Autumn 1:	Autumn 2:	Spring 1:	Spring 2:	Summer 1:	Summer 2:
On our Doorstep	Seven Wonders of the	Earth and Space	Ancient Greeks	From Source to Sea	Islam Study
Is belonging really	World	What is out there and	Were the Greeks actually	Does Adversity always	How do you know what to
important?	How do you become a	where did it come from?	great?	make us stronger?	believe?
,	wonder in the world?	J			
Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 1	One Book, Several
					Outcomes
Poetry: Environmental	The Land of never Believe by	Spaced Out by Brian Moses	The Adventures of Odysseus	I Asked the River by Valerie	Special Friends Letters
Goodnight Stroud by Pi	Norman Messenger	and James Carter	by Hugh Lupton	Bloom(Poetry)	
Corbett/ City Jungle by Pi	WAGGOLL: Sea Fever by	(Poems)		https://clpe.org.uk/poetry/poems	
Corbett/ Take Two by Pi Corbett	John Macefield	SPACE		<u>/i-asked-river</u>	
Take Two by Ft Corbett	P	JIALFI	DYSSEU	Hot	
		01/7	SE	Tuor	
	THE LAND OF		S	Like	T A
	EVERBELIEVE NORMAN MISSENGER		Her Henn Date Mean	Fire	
		ALAN MOSES & JAMES CAME	Audience: locals	Ox, and	-
Audience: Theme display board	Audience: Special Friends	Audience: Other children in	Purpose: To describe	ther Poem	
Purpose: To describe	Purpose: To describe	class worship	Outcome: A		Outcome 1
Outcome: A poem describing	Outcome: Description to input	Purpose: To entertain	description/information of a new	Audience: Year 6 performance	Audience: Special Friends
environments	into their narrative	Outcome: A poem to be	mythical creature	Purpose: To Entertain	Purpose: To inform them about
	(Sight of Application: To inform	performed in Class worships (Sight of Application: Balanced	(Sight of application: to report	Outcome; Narrative Poetry	life at St. Matthew's.
	– information leaflet about a	Argument — should we be	the sighting of the creature to locals)	(Dialogue) Site of Application: To entertain	Outcome: A letter
	made up animal from Never-	exploring space when the world	iocuis	– narrative)	
	Believe)	is in crisis?)			
Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	
Year 4: Use figurative language	Year 5: Use expanded noun	Year 5: Reading:	Year 5: To use expanded noun	Year 5: To use commas to	
such as similes, alliteration to	phrases to convey complicated	To prepare poems to read out	phrases to convey complicated	clarify meaning and avoid	
build a picture in the readers	information concisely (recap)	loud and perform. (recap)	information concisely (recap)	ambiguity. (recap)	
head (recap)	Year 5: Make deliberate choices	Year 5: Use figurative language	Year 5: To use brackets, dashes	Year 5: To edit sentences by	
Year 5: Reading:	of sentence length and structure	such as similes, alliteration,	or commas to indicate	expanding or reducing for	
To prepare poems to read out	for impact on the reader (new)	metaphors and personification in	parenthesis (recap)	meaning or effect. (new)	
loud and perform. (new)		poetry (recap)		5 W	
	Year 5: To use brackets, dashes	•	Year 5: To make deliberate	Year 5: To use passive verbs to	
Year 5: To use expanded noun	or commas to indicate	Year 5: Use relative clauses	choices of sentence length and	affect the presentation of	
phrases to convey complicated	parenthesis (new)	beginning with who, which,	structure for impact on the	information in a sentence	
information concisely (new)		where, when, whose, that	reader. (recap)	(recap)	
		(recap)			

Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 2	One Book, Several Outcomes
Window by Jeanne Baker Window Venume Haker Window Venume Haker Audience: Attending 150th event / Wilson Homes Purpose: To persuade Outcome: Letters to Wilson homes persuading them not to build on Hogmoor Enclosure (Site of Application: To Describe)	Audience: Special Friends Purpose: To entertain Outcome: Stories written about a disastrous event in another land (Sight of application: To describe)	24 Hours in Space by Rob Lloyd Jones (Graphic Novel) 24 Hours 10 Sporne 24 Hours 10 Page 1	The Adventures of Odysseus by Hugh Lupton Audience: Parents Purpose: To entertain Outcome: Write a new adventure for Adyssius using their new mythical creature from previous unit.	River Story by Meredith Hooper / A River by Max Martin RIVER STORY Audience: Visitors to the giant River Purpose: To explain Outcome: Innovate the poetic language to be more scientific- Explanation of journey of a river. (Sight of Application: To entertain - poem)	The Barnabus Project by The Fan Brothers Outcome 1 Purpose: To describe Outcome: Character Description Audience: Outcome 2 Purpose: To entertain Outcome: An Adventure Story Audience:
Key NC Statements Year 4: Produce internally coherent paragraphs in logical sequence e.g. topic sentences. (recap) Year 4: Extend sentences with more than one clause using a range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although. (recap) Year 5: To use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (new)	Year 5: To use and punctuate dialogue within a narrative (new) Year 5: Produce internally coherent paragraphs in logical sequence e.g. posing rhetorical questions which are answered in the main paragraph with main ideas elaborated by subsequent sentences (new) Year 5: Choose the appropriate register for the audience and purpose (formal or informal) (new)	Year 5: To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using -ate, ise, or -ify. (new) Year 5: To use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (new) Year 5: To ensure the consistent use of past tense within a piece of writing. (new) Year 5: To use a colon to introduce a list (new)	Year 5: In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere. (recap) Year 5: Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (new) Year 5: Use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the sentence (new) Year 5: To link ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (recap)	Year 5: Fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect Throughout the stormy winter Far beneath the frozen soil (new) Year 5: Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (new) Year 5: Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural (new)	Outcome 3: Purpose: To report Outcome: Newspaper report Audience:

