| | Writing Summer 2 Medium Term Plan Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|
| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Texts | | |
| Nursery Summer | I know: | I know how to: | Stories | Story Time Texts | | |
| Bug Club Phonics Transcription: Spelling Handwriting Composition Grammar Punctuation | Different marks I make have different value and meanings. There are many different script systems eg Arabic, Chinese, Greek and Braille. Writing has a purpose (eg shopping list, labels etc). | Orally co-create stories with adults. Perform stories to others. Talk about what marks may represent. | Marks Writing | Story Time Texts POR BABIES OWL BABIES ONLEAD THE BELLENIAL ON | | |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|
| Reception | I know: | In Reception, composition and transcription will be taught | Space | Story Time Texts |
| Summer 2 | A tripod grip is the best way to hold a | separately. When focussing on composition, children will convey their ideas orally. | Lower case | Manager Manager (20 November 19 November 1 |
| (0) | pencil. | convey their ideas ordiny. | letter | The Sand Room on the Broom |
| | ' | I know how to: | | Y |
| | Words are written using phonemes. | | Start position | |
| Bug Club Phonics | | Read and write adjacent consonants (cvcc) (ccvc) | Ford or a skin or | A Squash |
| Phonics | Letters can be written as a lower-case | (ccvcc/cccvcc) | End position | |
| | letter or a capital letter. | Read and write the tricky words 'some', 'come', 'were', 'there', 'little', | Capital letter | LOST ou FOUN |
| ranscription: | 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 10000 | 'said', 'have', 'like', 'so', 'do', 'one', 'when', 'out', 'what'. | | ellett little |
| Spelling | Sentences start with capital letters. | | Full stop | May 6 + |
| -landwriting | 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions. | | BACK HOW & |
| | Sentences end with a full stop. | | | HOME |
| Composition | That words need to be separated with | Offer ideas using recently introduced vocabulary. | | GRUTTALOS |
| Grammar | a space. | Offer explanations for why things may happen, making use of | | CHILD |
| Punctuation | | recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction and poems. | | |
| | The start and finishing position of | | | HANDAS HEN CHICKEN |
| | lower-case letters. | Express ideas and feelings about experiences using full sentences. | | CLICKIN |
| | | Talk using: | | |
| | | the past, present and future tenses | | |
| | | • conjunctions | | |
| | | | | Writing stimulus |
| | | Write simple phrases and sentences with support from an adult. | | Writing opportinities i |
| | | Say out loud what is going to be written. | | indoor and outdoor play are for a range of |
| | | | | purposes: ggreetings |
| | | Compose a sentence orally before it is written. | | cards, tickets, lists, |
| | | Demorpote some contanges with full stone and conital letters | | invitations, stories. |
| | | Demarcate some sentences with full stops and capital letters. | | Discouling 10 |
| | | Use a tripod grip to hold a pencil. | | Playful multi sensory systematic phonics |
| | | | | activities that help |
| | | Form lower case letters correctly starting and finishing in the correct | | children to represent |
| | | place. | | phonemes in writing. |
| | | Use spacing between words. | | Visit to the Town Par |
| | | | | |
| | | | | Farms |
| | | | | Festivals |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------|---|
| Year 1 Summer 2 | I know: | I know how to: | Exclamation | Story Time Texts |
| | That phonemes have corresponding | read and spell phonically decodable two-syllable and three-syllable | mark | |
| | graphemes. | words. | | Our |
| | | | Question | Class Proniso |
| Bug Club | The corresponding graphemes: ere, | read and spell words containing the taught graphemes: | mark | FAMILY |
| Phonics | eer, are, ear, c, k, ck, ch, | /j/ written as 'g(e)', 'g(i)', 'g(y) | | C. C. |
| 111011100 | /s/ written as c(e), c(i), c(y), | /j/ written as 'dge' | | 1 Don't Want to |
| VAV. 60. 53 | /s/ and /z/ written as se. | /l/ written as 'le' | | Mash My Hands! Seed |
| YYY 🥸 jiỳ | | /m/ written as 'mb' | | *************************************** |
| A .E 1e | Questions end with a question mark. | /n/ written as 'kn' and 'gn' | | |
| 益工 | · | /r/ written as 'wr' | | THE MAN IN |
| Writing to entertain | A question mark looks like this: ? | /zh/ written as 's' | | HENE WE CARRONS QUEL |
| | | /ch/ written as 'tch' | | |
| | An exclamation mark is a line with a | /sh/ alternatives | | ARE |
| Writing to | full stop underneath. | /e/ written as 'ea' | | outer states |
| entertain | · | /w/ /o/ written as 'wa' | | OF HANDS II SUB/S |
| | An exclamation mark is used to show | /u/ written as 'o' | | SCHORES 100/11 |
