By the end of the term pupils		Different			
 Know: A range of different stories by Julia Donaldson New vocabulary extracted from class texts How to retrieve information from a range of texts The meaning of new words and be able to repeat it How to correctly punctuate a sentence using capital letters, full stops and question marks How to ask and write a series of questions How to write a sentence Can: Retell the class stories Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught. Say out loud what they are going to write about. Compose a sentence orally before writing it. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. Read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher Write for different genres – retelling, descriptions, letter etc. 		chat have been that have been LA I can use I can use I can use I can use I can use I can form Choose a Provide a HA I can exter I can use I can use	I can use a full stop I can use a question mark I can use a capital letter I can use a finger space after each word I can form my letters correctly Choose adjectives they want to use from the board. Provide a simplified word mat.		
All pupils can write a sentence using a capital letter, finger space, full stop and question marks Stories: The Gruffalo's Child – Julia Donaldson We're Going On A Bear Hunt – Michael Rosen Focus author – Julia Donaldson					
The expectation is that ALL pupils can learn, explain, and write coherently about the aspects below. Reading of books at home and in school about Animals (linked to science topic) Reading challenge – Books about animals – fiction and non fiction.					
Pupils will learn	Vocabulary pupils will learn	Reading and writing activities	ке	y Questions	

	,		UM TERM PLAN (Autumn 1)		
Week 1 and 2	Terribly, brave, trail, creature, mouse,	-	Teacher reads the story to the children	-	'thought for a minute and
Gruffalo's Child – Julia Donaldson	slunk, fiery, scaly, wiry, <mark>beckoned,</mark> boulder		(expression, actions) explicit – explain any		scratched his head' – Why did
			difficult vocabulary without ruining the flow	_	he scratch his head? 'his eyes are like pools of
To retell the story	Dear, From, Who, What, Where,		of the book.	-	terrible fire' - discuss the use
To retrieve information from the	When, Why, How, question, punctuation, PS	-	Whole class text reading – children follow		of the simile -they're not
story			along with their finger and identify key		actually pools of fire its being
To identify the questions and			words. Support LA to find the correct words		used to describe how the eyes
punctuation in the story					look.
			on the pages and follow the text with their	-	'tougher than wire' – discuss
To apply phonic knowledge and			finger. (Scaffolding)		the meaning of 'tough'
skills as the route to decode words			(reading set pages in pairs, can any pairs	-	New Vocabulary -brave, trail, gleamed, beckoned
To discuss words meanings			model to the class. (Flexible Grouping)	-	'wind blew wild'- What does
To formulate questions to ask the			Teacher demonstration- reading with		the author mean by 'wild'?
Gruffalo's child			expression/intonation- can the children copy	-	What does the Gruffalo's child
T			this?)		want to do to the mouse when he first sees him? –
To use the correct punctuation in a sentence		-	Sequence the story using pictures – HA using		How do you know? (clenched
			captions . (Flexible Grouping)		fist)
Identify the key features of a letter (e.g. address, dear, from etc)		_	Comprehension questions – verbal	-	How did the mouse get away
(e.g. address, dear, nom etc)					from the Gruffalo?
To compose a sentence orally		-	Children identify question marks in the story	-	How did the mouse trick the Gruffalo?
before writing it.			and re-read the questions. (Explicit)— teacher	-	Who's whiskers/eyes/tail did
To punctuation a sentence with a			explains what a question mark is used for		the Gruffalo see?
question mark.			and how this changes the intonation of the	-	Is the mouse really a 'Big Bad
To use a capital letter, finger spaces			sentence) Children to explain when a		Mouse?
and a full stop when writing			question mark is used, where does it go in a	-	How did the mouse make
sentences			sentence?		himself look bigger?
To retell the story					

