

#### Chillerton and Rookley and Godshill Primary School

#### **Intent for English**

At Chillerton and Rookley and Godshill Primary School, we believe English and the teaching of English is the foundation of our curriculum. We aim is to ensure that every child becomes primary literate and makes good progress in the areas of reading, writing, speaking and listening. English is not only taught as a discrete subject but that it is embedded throughout the curriculum.

#### Writing

We aim to promote high standards of writing through clear effective planning and teaching ensuring curriculum expectations and progression of skills are met. We want children to develop love of writing and to be able to express their thoughts and ideas clearly, creatively and powerfully through the written word. We want children to acquire a wide vocabulary, a solid understanding of grammar and punctuation and be able to spell new words by effectively applying the spelling rules and patterns they learn. We want them to write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.

#### Reading

In reading we aim for children to be confident, fluent, critical and appreciative readers who are able to make their own choices about what they read. We want to encourage them to develop a love of reading and become lifelong readers.

#### Speaking and listening

We aim to inspire children to be confident and competent in the art of speaking and listening and be able to use discussion to communicate and further their learning. We want children to express their opinions, articulate feelings and respond appropriately in a range of situations. We want them to speak audibly, clearly and with confidence and to listen to and value and appreciate the views of others.

	English Text Drive	ers				
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Reception	THE STORM WHALE 14 Broy Davies	STRUM BRETTORI MAN THE MOON TON STRUMENTS	WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE  STORY AND PICTURES BY MAURICE SENDAK	Fairy Tales		Heritage text  The Tiger who came to tea  Writton and illustrated by  Western World William (Calling
	THE RAINBOW FISH Poetry	Darkest Dark  Astronaut Chris Hadfield				Six Dinner Sid
Year 1/2	The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch Reduced Annihilate	Alexis Deacon BEEGU	Poetry Heritage  Michael Bond Paddington Paddington	text Twisted Fairy tales	THE QUEEN'S HAT	MEERKAT MAIL
	THE STORM WHALE TO Be Be Be Bates	HOW to CATCH a STAR	Giles Indones o Board hisforage 2		LONDON Swater Editor	Cats Sleep Anywhere  Eleanor Farjeon · Anne Mortimer  Novel













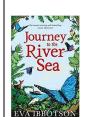




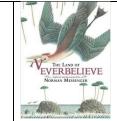




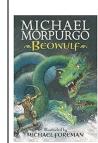








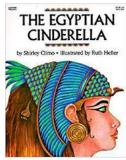




heritage







(- easier texts for writing outcomes rather than reading focus)

Video

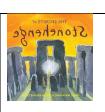
BLACKFISH

SURVIVORS

EXTRACTIONAL TRANSPORTER VIDEO BETTOOL

WHALE

NICOLA DAVIES



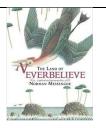


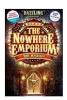


Poetry







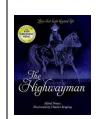


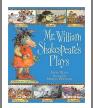
Heritage

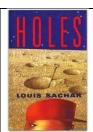


(extracts)

Heritage Shakespeare











Comprehension	EYFS (30 – 50 months to ELGs)  30 – 50 months 40 – 60 months Early Learning	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understanding and correcting inaccuracies	Goals  - To know that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom.  - To understand humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes.	- To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self -correct.	- To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading.				
Reading for Pleasure	- To listen to stories with increasing attention and recall.	-To listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry at a level	-To participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to	- To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays,	-To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers To	-To read a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types (such as	-To read for pleasure, discussing, comparing and evaluating in

they can read for

explaining their

understanding

and expressing

their views.

- To become

increasingly

familiar with and

to retell a wide

range of stories,

fairy stories and

traditional tales.

- To discuss the

events in books

and how items

of information

are related.

sequence of

themselves,

### Listening to and discussing texts

Comparing, contrasting & commenting

- To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.
- the wav stories are structured.
- main story settings, events and principal characters.
- increasing range of books. - To without pictures or props.
- To listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond hear with relevant

- To begin to be aware of
- To describe
- To enjoy an follow a story
- to what they

- beyond that at which they can read independently.
- To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences.
- To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.
- To join in with discussions about a text. taking turns and listening to what others sav. - To discuss the significance of titles and
- events. - To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.
- To ask and answer

- them (at a level non-fiction and reference beyond at which books or they can read independently) textbooks. and those that
  - To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character,

setting).

- books. - To refer to
- (e.g. triumph of good over evil) greeting in letters, a diary of presentational devices such as numbering and headings). - To identify how
- language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
- To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these.