| Character | something shocking or surprising. | | | 10 |
| Description | (Wow! Stop! It's over!) | read and spell the tricky words: it's, I'm, I'll, I've. Don't, can't, didn't, | | |
| Setting | | first, second, third. | | TILDA |
| Description | A noun can be single or plural. | | | TRIES ACAIN RAVIS |
| Narrative | | Use an exclamation sentence to show something shocking or | | ROAR |
| | Plural means more than one. | surprising. | | |
| | | | | and the local |
| Transcription: | To pluralise nouns an s or es needs to | Use a question to ask something. | | Waste |
| Spelling | be added to the end. | des a question to act community. | | 20 Sur LOOG |
| Handwriting | be didde to the one. | Punctuate questions and exclamation sentences with ? or ! | | |
| | | T unoticate questions and exolumation sentences with a or : | | Our |
| | lower case letters need to have the | Write with some support from an adult. | | |
| Composition | correct sizing relative to each other. | Write with some support from an addit. | | |
| Grammar | correct sizing relative to each other. | Say out loud what is going to be written. | | |
| Punctuation | words are separated with a space that | Cay out load what is going to be written. | | Writing stimulus |
| T direction | is one letter size in length. | Compose a sentence orally before it is written. | | writing stillulus |
| | is one letter size in length. | Compose a sentence orally before it is written. | | Writing stories about |
| | | Sequence sentences to form short narratives. | | myself and others (re |
| | | Sequence sentences to form short narratives. | | and fictional). |
| | | Re-read what has been written to check it makes sense. | | and notionar). |
| | | The-read what has been written to check it makes sellse. | | Descriptions including |
| | | Discuss what has been written with peers and adults. | | Descriptions including |
| | | Discuss what has been written with peers and addits. | | different types of weather. |
| | | | | weather. |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Year 2 Summer | I know: | I know how to: | Compound | |
| Year 2 Summer 2 Writing to entertain Writing to entertain Character description Setting description Transcription: Spelling Handwriting Composition Grammar Punctuation | What a compound noun is (whiteboard, superman) An apostrophe is used to indicate omission. What a contraction is. the spelling patterns to use for the Y2 spelling words. | Include compound nouns in writing. Use an apostrophe to indicate omission. Differentiate between the past and present tense to suit the purpose of writing. Plan and say what is going to be written aloud before writing. Write and use key words and vocabulary in writing. Encapsulate what is going to be written sentence by sentence. Evaluate writing by: • reading to check it makes sense. • checking that verbs that indicate time are used correctly. • checking and changing spelling, grammar and punctuation errors Spell and use the words on the Y2 spelling lists in writing. | Compound noun Contraction Omission Apostrophe | Writing stimulus Write about real events. Description of the great fire of London. Alan Peat sentences What+! sentence (What a lovely day!) Short sentences All the Ws List sentences |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|---|---|---|------------|--|
| ear 3 Summer 2 | I know: | I know how to: | Prefix | ENDIA ADAMS PROPRIO LEURE |
| m 🚱 (1) | Prefixes are at the start of a word. | Correctly spell words with the prefixes super-, anti-, auto | Root Word | GREAT |
| | Prefixes change the meaning of root words. | Correctly use nouns that start with the prefixes super-, anti-, auto | Commas | LONDON |
| Writing to entertain | The prefix super- means 'over', 'above' and 'beyond'. | Correctly use commas to separate items in a list. | List | AN ILLUSTRATED RESPONSE OF THE GREAT FIRST OF 5650 |
| /riting to ntertain | The prefix anti- means "against," "opposite of". | examine a piece of writing (WAGOLL) to understand structure, vocabulary and grammar. | | Writing stimulus Writing linked to cla |
| Character | The prefix auto- means "self". | discuss and record ideas when planning. | | text. |
| Description Setting Description Narrative | Commas can be used to separate items in a list. | compose and rehearse sentences <u>orally</u> , (inc dialogue) building a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures. | | Descriptions linked South American Rainforests |
| Harrative | When we write a list, we use a comma to separate each item. The final two items are | Write detailed descriptions of setting and character. | | Alan Peat sentenc |
| ranscription: pelling | separated by the conjunction 'and'. | Develop a plot when witing a narrative. | | List sentences |
| andwriting | The spelling patterns to use for the Y3/Y4 spelling words. | Use paragraphs to group related ideas. | | |