			JIVI TERIVI PLAN (Autumn T)		
		-	Children think of their own questions to ask	- How did the Gruffalo's chil	
To retrieve information from the text			the Gruffalo's child. What do they want to	feel when she got back to cave?	her
			find out? Teacher gives an example of a	Cave	
To interpret meaning from the story			question to ask the gruffalo's child. (Explicit)		
,		-	Children write their questions out using the		
To use phonetical knowledge to decode new words			correct punctuation		
		-	Go over the writing checklist, have children		
			used capital letters, finger spaces, questions		
			marks? Children to recite the writing process		
	1		and check their own work. Metacognition –		
			the writing process.		
		-	Children go to the Gruffalo room and role		
			play their questions (ShREC) in groups.		
		-	Read an example letter and identify key		
			features E.g. date, address, dear, from		
		-	Children write a letter to the Gruffalo's child		
			using their questions from the previous lesson to support. Children use a word mat		
			to support. Children refer to the writing		
			process (metacognition) and ensure that		
			they know this.		
		-	Full drafting process – children edit		
			corrections then copy up for neat folder in best handwriting.		
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YEAR 1 Literacy MEDIUM TERM PLAN (Autumn 1)						
Week 3 –	Who, What, Where, Why, Why,	-	Teacher models how to form a question to	How old are you? When is your birthday?		
My New Friend	Do, How, Is When		find out new information about a person.	When is your birriday? Where do your family come from? What do you like to eat?		
	hair, eyes, nose, lips, mouth,		Explicit – explain how you start with a	Do you have any siblings?		
To form questions accurately	cheeks, skin		question word.	When do you go to sleep? Who is your best friend?		
To ask questions to find our more	brown, peachy, pale, tan, golden,	-	Children work in small group (flexible			
information.	dark, light, yellow, pink, blue,		grouping) to practise asking each other			
To use a question mark correctly.	brown, black, brunette, blonde,		questions to find out new information.			
To apply phonic knowledge and	ginger	-	Group to present their section to the rest of			
skills as the route to decode words			the class.			
To discuss words meanings		-	Children write a list of questions that they			
-			want to ask their new friend to find out new			
To compose a sentence orally before writing it			information. Model how to use the full			
			writing process to check the questions make			
To use the correct punctuation in my writing			sense. (Metacognition)			
,		-	Teach models how to create a noun phrase.			
			(explicit) Extend – use two adjectives to			
			create an extended noun phrase. Children			
			create a list of noun phrases to describe the			
			physical features of their new friend. E.g blue			
			eyes, long blonde hair.			
		-	Children use the writing process			
			(Metacognition) and word banks to support			
			(Scaffolding) to a description of their new			
			friend.			
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		-	Full drafting process – children edit	
			corrections then copy up for neat folder in	
			best handwriting.	
Week 4 –	Fruit trees, steps, field, pears, picking,	-	Read children the poem 'Autumn Apples	What came first?
	apples, basket, taste, smell, touch,		Delight'. Send the poem home for children to	Then what did we do?
Autumn Apples - Poem – Autumn Apples Delight	sight		read. Children practise reading each verse in	How many fruit trees were there?
Poem – The apple seed	First, next, then, after that, later,			What do the apples look like?
	finally		pairs. Practise reading in groups, 1:1,	What do the apples taste like?
To read the poem and discuss the			partners etc.	How do the apples smell?
meaning of key words	bruised firm	-	New vocabulary (tier 2) has been placed on	How do you know when an apple is
To explain the features of autumn	tasty delicious sweet fleshy fresh green hard		the word bank under each sense. Children	ripe? What is an adjective?
	juicy mouth-watering pimpled			What is a noun?
To use key vocabulary from the	red ready ripe round		can now discuss the meaning of these words,	What adjectives could you use to
poem in their apple descriptions	shiny sour speckled spotted		and use them correctly in sentences.	describe your apple?
To write a recount of the apple	sweet tangy tarte tasty uneven waxy skin flesh	-	Walk to the fruit trees, count the fruit trees	Which word would describe how
picking	stalk smell apple fruit		take pictures. Children pick some apples from	something 'tastes'?
			the trees and bring them back to the	Which word would describe the apples 'flesh'?
To describe the apples using your				How many adjectives can you use in a
five senses	Key Vocab from the Poem:		classroom. When we get back to the	noun phrase?
To use adjectives to create noun	Grasp, vast, ablaze, arrayed, plump, blush, gleam, textures, delectable,		classroom cut some the apples let the	What language can we use to
phrases	pluck, dainty, resourcing crunch,		children taste them/feel them/smell them.	extend/expand a noun phrase?
To describe the scale using pour	delight, treat, seize, splendid,		Reference back to the five senses(explicit)	
To describe the apple using noun phrases	embrace, profound, savour		etc add new words to the word bank.	
To compose a sentence orally		-	Watch a time lapse video of how the apple	
before writing it.			tree has grown, how it drops to the floor	
To re-read what they have written			when ripe. (use of technology)	
to check for sense.				
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Week 5-	Country	-	Create noun phrases to describe the apples explain how to build a noun phrase, e.g. using upto two adjectives (explicit) Using time conjunctions write a recount of the apple picking. Write a second paragraph to describe the apples using senses to expand the sentences. Children use the writing process to support. (metacognition) Full drafting process – children edit corrections then copy up for neat folder in best handwriting. Discuss where each child is from. Can	Where are they from?
 Sharing Our Culture To write an informative piece of writing about where 1SS are from. To write sentences using information that we have collected. To write informative sentences about the background of 1SS. To say out loud what they are going to write about. To compose a sentence orally before writing it. 	Religion Language Background Family Heritage Culture My family are from I am from I can speak Our flag is We celebrate Pakistan Arabic England English India	-	children speak different languages? Where do our parents come from? If children are unsure they are going to ask parents (note in reading diary). Refer to our culture display- what items have be already brought in? Looking at the map can you see how many different countries our class comes from? Working in groups, make a list of the different languages the children can speak, what countries their families come from –	Why are they special? Does everyone have/wear this? Can we see any similarities? Where is your place of worship? Where is your family from? What does the flag look like?
To use the correct punctuation in their writing	Indian Mosque Temple Church		any interesting facts about their cultures/countries/religion. Share ideas with	