- read for a range of purposes. --To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of
- authorial style. overall themes and features (e.g. written in the first person or the use
  - ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and to summarise these. - To recommend texts to peers based on personal

choice.

the use of the first

person in writing

autobiographies)

and differences

between text

participate in

discussions about

books that are read

to them and those

they can read for

building on their

own and others'

challenging views

- To identify main

themselves,

ideas and

courteously.

types. - To

diaries and

- depth across a wide range of genres, including myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.
- To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism).
- To explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary.

- To listen to

guidance and

comm	nents, questions about		feedback on t	the
quest	ions or text.		quality of the	eir
action	- To make links		explanations	and
	between the		contributions	s to
	text they are		discussions ar	nd
	reading and		to make	
	other texts they		improvement	ts
	have read(in		when	
	texts that they		participating	in
	can read		discussions.	
	independently).		- To draw out	t key
			information a	and
			to summarise	e the
			main ideas in	ı a
			text.	
			- To distinguis	sh
			independentl	ly
			between	
			statements of	of
			fact and opini	iion,
			providing	
			reasoned	
			justifications	for
			their views.	
			- To compare	е
			characters,	
			settings and	
			themes within	in a
			text and acro	SS
			more than on	ne
			text	

	To build us	To discuss	To discuss on all	To aboal that	Disaves	To discuss	To analyze and
Developing	-To build up	-To discuss	- To discuss and	-To check that	- Discuss	-To discuss	-To analyse and
Vocabulary Words in	vocabulary	word meaning	clarify the	the text makes	vocabulary used	vocabulary used by	evaluate the use
•	that reflects	and link new	meanings of	sense to them,	to capture	the author to	of language,
Context and	the breadth of	meanings to	words, linking	discussing their	readers' interest	create effect	including
<b>Authorial Choice</b>	their	those already	new meanings to	understanding	and imagination.	including figurative	figurative
/tatilolial choice	experiences.	known.	known	and explaining		language To	language and
	- To extend		vocabulary.	the meaning of		evaluate the use of	how it is used for
	vocabulary,		- To discuss their	words in		authors' language	effect, using
	especially by		favourite words	context.		and explain how it	technical
	grouping and		and phrases.	- To discuss		has created an	terminology such
	naming,			authors' choice		impact on the	as metaphor,
	exploring the			of words and		reader.	simile, analogy,
	meaning and			phrases for			imagery, style
	sounds of new			effect.			and effect.
	words.			-To identify			- To identify and
	-To use			vocabulary that			evaluate the
	vocabulary			captures the			effectiveness of
	and forms of			reader's			an author's
	speech that			interest.			choice and use of
	are						language,
	increasingly						explaining the
	influenced by						impact on the
	their						reader.
	experiences of						
	books						
		1					1

Inference and	-To suggest	-To begin to	-To make	-To ask and	-To draw	-To draw	-To consider
	how a story	make simple	inferences on	answer	inferences from	inferences from	different
Prediction	might end.	inferences.	the basis of what	questions	characters'	characters'	accounts of the
	-To begin to	- To predict	is being said and	appropriately,	feelings, thoughts	feelings, thoughts	same event and
	understand	what might	done.	including some	and motives that	and motives with	to discuss
	'why' and	happen on the	-To predict what	simple	justifies their	supporting	viewpoints (both
	'how'	basis of what	might happen on	inference	actions,	evidenceTo make	of authors and of
	questions.	has been read	the basis of what	questions	supporting their	predictions based	fictional
	-To answer	so far.	has been read so	based on	views with	on details stated	characters).
	'how' and		far in a text.	characters'	evidence from	and implied,	-To discuss how
	'why'			feelings,	the text.	justifying them in	characters
	questions			thoughts and	-To justify	detail with	change and
	about their			motives.	predictions from	evidence from the	develop through
	experiences			-To justify	details stated and	text.	texts by drawing
	and in			predictions	implied.		inferences based
	response to			using evidence			on indirect clues.
	stories or			from the text.			
	events.						
Poetry and	-To listen to	-To recite	-To continue to	-To prepare and	-To recognise and	-To continually	- To confidently
Performance	and join in with	simple poems	build up a	perform poems	discuss some	show an awareness	perform texts
Performance	stories and	by heart.	repertoire of	and play scripts	different forms of	of audience when	(including poems
	poems, one-		poems learnt by	that show some	poetry (e.g. free	reading out loud	learnt by heart)
	toone and also		heart,	awareness of	verse or narrative	using intonation,	using a wide
	in small		appreciating	the audience	poetry).	tone, volume and	range of devices
	groups.		these and	when reading	-To prepare and	action.	to engage the
	- To join in with		reciting some	aloud.	perform poems	-To learn a wider	audience and for
	repeated		with appropriate	- To begin to	and play scripts	range of poetry by	effect.
	refrains in		intonation to	use appropriate	with appropriate	heart	
	rhymes and		make the	intonation and	techniques		
	stories.		meaning clear.	volume when	(intonation, tone,		
	- To use			reading aloud.	volume and		
	intonation,			-To begin to	action) to show		
	rhythm and			recognise	awareness of the		

