

## English Long Term Plan



## Year Group: 4

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>TEXT:</b>	Westlandia	The Egyptian Cinderella  The story of Tutankhamum	The Iron Man  Gulliver's Travels	Flotsam	Orchard Greek Myths	Who Let The God's Out
<b>Final Writing Outcome:</b>	Fiction: Non-Chronological report	Fiction: fable retell  Non- Fiction: Instructions	Fiction: News report  Fiction: Recount	Fiction : Letters	Myths and Legends: retell	Myths and legends : Explanation text

### **Continuous Skills:**

Plan using features of the given form.

Plan, draft and orally rehearse writing, including selecting vocabulary and phrases, to engage and interest the reader.

Enhance the effectiveness of writing through a varied and rich vocabulary, varied grammar and sentence structures.

Evaluate writing according to purpose considering the effectiveness of word choice, grammar and punctuation.

Make appropriate additions, revisions and corrections when proof-reading.

Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around theme.

Use paragraphs to organise and sequence more extended narrative structures.

Join handwriting throughout independent writing using diagonal and horizontal strokes with greater fluency.

Write from memory sentences dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation included in the Y3/4 word list Spelling is mostly accurate, with only a few errors in more ambitious vocabulary choices (refer to spelling appendix for Years 3 and 4).

Suffixes and prefixes are used mostly accurately (e.g. -or, -ous, -ation, dis-, mis-, in, im-, ir-, il-, re-, sub-, inter- )

The full range of spelling rules and patterns, as listed in Appendix 1 for Years 3 /4 are mostly accurate.

Mostly accurate spelling of words from the year 3 /4 wordlist

Uses dictionaries efficiently

Punctuation at Y3 standard is used correctly: Full stops and capital letters (including for proper nouns), exclamation marks, question marks, commas to separate items in lists, apostrophes for contracted forms (e.g. don't).

<p><b>Specific skills:</b></p>	<p>Create setting, characters and plot in narrative writing including: using details to build character descriptions and evoke a response; developing settings using adjectives and figurative language to evoke time, place and mood.</p> <p>(Revision): To understand the terminology 'noun', 'adjective', 'adverb', 'verb', 'preposition' and 'conjunction'.</p> <p>To consolidate the correct use of punctuation, including: full stops, capital letters, Standard</p>	<p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local forms (e.g. we were instead of we was).</p> <p>Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently (past and present tense, progressive and present perfect).</p> <p>Fronted adverbials to vary sentence structure (later that day, I heard the bad news).</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Nouns and noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. park the car beside the fence, look at the speedboat with the blue sail).</p>	<p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local forms (e.g. we were instead of we was).</p> <p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas, capital letters, some accurate use of new line for new speaker).</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition (e.g. Allison picked up the flower. She gave it to her mum).</p>	<p>Mostly accurate use of apostrophes for possession with singular nouns (e.g. the dog's tail, John's hat).</p> <p>Some accurate use of possessive apostrophes for plural nouns (e.g. girls', boys', babies').</p> <p>Some use of determiners to give more detail about nouns (e.g. the, a, his, this, my, her, some).</p> <p>Accurate use of inverted commas in two character conversations.</p>	<p>Use different ways, including fronted adverbials, to introduce or connect paragraphs (e.g. Sometime later/ Inside the castle/ Suddenly).</p> <p>Use simple organisational devices, including headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.</p> <p>The grammatical difference between plural and possessive s.</p>	<p>Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently (past and present tense, progressive and present perfect).</p>
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		Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas, capital letters, some accurate use of new line for new speaker).				
<b>Incidental writing:</b>	Poetry and language play Report Retelling Book review Setting description Character description	Setting description Interview questions Thought bubbles/speech bubbles Picture captions. Diary entry Persuasive sentences Character description Setting description.	Poetry Form. Diary entry Character description Advert Own version of a traditional tale Recount	Predictions. Character feelings. Interviews. Thought bubbles/speech bubbles. Explanation. Debate. Diary. Narrative. Build up/tension using an actions, sound effects and emotions. Accurate use of cultural language. Action verbs. Story plan.	Poster. Interviews. Thought bubbles/speech bubbles. Explanation.. Diary Narrative Action verbs Poem Checklists Story maps	Poster. Interviews. Thought bubbles/speech bubbles. Explanation. Diary Narrative Action verbs Checklists Report Story maps.
<b>Revisited genre assessed write:</b>	Baseline assessment	Non- Chronological report	Narrative: fable retell	News report Character description	Letters	Retell