

## Year 1 English Curriculum

Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Focus	Write to entertain	Write to inform/explain	Write to entertain	Write to inform	Write to entertain	Write to inform
Literature texts	• <b>The Jolly Postman</b> Traditional and fairy tales. Pattern and rhyme.	Continuation of chosen text or Topic text	<ul> <li>The Snail and the Whale</li> <li>Rainbow Fish</li> </ul>	Continuation of chosen text or Topic text	<ul> <li>Katie's Picture Show</li> <li>Meerkat Mail</li> </ul>	Continuation of chosen text or Topic text
Writing Outcome s	<ul><li>Short story</li><li>Letter</li><li>Diary</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Recount: Diary, letter, report/ newspaper report.</li> </ul>	Senses poems Short story Setting description	<ul> <li>Description (Factual) Book review, Letter, poster</li> </ul>	Sequencing narrative	<ul> <li>Instructions: Recipe, list of rules, poster, de</li> </ul>
Text Level features	<ul> <li>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Speech bubbles</li><li>Bullet points</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Speech bubbles</li><li>Bullet points</li></ul>	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	<ul><li>Speech bubbles</li><li>Label diagrams</li><li>Bullet points</li></ul>
Sentence construction, grammar å punctuation	<ul> <li>Composing a sentence orally before writing it.</li> <li>Spaces between words</li> <li>Capital letters and full stops to punctuate sentence.</li> <li>Introduce alliteration</li> <li>Use adjectives to describe.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Joining words and joining clauses using and</li> <li>Introducing question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Capital letters for proper nouns</li> <li>Conjunctions or, but so because,</li> <li>Vary sentence openers – While, when, where</li> <li>Revisit alliteration</li> <li>Introduce similes e.g. as tall as a house.</li> <li>Use adjectives to describe</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Capital letter for personal pronoun 'l'</li> <li>Conjunctions or, but so because, so that, then, while,</li> <li>Introduce the prepositions inside, outside, towards, across, under.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conjunctions or, but so because, so that, then, while, when, where</li> <li>Vary sentence openers –ly words Fortunately,UnfortunatelySadly</li> <li>Use adjectives to describe</li> <li>Revisit alliteration and similes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conjunctions or, but so because, so that, then, while, when, where.</li> <li>Embellishing simple sentence</li> <li>Use precise clear language to give information e.g. First, switch the</li> <li>Revisit the prepositions inside, outside, towards, across, under.</li> </ul>
Gramma tical terminol	Sentence, word, letter, full stop, capital letter, alliteration.	Question mark, exclamation mark, punctuation	Singular and plural, similes	Conjunction, Preposition	Conjunction	Conjunction preposition
Word Level / Spelling	<ul> <li>40 + phonemes, common exception words, days of the week, name the letters of the alphabet in order.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is need in the spelling of the root words e.g. (helping, helper, helped)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How the prefix un- chang-es the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negotiation, e.g. unkind, or undoing, e.g. untie the boat)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use the letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound</li> </ul>	•
Spoken Language	•		•	•		•



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