

Aldermaston CE Primary School



Robins 2023-24

	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12
Autumn		<u>You Choose (Nick Sharrat)</u> Description				<u>The BFG (Roald Dahl)</u> Instructions/Recipes			<u>Mog's Christmas (Judith Kerr)</u> SPAG			
Spring	HEALTHY WEEK	<u>Who lives here?</u> Non Fiction-Recounts				<u>Guess What?</u> Prediction and Evaluation.		BOOK WEEK	<u>Non Fiction-Newspaper Reports.</u>			
Summer	<u>Persephone (traditional Greek myth)</u> Alternative chapter				<u>Growing Up</u> Poetry			<u>Hair Love (Matthew A Cherry)</u> Narrative			Consolidation	

Aldermaston CE Primary School

Year 1: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>) How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind, or undoing: untie the boat</i>]
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i>
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
Terminology for pupils	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard, superman</i>] Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs
Sentence	Subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Text	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>]
Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i>]
Terminology for pupils	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma