	Term 1 Fiction	Term 1 Non-fiction	Term 2 Fiction	Term 2 Non-fiction	Term 3 Fiction	Term 3 Non-fiction
Year 2						
Genre	Poetry – The Sound Collector (see separate overview) Narrative- Setting focus	Diary entry	Narrative- Character focus	Letter	Narrative: language focus	Information text / non chron
Recommended Text/stimulus	Little Red and the Very Hungry Lion	Man on the Moon (A Day in the Life of Bob)	The Dragon Machine	The Day the Crayons Quit	Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Pig	There's a Rang-Tan in My Bedroom
	LITTLE RED VERY NUMBER	STRICK BARTISH MAN 12 MOON  15 Jan 20 Hart Sale	*** Dragon Machine	THE DAY OF THE CARPONS BUTT	Three Little Wolves  10 Big Bad Pig  10 to through the language reasons to the	Animation to support text
Outcomes	Setting description (using the illustrations of Africa)	Diary entry (in role as Bob of his day on the moon)	Character description (of the Dragon Machine)	Letter writing (to Duncan in role as one of the crayons)  (GD- Could write in role as Duncan)	Innovated version of the story	Non-chronological report (about Orangutans)
Writing Purpose	Writing to entertain	To inform (recount): recount	Writing to entertain	To Inform	Writing to entertain	To inform (report)
Text Features	Characters, describe the setting, use senses	First person, past tense, thoughts and feelings, chronological order	Describe character, their appearance, actions, behaviour and personality	Greeting, who the letter is for, opening statement, explanation of why you are writing, closing statement	Characters, setting, plot, conflict, point of view, theme, beginning, middle and end	
Grammatical structures	Recap Y1- Use <i>and</i> to join words and clauses.	Use subordination <i>because</i> to join clauses.	Use some subordination (e.g. when / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. / and / so) to join clauses.	Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / because) to join	Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. and / but/so) to join clauses.	Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but/so) to join clauses.  Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.
Descriptive language	Use noun phrases to describe and specify- Noun phrase – determiner, noun e.g. a car, three mice	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate  Expand before the noun using adjectives e.g. The fierce creature	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate  Expand before the noun using adjectives  e.g. The <i>fierce</i> creature	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate  Move to adjective, adjective, noun but ensure children understand this is not for all ENPs.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate  Move to adjective, adjective, noun but ensure children understand this is not for all ENPs.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate. Teach the use of technical vocabulary and correct use of adjectives in context.

Tense/ verb forms	Recap Y1- Use present and past tense with <b>some</b> accuracy- ed endings.  Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently- including irregular verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently- consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently- consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.
Paragraphing/ cohesion	Recap Y1- Write linked sentences after discussion with teacher.  Consolidate use of personal pronouns e.g <i>I, he, she, they, them.</i>		Introduce editing and revising.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.  Addition us, you, me, it, they, we, her, his,	Teach time conjunctions to support story structure.  Use a variety of simple pronouns.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.
Punctuation	Recap Y1- Use <b>many</b> full stops used accurately at the end of sentences.  Recap Y1- Use <b>many</b> capital letters used accurately at the start of sentences.	Recap Y1- Begin to punctuate sentences using exclamation marks.  Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops and use question marks correctly when required (on-going for the rest of the year).	Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops and use question marks correctly when required (on-going for the rest of the year).	Write sentences different forms: <b>statements</b> , questions and <b>commands</b> .	Write sentences different forms: statements, commands and exclamations.	Write sentences different forms: statements and exclamations.
Handwriting	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach
Spelling	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach

Colour code
Black = new learning to this year group
Green = previous year group learning re-visited

Year2	Term 4 Fiction	Term 4 Non-Fiction	Term 5 Fiction	Term 5 Non-fiction	Term 6 Fiction	Term 6 Non-Fiction
Genre	Narrative: simple, coherent narrative	Instructions	Narrative: character focus	Report/ information text	Narrative: story writing	Recount
Recommended Text/Stimulus	The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch  Lighthouse animation- Literacy Shed (use as an extra stimulus for short burst writes)	George's Marvellous Medicine  ROALD GEORGE'S WASHINGTON	The Pirate Cruncher	Clean Up!  Manfish + Somebody Swallowed Stanley - Use as a supplementary texts	The Bear and the Piano  Piano  Devot Literalish	The Wonder  Faye-Hanson  Faye-Hanson  Research of the state of the sta
Outcomes	Write a sequel – where do the 3 seagulls go on an adventure next?	Instructions	Write a character description (design a monster)	Writing a leaflet (about caring for the ocean/pollution)	Write an alternative ending to the story	Recount (of the boy's journey)
Writing Purpose	Writing to entertain	To inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Recount
Text Features	Characters, setting, plot, conflict, point of view, theme, beginning, middle and end	Title, sub-headings, numbers, list, bullet points, imperative verbs, chronological order, conjunctions, formal	Describe character, their appearance, actions, behaviour and personality	Opening, chunks of information, logically organised, subheadings, info boxes, bullet points, diagrams, images, formal, present tense and third person	Characters, setting, plot, conflict, point of view, theme, beginning, middle and end	Past tense, direct speech, beginning, middle and end, paragraphs open with a topic sentence, time sentences for coherence
Grammatical structures	Apostrophe for possession.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but/so) to join clauses.  Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Commas in a list.	Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. / and /so) to join clauses.  Introduce Year 2 suffixes- ment, ness, ful, less.	Commas in a list.  Apostrophe for possession.  Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.  Use co-ordination (e.g. / and /so) to join clauses.  Introduce Year 2 suffixes- ment, ness, ful, less.	Commas in a list.  Introduce Year 2 suffixes- ment, ness, ful, less.  Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but/ so) to join clauses.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.	Commas in a list.  Introduce Year 2 suffixes- ment, ness, ful, less.  Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but/so) to join clauses.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.	Use adverbs to express manner e.g. quietly, quickly, sadly.  Use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but/so) to join clauses.  Use some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses.  Introduce Year 2 suffixesment, ness, ful, less.
Descriptive language	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate. Teach the use of	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate.	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify when appropriate.

Tense/ verb forms	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	technical vocabulary and correct use of adjectives in context.  Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently-consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.	Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently- consolidate use of irregular verbs.  Use the progressive form of verbs.
Paragraphing/ cohesion	Use a variety of simple pronouns.	Time conjunctions.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.	Use a variety of simple pronouns.
Punctuation	Write sentences different forms: statements, questions and exclamations.	Write sentences different forms: statements, questions, commands and exclamations.	Write sentences different forms: statements, questions and exclamations.	Write sentences different forms: statements, questions, commands and exclamations.	Write sentences different forms: statements, commands and exclamations.	Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops and use question marks correctly when required (on-going for the rest of the year).  Write exclamations.
Handwriting	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach	Use school approach
Spelling	Use school approach	Using apostrophes for contraction.	Use school approach	Using apostrophes for contraction.	Use school approach	Use school approach

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