar Setting - Children could write a story about an insect living in their school grounds.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## Writing - Composition

• In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using and punctuating direct speech.

## **Transport**

## Reports - Children could write a report about a walk-to-school event.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

#### Writing – Composition

In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

## Instructions - Children could write instructions for how to commute to school safely.

### Reading - Comprehension

• Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

<u>Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about the different methods of commuting to school.</u>

## Reading – Comprehension

• Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including









	ECO-3CHOOIS CO
	when, if, because, although.
Waste	Instructions – Children could write instructions for minimising waste.
waste	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure,</li> </ul>
	vocabulary and grammar.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about the 5Rs.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	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.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Reports – Children could write a report on what their school has done to save water.
Water	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
	Instructions - Children could write instructions for how to save water in school and at home.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure,</li> </ul>
	vocabulary and grammar.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
	Informational Texts – Children could write an informational text about water conservation.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary</li> </ul>









	Eco-Schools
	and an increasing range of sentence structures.
	<ul> <li>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</li> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including</li> </ul>
	when, if, because, although.
	English Year Four
Informing and	Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about the progress of their Green Flag application.
illiorilling and	Reading – Comprehension
Involving	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using and punctuating direct speech.  The state of the process of the proces
	Explanation Text - Children could write an explanation of the measures they have carried out in order to win a
	Green Flag award. Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</li> <li>Writing – Composition</li> </ul>
	Organising paragraphs around a theme.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.
	Advertisements – Children could write advertisements for events linked to the Green Flag award, for example the
	Great British Spring Clean.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.
	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.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
Eco-Code	Poetry – Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.
Eco-code	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone,</li> </ul>
	volume and action.
	Writing – Composition
	Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary
	and an increasing range of sentence structures.









	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
Diediversity	Newspaper Reports - Children could write a newspaper report about an animal that is an endangered species.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
	Poetry – Children could write a poem about an animal that is an endangered species.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary
	and an increasing range of sentences structures.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> <li>Issues and Dilemmas – Children could focus on an environmental issue such as poachers trying to feed their</li> </ul>
	families.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking
	turns and listening to what others say.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including</li> </ul>
	when, if, because, although.
	Persuasive Texts - Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about an issue relating to
	biodiversity, for example planting hedges around the school grounds.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Newspaper Reports - Children could write a newspaper report about how their school has saved energy.
Energy	Reading – Comprehension
	1









• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

#### Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

#### Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Advertisements - Children could write an advertisement for a renewable energy company.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

### 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

Issues and Dilemmas - Children could focus on the use of fossil fuels.

#### Reading - Comprehension

• Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

## Writing - Composition

Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

Persuasive Texts – Children could write a persuasive text persuading people to switch to renewable energy.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

## Global Citizenship

Stories from Other Cultures – Children could focus on authors from around the world as a basis for their own writing.

## Reading - Comprehension

Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## Writing – Composition

• In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot.









	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using fronted adverbials.
	Using commas after fronted adverbials.
<b>Healthy Living</b>	Newspaper Reports - Children could write a newspaper report about an event linked to healthy living their school
	has participated in such as Walk to School Week.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
	Explanation Text – Children could create an explanation text about the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Advertisements – Children could create and advertise a healthy snack or drink.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.
	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.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about an event linked to litter that their school has
Litter	participated in, for example a litter-pick.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].  Writing Verabulary Grammar and Bunctuation.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using and punctuating direct speech.  Fundamention Toys Children could write an explanation toys about the effects of litter on the environment.
	Explanation Text - Children could write an explanation text about the effects of litter on the environment.
	Reading – Comprehension









Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.

#### Writing - Composition

· Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

Advertisements - Children could write an advertisement for a litter-pick they are organising.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- Using fronted adverbials.
- Using commas after fronted adverbials.

<u>Persuasive Texts – Children could write a persuasive letter to persuade the children in their school to participate in a litter-pick they are organising.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## Writing - Composition

• Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

## **Marine**

Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about plastic pollution in the oceans.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Explanation Text - Children could write an explanation about the effect of plastic pollution on marine life.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.

## Writing - Composition

· Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including









when, if, because, although.

Issues and Dilemmas - Children could write about the use of single-use plastics.

#### Reading - Comprehension

• Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

#### Writing – Composition

· Discussing and recording ideas.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

Persuasive Texts – Children could write a persuasive letter to others in their school about stopping the use of single-use plastics such as straws.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.

## Writing - Composition

Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.

# School Grounds

Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report to parents about changes made to their school grounds during the Green Flag process.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Explanation Text – Children could write an explanation about the positive changes they have made to their school grounds during their Green Flag application.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

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

Persuasive Texts – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about making improvements to their school grounds for example creating an outdoor learning area.

