

	Y4 Long term English Planning
Text Structure	<p>Fiction: To entertain Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid 2. Plan opening – description / action 3. Paragraphs - to organise, to indicate change in time or place 4. Extended vocabulary and sentences within developed 5 part story: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Opening including detailed description of setting or characters</i> • <i>Build-up – build up suspense towards the dilemma</i> • <i>Problem / Dilemma – include detail with actions and dialogue</i> • <i>Resolution – should link with the problem – distinctly different to the ending</i> • <i>Ending – clear ending links back with the start – reflection of character or events</i> <p>Non-fiction: To inform, To persuade Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid 2. Paragraphs – organise ideas around a theme, logical, link between paragraphs with connecting phrases e.g as mentioned earlier, in addition, furthermore 3. Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heading • Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition – Who? What? Where? Why? When? How? 4. Middle section(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group related ideas / facts into sections • Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections • Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken - Bullet points for facts, diagrams 5. Ending – develop further <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal response • Extra information – fact boxes, e.g. five further facts... • Final wow comment <p>All text types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts 7. Use of the perfect form of verbs – present perfect instead of simple past: 'he has left his hat behind' instead of 'he left his hat behind' 8. Appropriate choice of pronouns / nouns / to aid cohesion – within and across sentences <p>Introduce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Use of the topic sentence to start paragraphs 10. Appropriate choice of synonyms to aid cohesion – e.g the bat, the creature, beast
Sentence Construction	<p>Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Varied length of sentences: Long to add description and information, short to make key points or for emphasis 2. Start sentences with a simile 3. Adverbial starters to add 'where', when' or 'how' (fronted adverbials) including commas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few days ago, we discovered... • At the back of my eye, • In a strange way, he..... 4. Compound sentences using coordinating conjunctions - and/or/ but/so/ for/nor/yet (FANBOYS) 5. Additional subordinating conjunctions: while, when, that, if, until, although, meanwhile, therefore 6. 'ing' clauses as sentence starters: expand further <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sighing as he looked at his books, the boy began his homework. 7. Expanded noun phrases – modified by adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases: <i>the strict teacher</i> becomes: <i>the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i> <p>Introduce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. 'ed' clauses as starters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frightened, the weary soldier made his way towards to front line. <p>9. Drop in 'ing' clause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell from her chair. <p>10. Complex sentences: Use of 'who / which/ whose / that' (relative clause)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girl, whose hair was jet black, raced through the street. <p>11. Sentence of 3 for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into the chair. <p>12. Dialogue – use verb+ adverb</p>	
Word – language	<p>Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositions: at, underneath, since, towards Conditionals: could, should, would Adverbs for description: The snow fell gently Adverbs for information: Lift the pot carefully Powerful verbs: stare, tremble, slither More specific technical or deliberately chosen vocabulary to describe Proper nouns – define Plural and possessive s – the grammatical difference Suffixes and prefixes Word families around common words: teach / teacher / teaching Use of determiners to be grammatically correct: a/an. Use of determiners to make choices: the cat / a cat / one cat / many cats 	
Handwriting	<p>Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all cursive joins are secure when writing in pen. Sustain cursive style in longer pieces of writing. 	
Spelling	<p>Expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application of taught spelling rules from Spelling Appendix 1. Use of a range of techniques to proof read and check spellings Spell correctly most words from the Year 3 / 4 spelling list – show evidence in writing and in spelling checks 	
Punctuation	<p>Consolidate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capital Letters: <i>all uses</i> Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Speech bubble Bullet points Commas in a list Commas after an –ly opener or a fronted adverbial Inverted commas Apostrophes for contraction Apostrophes for possession (singular) Colon to introduce a list Ellipses <p>Introduce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commas to mark clauses Full punctuation within inverted commas Apostrophes for plural possession 	
terminology	<p>YR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Letter Word Finger spaces sentence Full stops Capital letter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suffix Compound tense homophone alliteration simile inverted commas

	<p>Y1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Punctuation 8. Question mark 9. Exclamation mark 10. Speech bubble 11. Bullet points 12. Singular/ plural <p>Y2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Noun / noun phrase 14. Adjective 15. Verb 16. Adverb 17. Conjunction 18. comma 19. Inverted commas 20. Apostrophe – contraction / possession 21. Statement 22. Question 23. Exclamation 24. Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32. proof read 33. edit <p>Y3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Prefix 35. Imperative verb 36. Conjunction – coordinating / subordinating 37. Preposition 38. Direct speech 39. Determiner 40. Consonant 41. vowel 42. Clause 43. Subordinate clause 44. Relative clause 45. colon <p>Y4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46. Pronoun 47. Possessive pronoun 48. Relative pronoun 49. Adverbial 50. Fronted adverbial
--	--	--