| omposition | | Use headings and subheadings to label content. | | |
| rammar unctuation | | Evaluate and edit vocabulary, grammar, spelling and punctuation. | | |
| | | Spell and use the words on the Y3/4 spelling lists in writing. | | |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Year 4 Summer 2 Writing to entertain Writing to entertain Character Description Setting Description Narrative Transcription: Spelling Handwriting Composition Grammar | I know: A simile is a comparison between two different things, using the words 'as' or 'like'. It is often used to make a certain element of a story seem more interesting. Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like what it means. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds of nearby words in a phrase. Using interesting vocabulary adds to the description. the spelling patterns to use for the Y3/Y4 spelling words. | Use figurative language to add description: | Figurative language Simile Alliteration Consonant sound | Writing stimulus Writing linked to class text. Digestion narrative |
| Composition Grammar Punctuation | | use headings and subheadings to label content. evaluate and edit vocabulary, grammar, spelling and punctuation. Spell and use the words on the Y3/4 spelling lists in writing. | | Alan Peat sentences Simile (like a / as a) This is that. Sound cause |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Year 5 Summer 2 | I know: | I know how to: | Nouns | "The Hillary Mannel of children's flection." Telegraph |
| | Nouns and adjectives can be converted into verbs by adding suffixes. | Convert nouns and adjectives into verbs by adding the suffixes - ate, -ise, -ify. | Adjectives Verbs | EMMA CARROLL |
| W W | The spelling rules when adding the suffixes -ate, -ise, -ify. | Use the verb prefixes dis-, mis-, over-, re- integrate dialogue to convey character and advance action | Suffix | STORES |
| Writing to discuss | The prefix dis- means 'opposite of', 'not', 'remove' and 'reverse'. | use a wide range of devises to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. | Root word Tone | SECRE IS SUN KING |
| Vriting to liscuss | The prefix mis- means "ill," "mistaken," "wrong," "wrongly," "incorrectly". | plan writing by identifying the audience and purpose of writing. | Audience | Superky witten. Transpage and ensemining. Gripping. That Roy Can Trach Independent Duly Mail |
| Balanced argument | The prefix over- means too much or more than enough. | examine a piece of informative writing (WAGOLL) to understand structure, vocabulary and grammar. | Purpose Formal | Writing stimulus |
| Newspaper Article Review | The prefix re- means "again" or "again and again" to indicate repetition. | note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research. Consider how authors have developed characters and settings | Impersonal | Writing linked to class text. |
| ranscription: | a piece of writing needs to maintain one tone (formal/ impersonal) | in what they have read, listened to or performed. select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how | | Ancient Egypt/ |
| Spelling Handwriting | depending on the audience and purpose of writing. | choices change and enhance meaning. | | art/culture/beliefs |
| Composition Grammar | the spelling patterns to use for the Y5/Y6 spelling words. | precis longer passages. select the appropriate form of writing when. | | |
| Punctuation | | use organisational and presentational devises to structure a text to guide the reader (headings and underlining) | | |
| | | evaluate and edit effectiveness of writing including SPAG to enhance effects and clarify meaning, ensure correct tense is maintained, ensure correct subject verb agreement. | | Alan Peat sentences |
| | | perform compositions using appropriate intonation, volume and movement. | | |
| | | Maintain formal/ impersonal tone. | | |
| | | Spell and use the words on the Y5/6 spelling lists in writing. | | |

| | Substantive knowledge | Disciplinary knowledge | Vocabulary | Linked Text |
|---|-----------------------|--|------------|---|
| Year 6 Summer 2 Writing to discuss | I know: | The Summer Term in Year 6 is used to allow time to consolidate prior learning and apply all knowledge in a variety of writing opportunities. I know how to: Write for a range of purposes, making sure that the language I am choosing shows an understanding of the person reading it. Spell and use the words on the Y5/6 spelling lists in writing | | OUTER TOTAL |
| Writing to discuss | | | | &Eva Ibbotson |
| Transcription: Spelling Handwriting | | | | Writing stimulus Writing linked to class text. |
| Composition Grammar Punctuation | | | | Should the artefacts from Benin be repatriated? - Debate Why did Henry VIII break from Rome? - |
| | | | | Alan Peat sentences All Alan Peat sentences |
| | | | | |