Γ	YEAR 1 Literacy M	EDI	UM TERM PLAN (Autumn 1)	
			the rest of the class and add new key	
			vocabulary to the word bank.	
			Watch videos (BBC Iplayer) on different	
		-		
			celebrations to show children how it looks	
			different. (Use of technology) Children	
			discuss how the videos differ from their day	
			to day life	
		-	Using sentence starters children write about	
			their background and culture. Word mat to	
			support.	
Week 6 & 7	Rosa Parks	-	Read 'I am Rosa Parks' with the class and	Why is Rosa Parks Significant?
Rosa Parks	Black History		discuss why she is significant. Children follow	What did she do?
	Sequencing retelling		in own copy TA to help children keep up and	What changes occurred after?
To complete a story map	First		follow along. (Scaffolding). Use other	What does segregation mean?
sequencing the story of 'Rosa Parks'	Second			Do you know any other black people that
To sequence and retell the story of	Unfortunately Fortunately		reading techniques e.g. read to a partner	made changes?
Rosa Parks using time conjunctions	Then		(flexible groupings) Talk about being fair and	How did what she do impact our lives
	Later		how the rules have changed as we have	today?
To compose a sentence orally	In the end		grown.	
before writing it	Bus Black	_	Give examples of segregation in our class	
To form a sentence using capital	White	-		
letters, finger spaces and full stops	Race		(explicit) to show how people were	
	Equality		separated based on skin colour e.g. If you	
To read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words	Segregation Boycott		have blonde hair stand up, if you are wearing	
			a blue shirt stand up etc.	
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YEAR 1 Literacy MEDIUM TERM PLAN (Autumn 1)				
containing GPCs that have been taught. To re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.	 Watch the BBC re-enactment of the bus boycott. (Use of technology) 			
	Discuss significant new words: boycott,			
	segregation, equal			
	 Children work in groups to order the pictures to correctly sequence the story of Rosa Parks and the Bus Boycott. (flexible groupings) 			
	 Children complete a story map sequencing the events 			
	 Children use the story map to write a recount of Rosa Parks and the Bus Boycott using a word mat to support. 			
	 Children use the writing process (Metacognition) and word banks to support (Scaffolding) to re-write the story of Rosa Parks and the Buy Boycott Full drafting process – children edit corrections then copy up for neat folder in best handwriting. 			

Fundamental principles and teaching techniques to ensure that work is of a high standard from all pupils

- Clear expectations for listening repeating and learning the information.
- Clear bite-size instructions
- Behaviour from all pupils is exemplary and comments are made on sitting, listening and participation.
- Drafting process for writing
- Demonstration and insistence on high standards of presentation
- Finger under words to copy words insist accurate.
- End products handwriting and colouring is beautifully presented.

'FIVE A DAY' APPROACH							
Explicit Instruction	Cognitive and Metacognitive Strategies	Scaffolding	Flexible Grouping	Using Technology			
 Teacher explanation: Changes in autumn, how to make a noun phrase, segregration Clear and unambiguous language. Using carefully selected visual aids: PPTs, text book, diagrams, videos, Modelling how to complete a task: Drawing diagrams, bar charts and tables Anticipating and planning for misconceptions Highlighting essential content & removing distracting information. Checking pupils' understanding. 	 Explicitly teach metacognitive strategies (how to plan, monitor and evaluate learning, graphic organisers): Model own thinking. Set appropriate level of challenge to develop self-regulation & cognitive skills. Promote and develop metacognitive talk: Teach how to organise & effectively manage their learning independently. Introducing content in small steps Helping pupils consider new ways to remember new information The writing process Frequently ask learners to recall previously taught content: Time at each small step to learn new step and build on previous step(s) Promote metacognition. 	 Visual (e.g partially completed model): Pictures on word mars for LA Written (e.g. list of key words and phrases). Verbal (e.g. re-teaching key content following a misconception). Differentiated word mats – sentence starters for LA 	 Groups based on current individual needs shared with others. Additional explicit instruction required: HZ, BH, SF, HM, HF, LC, AO Talk Partners (mixed ability): Group supported by teacher. Group supported by TA. 	 Delivery of subject content (PPT, videos, photographs, interactive games, etc): Interactive games, PPT, YouTube videos. Assessment opportunities (quiz). Class collaboration – OneNote (shared content, individual drafting, support materials). 			