Reading - Comprehension











	Eco-Schools
	Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.</li> </ul>
	Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about traffic problems relating to school.
<b>Transport</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.  Writing Composition
	Writing – Composition
	In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].  Writing Non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.    Conjunction   Conjun
	Explanation Text – Children could write an explanation text about the benefits of a healthy commute to school.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including</li> </ul>
	when, if, because, although.
	Advertisements – Children could write an advertisement for a bike or scooter to encourage sustainable travel to
	school.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.
	Writing – Composition
	Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Issues and Dilemmas – Children could write about issues relating to their school commute for example: Is it
	acceptable to commute by car?
	Reading – Comprehension
	• Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including









	when, if, because, although.  Persuasive Texts – Children could write a persuasive letter to children in their school to encourage sustainable
	travel.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.
	Writing – Composition
	Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.
Wasts	Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about the damage waste is doing to the
Waste	environment.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.  Further state of the conjunction of the conjuncti
	Explanation Text – Children could write an explanation about the effects waste is having on the environment.  Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Issues and Dilemmas – Children could write about issues surrounding in-built obsolescence.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking</li> </ul>
	turns and listening to what others say.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including  when it because although.
	when, if, because, although.
Water	Newspaper Reports – Children could write a newspaper report about their school's efforts to conserve water usage.  Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.
	- Identifying new language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning.









	Eco-schools
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings].</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
	Explanation Text - Children could write an explanation about the importance of conserving water.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	Issues and Dilemmas – Children could write about a water conservation issue.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	Discussing and recording ideas.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including
	when, if, because, although.
	English Year Five
Informing and	Recount – Children could write a recount of actions carried out during their Green Flag application.  Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.
Involving	Writing – Composition
	Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative
	pronoun.
	Poetry – Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.
<b>Eco-Code</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and
	volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.
	Writing – Composition
	Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.









## **Biodiversity**

Poetry - Children could write a poem about an issue relating to biodiversity, for example endangered species.

## Reading - Comprehension

Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.

#### Writing – Composition

• Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.

<u>Instructional Writing – Children could write instructions for how to protect animal and plant life in the school grounds or around the world.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- · Using a colon to introduce a list.
- Punctuating bullet points consistently.

<u>Persuasive Writing – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about a biodiversity project, for example installing bat boxes in the school grounds.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

 Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.

## **Energy**

Instructional Writing - Children could write instructions for how to save energy in school and at home.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

## Writing - Composition

• Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- Using a colon to introduce a list.
- Punctuating bullet points consistently.









Persuasive Writing – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher encouraging them to switch to a renewable energy supplier. Reading – Comprehension  Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Writing – Composition  Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation  Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.  Novels and Stories by Significant Children's Authors – Children could focus writing their own narratives based on stories by significant unthors from around the world. Reading – Comprehension  In creasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions.  Writing – Composition  In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation  Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. Stories From Other Cultures – Children could locus on writing their own narratives based on traditional stories from around the world.  Reading – Comprehension  Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories from around the world.  Reading – Composition  In arratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation  Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.  Instructional Writing – Children could write instructions for how to lead a healthy lifestyle. Reading – Composition  In arratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punc		
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	Eco-Schools Eco-Schools
	Persuasive Writing - Children could write a persuasive 'call to arms' to the children in their school to lead a healthy
	lifestyle.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.
	Writing – Composition
	Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance
	meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive</li> </ul>
	forms.
1:44	Instructional Writing – Children could write instructions for how to organise and complete a litter-pick.
Litter	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using a colon to introduce a list.
	Punctuating bullet points consistently.
	Persuasive Writing - Children could write a persuasive 'call to arms' to the children in their school to participate in
	<u>a litter-pick.</u>
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance</li> </ul>
	meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive
	forms.
	Poetry - Children could write an anti-litter poem.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the
	reader.
	Writing – Composition
	Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance
	meaning.

Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

pronoun.









## **Marine**

Instructional Writing -Children could write instructions for how to preserve marine life.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

#### Writing - Composition

• Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- Using a colon to introduce a list.
- Punctuating bullet points consistently.

Persuasive Writing – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about banning single-use plastics in school.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.

### Writing - Composition

 Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

 Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms

## Poetry - Children could write a poem about marine conservation.

## Reading - Comprehension

 Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader.

## Writing - Composition

• Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.

# School Grounds

<u>Instructional Writing – Children could write instructions for making their school grounds more environmentally friendly.</u>

#### Reading – Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- Using a colon to introduce a list.
- Punctuating bullet points consistently.

Persuasive Writing – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about beginning a school









	grounds project, for example building a hedgehog hotel.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.</li> </ul>
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive</li> </ul>
	forms.
Transport	Instructional Writing - Children could write instructions for commuting safely and sustainably to school.
Transport	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using a colon to introduce a list.
	Punctuating bullet points consistently.
	Persuasive Writing - Children could write a persuasive 'call to arms' to the children in their school to commute to
	school sustainably.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive
	forms.
10/ = -4 -	Instructional Writing – Children could write instructions for how to minimise waste in school and at home.
Waste	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using a colon to introduce a list.
	Punctuating bullet points consistently.
	Persuasive Writing – Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher about banning single-use
	plastics in school.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
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	Eco-Schools (Control of the Control
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance</li> </ul>
	meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive</li> </ul>
	forms.
Water	Instructional Writing - Children could write instructions for how to conserve water in school and at home.
water	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using a colon to introduce a list.
	Punctuating bullet points consistently.
	Persuasive Writing - Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher to install or purchase water-
	saving devices such as push taps or dual flush toilet systems.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance</li> </ul>
	meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive</li> </ul>
	forms.
	English Year Six
Informing and	Journalistic Writing - Children could write about the progress of their Green Flag application.
Informing and	Reading - Comprehension
Involving	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
involving	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example,</li> </ul>
	headings, bullet points, underlining].
	Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.</li> </ul>
	Diaries - Children could write a diary entry about an event they have taken part in as part of their Green-Flag
	application.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.</li> </ul>









