Group Reading Word Reading • apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read a words they meet • read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word. Comprehension • develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: • listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks • reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes • using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	aloud and to understand the meaning of new
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\circ using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	
o increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally	
 identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books a represent a low excitate to read about and to perform about a rederetending through interaction to read about and a sting. 	
 preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination 	
 recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] 	
 understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: 	
 checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context 	
 asking questions to improve their understanding of a text 	
 drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence 	
○ predicting what might happen from details stated and implied	
\circ identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	
 identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning 	
 retrieve and record information from non-fiction 	
• participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what other	rs say.
Number of Objectives for Reading – 18 (each objective worth about 5.5% so round up or down where necessary)	
Writing	
 Transcription use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1) 	
• spell further homophones	
 spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1) 	
• place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and [for example, gir	le, children's]
• use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	
write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	
Handwriting • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left	-
 increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equi sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]. 	distant; that lines of writing are spaced
Composition • plan their writing by:	
 o discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and gram 	imar
 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 	e of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)
 organising paragraphs around a theme 	·
 in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot 	
o 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 appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning 	g is clear.
Vocabulary, • develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:	
Grammar and o extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	
Punctuation • expanding noun phrases by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.	
 correctly use the forms 'a' or 'an' using the present perfect form of useho in contract to the part topological 	
 using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense Use the Standard English forms of verb inflortions instead of legal speken forms (we were rather than we was) 	
 Use the Standard English forms of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (we were rather than we was) choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition 	
 using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause 	
 using conjunctions, deveros and prepositions to express time and cause using fronted adverbials 	
 learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 	
 indicate grammatical and other features by: 	
 using commas after fronted adverbials 	

 	Term	
Coverage Notes		

	\circ indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns			
	\circ using and punctuating direct speech			
	• use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.			
Spelling	• Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable; The suffix –ous (poisonous, dangerous, hideous, humorous, outrageous, serious); The suffix –ly; The suffix –ation;			
	Prefixes (un-, dis-, mis-, il-, in-, im-, ir-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto-) to form nouns			
	• Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ (measure, creature); Endings which sound like /ʒən/ (division, invasion); Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –sion, –cian (invention, expression, expansion, musician); Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin – league, unique)			
	• Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin – scheme, chorus)); Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin – chef, brochure); Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in			
	origin – science, fascinate); Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey (vein, weight, they); The /i/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words (myth, gym); The /n/ sound spelt ou (touch, trouble)			
	Possessive apostrophe with plural words			
	• Homophones and near-homophones (accept/except, berry/bury); Know how words from word families based on common words are related in form and meaning (solve, solution, solver,			
	dissolve, insoluble); All the words from the year 3 and 4 word list			
Number of Writin	ng Objectives – 36 (each worth just less that 3%)			
	Spoken Language			
Objectives the	ves the • listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers			
same for each	• ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge			
group	 use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary 			
	 articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions 			
	• give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings			
	 maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments 			
	 use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas 			
	 speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English 			
	 participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates 			
	• gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)			
	 consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others 			
	• select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.			

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