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| **Text Structure** | **Sentence Construction** | **Word / Language** | **Punctuation** | **Spelling** |
| Consolidate Autumn listIntroduce:FictionSecure use of planning tools:Story map / story mountain / story grids / ‘Boxing –up’ gridPlan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weatherUnderstanding five parts to a story with more complex vocabularyOpening e.g.*In a land far away… One cold but bright morning…*Build Up e.g.*Later that day*Problem / Dilemma / Event e.g.*To his amazement*Resolution e.g.*As soon as*Ending e.g.*Luckily, Fortunately*Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation. | Consolidate Autumn listIntroduce:-‘ly’ starterse.g. usually, finally, eventuallyComplex sentences (subordination) using:Drop in relative clause:who/which e.g.Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried**The consistent use of present tense versus past tense through texts****Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to make actions in progress e.g.****She is drumming, he was dancing** | Consolidate Autumn listIntroduce:Alliteratione.g. *wicked witch*Generalisers for information e.g.*Most dogs…*Similes using like e.g.*…like sizzling sausages* | Consolidate Autumn list Introduce:Comma after –ly openere.g. *Fortunately,* **Speech bubbles/****speech marks for direct speech** | Consolidate Phonics from Autumn termContinue with phonic phasesFormation of nouns using suffixs such as –ness, -erUse of the suffixes –er and –est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs |

Text Type: Traditional Tales

 Poetry - Diamante