	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative
	pronoun.
Eag Code	Poetry – Children could write their Eco-Code as a poem.
<b>Eco-Code</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and</li> </ul>
	volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.
	Writing – Composition
	Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
	Poetry – Children could write a poem about an animal that is endangered.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Reading – Comprehension
	Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and
	volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.
	Writing – Composition
	Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative
	pronoun.
	Journalistic Writing – Children could write an article about an animal that is at risk of becoming extinct.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.</li> <li>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</li> </ul>
	Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.  Polar and Argumenta Children equilibrium to be less than 100 and 10
	Balanced Arguments – Children could write a balanced argument about deforestation for farming.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main
	ideas.
	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.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation









	Eco-Schools
	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.
	Action Stories - Children could use Lauren St John stories such as The White Giraffe as the basis for writing their
	own action story.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books</li> </ul>
	or textbooks.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>In writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read,</li> </ul>
	listened to or seen performed.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.</li> </ul>
F	Biography – Children could write about a famous figure involved in developing electricity such as Nikolas Tesla or
Energy	Thomas Edison.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.
	Balanced Arguments - Children could write a balanced argument for and against wind turbines.
	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main</li> </ul>
	ideas.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation.
	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.
Global	Biography – Children could write a biography about an important global figure such as Rosa Parks or Millicent
Global	Fawcett.
Citizenship	Reading – Comprehension
Offizensinp	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.
<b>Healthy Living</b>	Biography – Children could write a biography about a sports star such as Sir Mo Farah.
licaltiny Living	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.









#### Writing – Composition

• Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.

Balanced Argument – Children could write a balanced argument about whether sweets or sugary drinks should be banned in school.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing.

#### Writing - Composition

• Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.

## Litter

Balanced Arguments – Children could write a balanced argument about whether people should be fined for littering.

#### Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing.

## 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.

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.

Journalistic Writing - Children could write an article about a litter-pick their school has participated in.

## Reading - Comprehension

• Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

## Writing - Composition

• Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining].

## Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

• Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.

<u>Diaries – Children could write a diary entry about a litter-pick they have participated in.</u>

## Reading - Comprehension

Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes.

## 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.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation









Marine    Poetry - Children could write a poem about a marine animal that is endangered.		Eco-schools
Reading – Comprehension Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.  Writing – Composition Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.  Balanced Argument – Children could write a balanced argument about flishing guotas for example: Is it right that fishemen have to throw some of their catch back into the ocean (even when it is no longer allive)?  Reading – Comprehension Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.  Writing – Composition Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.  Journalistic – Children could write an article about pollution affecting marine life.  Reading – Comprehension Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.  Letter Writing – Children could write a letter to their head teacher asking for funds to improve their school ground through adding sports facilities or facilities to promote biodiversity.  Reading – Comprehension Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.  Writing – Composition Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.  Journalistic Writing – Children could write an article about a transport initiative they have taken part in such as		<ul> <li>Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.</li> </ul>
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Reading - Comprehension     Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.     Writing - Composition     Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.     Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation     Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.     Journalistic Writing - Children could write an article about a transport initiative they have taken part in such as	Sahaal	Letter Writing - Children could write a letter to their head teacher asking for funds to improve their school grounds
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Writing – Composition     Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.  Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation     Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.  Journalistic Writing – Children could write an article about a transport initiative they have taken part in such as	Grounds	
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forms.  Journalistic Writing – Children could write an article about a transport initiative they have taken part in such as		
waik to School Week.	Transport	Journalistic Writing – Children could write an article about a transport initiative they have taken part in such as Walk to School Week.









	Reading – Comprehension
	<ul> <li>Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example,</li> </ul>
	headings, bullet points, underlining].
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.</li> </ul>
Wests	Balanced Argument – Children could write a balanced argument about whether single-use plastics should be
Waste	banned.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.
	Journalistic - Children could write an article about the effects of waste on the environment.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.</li> </ul>
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.</li> </ul>
Water	Letter Writing - Children could write a persuasive letter to their head teacher to install or purchase water-saving
water	devices such as push taps or dual flush toilet systems.
	Reading – Comprehension
	Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
	Writing – Composition
	<ul> <li>Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance</li> </ul>
	meaning.
	Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
	<ul> <li>Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive</li> </ul>
	forms.