Learning Journey 3	Learning Journey 3	Learning Journey 3	Learning Journey 3	Learning Journey 3
The Majestic Plastic Bag	How to Live Forever by	24 Hours in Space by Rob	A Visitors Guide To Ancient	The Tempest by William
(Digital Media)	Colin Thompson	Lloyd Jones (Graphic Novel)	Greece	Shakespeare
(https://www.youtube.com/watc		USBORNE USBORNE	Tipone ()	18111019 P.CASSES
h?v=GLgh9h2ePYw)		24 Hours	Visitors' Guide to	The Tempest
The	HOW TO LIVE FOREVER	Space S	ANCIENL	
MAJESTIC	COLIN THOMPSON		GREECE	
PLASTIC			S O N.	
		Asah Tarani office and	#	A Company of the Comp
JEREMY IRONS		Abert has		William Incompany
		We want to its	est some	Audience: Book to be displayed
Audience: Bordon Residents		Rob Uloyd Jones		in the reception area in January
Purpose: To inform		Rustrated by Leurent Kiling		Purpose: To entertain
Outcome: Children to create		Audience: People of Earth	Audience: Local Estate Agent	Outcome: A sequel of The
their own mockumentary for the	Audience: Parents to see the balanced argyument/debate to end	Purpose: To report	Purpose: To inform	Tempest telling what happens
people of Blackmoor about	the unit	Outcome: A news report to be	Outcome: An information leaflet	next to the characters
another item of rubbish that has	Purpose: Balanced Argument	filmed to report the discovery of	describing Greece to visitors who	(Sight of Application:
been found around school.	Outcome: A balanced argument to	a new planet in space.	would like to visit.	Persuasive writing)
(Sight of Application: To	share with parents.	a new planes at space.	(Sight of application: To	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/cla
persuade people not to buy	(Site of Application: To entertain)	(Site of Application: To recount)	entertain)	ss-clips-video/english-ks2-the-
plastic bags)		3 11		tempest-home/zfskxyc
V NOC.				
Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements	Key NC Statements
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials	Year 5: To use commas to	Year 5: To use relative clauses	Year 5: To use organisational	Year 5: Linking ideas across
9	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which,	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap)	Year 5: To use commas to	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the	Year 5: Linking ideas across
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new).	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which,	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap)
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap)	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap)	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new)	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for speech and
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new) Year 5: To use organisational	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. (new)	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby)	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new) Year 5: To use organisational features to structure the text and	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. (new) Year 5: to use passive verbs to	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (recap)	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for speech and dialogue (recap)
Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new) Year 5: To use organisational	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. (new) Year 5: to use passive verbs to affect the presentation of	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (recap) Year %: To use the appropriate	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) number (secondly) (new)	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for speech and dialogue (recap) Year 5: Use brackets, dashes or
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Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new) Year 5: To use organisational features to structure the text and guide the reader. (new) Year 5: To use relative clauses	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. (new) Year 5: to use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (new)	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (recap) Year %: To use the appropriate register for the language of speech when writing quotes	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) number (secondly) (new) Year 5: Choose the appropriate register for the language of	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap) Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for speech and dialogue (recap) Year 5: Use brackets, dashes or
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Year 4: Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma. (recap) Year 5: To use fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect. (new) Year 5: To use organisational features to structure the text and guide the reader. (new) Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with or with an implied relative	Year 5: To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing (new). Year 5: To use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. (new) Year 5: to use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (new) Year 5: To use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of	Year 5: To use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, and that (recap) Year 5: To use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (recap) Year %: To use the appropriate register for the language of speech when writing quotes within reports. (new) Year 5: To link ideas across paragraphs through tense choice	Year 5: To use organisational and presentational devices to structure the text and guide the reader. (recap) Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) number (secondly) (new) Year 5: Choose the appropriate register for the language of speech within writing e.g. colloquial language within dialogue, quotes in reports	Year 5: Linking ideas across paragraphs through tense choice (he had seen her before) (recap). Year 5: To recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for speech and dialogue (recap) Year 5: Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (recap) Year 5: Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing

Objectives to be taught through all learning journeys:

Composition:

plan their writing by:

identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary

draft and write by:

- > selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- précising longer passages using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]

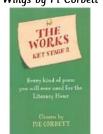
evaluate and edit by:

- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
- > ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
- ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- > perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Transcription to be taught through 'Spelling Shed' and applied to writing outcomes.

Handwriting to be taught through 'Penpals'.

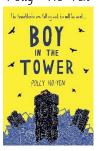
Poetry: I ASKED THE LITTLE BOY WHO CANNOT SEE by Pi Corbett A Poem to be Spoken Silently... Wings by Pi Corbett



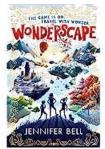
Wonder by R.J. Palacio



The Boy in the Tower by Polly – Ho- Yen



Wonderscape by Jennifer Bell



Kensukes Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo



Clocwork by Philip Pullman Springheeled Jack Clockwork by Phillip Pullman

Guided Reading Texts

Spaced Out by Brian Moses and James Carter (Poems)

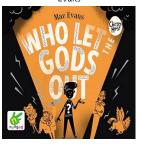


Champions of Our Planet



Oxford Reading Buddy (Dark Blue Book Band)

Who Let the God's Out? By Maz Evans



Our Planet





The Huntress by Sarah Driver



The Wind in the Willows by Kenneth Grahame



Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson



Brilliant Resillience



Oxford Reading Buddy
(Dark Red Book Bank)