	phrasing to		different forms	audience when		
	make the		of poetry (e.g.	reading aloud.		
	meaning clear		free verse or	reading aloud.		
	to others.		narrative			
	-To develop		poetry)			
	preference for					
	forms of					
	expression.					
	- To play					
	cooperatively					
	as part of a					
	group to					
	develop and					
	act out a					
	narrative.					
	- To express					
	themselves					
	effectively,					
	showing					
	awareness of					
	listeners'					
	needs.					
Non -fiction	-To know that	-To recognise	- To retrieve	-To use all of the	To use knowledge	- To retrieve,
	information	that non - fiction	and record	organisational	of texts and	record and
Structure and	can be relayed	books are often	information	devices available	organisation	present
Organisation	in the form of	structured in	from non -	within a non -	devices to retrieve,	information from
	print.	different ways.	fiction texts	fiction text to	record and discuss	non -fiction texts.
	-To know that		using contents	retrieve, record	information from	-To use non -
	information		and glossary to	and discuss	fiction and non -	fiction materials
	can be		locate it.	information.	fiction texts.	for purposeful
	retrieved from			- To use	- To distinguish	information
	books and			dictionaries to	between fact and	retrieval (e.g. in
	computers.			check the	opinion.	reading history,

		meaning of words	geography and
		that they have	science
		read	textbooks) and in
			contexts where
			pupils are
			genuinely
			motivated to find
			out information
			(e.g. reading
			information
			leaflets before a
			gallery or
			museum visit or
			reading a theatre
			programme or
			review).
			-To recognise
			bias, fact and
			opinion.

Word Reading	EYFS (30 – 50 months to ELGs)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	30 – 50 months 40 – 60 months Early Learning Goals						
Phonics and	-To enjoy rhyming and rhythmic	-To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the	-To continue to apply phonic knowledge and	-To use their phonic knowledge to	-To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any	-To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any	-To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6
Decoding	activities.  -To show an awareness of rhyme and alliteration.  - To recognise rhythm in spoken words.  -To continue a rhyming string.  -To hear and say the initial sound in words.  -To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and know which letter represents some of them.	route to decode wordsTo blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taughtTo respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemesTo read words containing taught GPCsTo read words containing -s, -	skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.  - To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far,  - To start recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.  -To accurately read most words of two or more	decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).  -To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-,im-,il-,ir-,dis-, mis-, un-, re-,sub-, inter-,super-, anti-and auto-to begin to read aloud.  - To apply their growing knowledge of	unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.	unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.  -To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/ word endings, includingsion, -tion, -cial, -tial, -ant/-ance/- ancy, -ent/ - ence/-ency, -able/-ably and -ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently.	exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings and to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.

	-To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabetTo use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately.	es, -ing, -ed and -est endings. -To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll.	syllablesTo read most words containing common	root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to beg			
Common Exception Words	-To read some common irregular words.	-To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.	-To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	-To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.	-To read all Y3/Y4 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.	-To read most Y5/Y6 exception words, discussing he unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	
Fluency	-To show interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment To recognise familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos.	-To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.	-To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.	-At this stage, teaching Comprehension Skills take precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the	-At this stage, teaching Comprehension Skills take precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the	-At this stage, teaching Comprehension Skills take precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.	-At this stage, teaching Comprehension Skills take precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the

-To look and	-To reread texts	-To reread these	development of	development of	development of
handle books	to build up	books to build up	vocabulary.	vocabulary.	vocabulary.
independently	fluency and	fluency and			
(holds books the	confidence in	confidence in			
correct way up	word reading	word reading.			
and turns		- To read words			
pages).		accurately and			
-To ascribe		fluently without			
meanings to		overt sounding			
marks that they		and blending, e.g.			
see in different		at over 90 words			
places.		per minute, in age-			
-To begin to		appropriate texts.			
break the flow					
of speech into					
words.					
- To begin to					
read words and					
simple					
sentences.					
-To read and					
understand					
simple					
sentences.					