



## **Winchelsea Primary School**

### **Literacy Curriculum**

#### **Spelling/ Phonics**

- In Key Stage 1, the school follows the “Letters and Sounds” for phonics resources published by the Department for Education and Skills
- In Key Stage 2, the school follows the “No Nonsense” spelling scheme, alongside the year 3/4 and year 5/6 statutory word lists.

#### **Handwriting**

At Winchelsea Primary School, we teach cursive writing from the start for most children, in a font designed especially for our school, but very similar to most joined fonts.

#### **By the end of KS1, pupils should be taught to**

- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another
- start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined
- write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters

Pupils should revise and practise correct letter formation frequently.

They should be taught to write with a joined style as soon as they can form letters securely with the correct orientation.

#### **By the end of KS2, pupils should be taught to**

Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed, with most letters joined

#### **Reading**

- Reading is taught throughout school, following the National Curriculum guidelines.
- Phonics is a key focus in EYFS and year 1, and then developing the children’s comprehension skills.
- As children progress through the year groups, we develop their literal thinking, deductive reasoning, inferential skills, evaluative assessment of texts and study skills which promote wider independent study.
- Reading is taught in a mixture of whole-class teaching, smaller guided reading groups and enhancement groups.
- At Winchelsea, we value reading and promote a love of reading in many ways. Children are encouraged to enjoy reading for their own pleasure as well as more academic assessment.
- We use a variety of comprehension resources, including Reading Explorers and Brilliant Activities for Reading Comprehension, which we adapt as per individual cohort needs.

#### **Writing**

- Writing is often taught within a class’ topic (please see topic curriculum plans).
- The following is the grammar, punctuation and genre curriculums across key stage one and two. The genres may be covered and taught in a variety of ways, depending on topic areas at the time.

## Grammar and Writing

Year 1 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview				
GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
letter, capital letter word, singular, plural what a sentence is what the word 'punctuation' means Nouns Adjectives Questions Coordinating conjunctions: or/ and/ but	full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, commas in lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persuasion: letters &amp; Posters</li> <li>Recount: postcards</li> <li>Instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional Tales &amp; Fairy Tales</li> <li>Adventure Stories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acrostic</li> <li>Learn and perform a poem</li> </ul>
The above writing focuses are taught on a two-year rolling programme with year 2.				

Year 2 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview				
GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
<b>Co-ordinating conjunctions:</b> or, and, but <b>Subordinating Conjunctions:</b> when, if, that, because <b>Noun</b> -including noun phrases <b>Adjective</b> <b>Verb</b> <b>Suffixes</b> Including: -creating adjectives using suffixes, e.g. _less / _ful -creating nouns using suffixes, e.g. _ness/ _er <b>Prefixes</b> <b>Verb tense agreement</b> <b>Subject-Verb Agreement</b> <b>Modal verbs</b> <b>Present Progressive verb tense</b> <b>Past Progressive verb tense</b> <b>What a clause is</b> <b>Question</b> sentence type <b>Statement</b> sentence type <b>Exclamation</b> sentence type (Begins with <i>How</i> or <i>What</i> ) (It is a full sentence with a verb.) <b>Command</b> sentence type	Capital letters  Full stops  Comma in lists  Question marks  Exclamation marks  Apostrophe for omission and possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recounts: diary/letters/postcards</li> <li>Instructions</li> <li>Persuasion: leaflets</li> <li>Information texts (Non-chronological reports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional Tales &amp; Fables</li> <li>Fantasy Stories</li> <li>Imaginative stories</li> <li>Stories by the same author (Anthony Browne)</li> <li>Stories in a familiar setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anthologies – John Agard</li> <li>Humorous poems e.g. Aliens Stole my underpants</li> <li>The senses</li> <li>Acrostic</li> <li>Songs and repetitive poems</li> <li>Nonsense poems – Edward Lear</li> </ul>
<u>Some</u> of the writing focuses above <i>may</i> be taught in year 1, as part of a two-year rolling programme.				

**Year 3 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview**

GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
<p><b>Capital letters &amp; Full stops</b>  <b>Noun</b>  <b>Verb</b>  <b>Adjectives</b>  <b>Adverb &amp; Adverbial</b> - including time, e.g. next, soon  <b>Prepositions</b>  <b>Determiners</b>  <b>Pronouns</b>  <b>Possessive Pronouns</b>  <b>Co-ordinating conjunctions</b>  <b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>                      e.g. when, if, that, because, before, after, while, so  <b>What a clause is</b>                      -Subordinate clause                      -Main clause  <b>Phrase</b>  <b>Subject – Verb agreement</b>  <b>Tense agreement</b>  <b>Past Progressive</b> verb tense  <b>Present Progressive</b> verb tense  <b>Present Perfect</b>  <b>Synonym</b>  <b>Antonym</b>  <b>Commands</b> -sentence type  <b>Questions</b> -sentence type  <b>Exclamations</b> -sentence type                      (Begins with <i>How</i> or <i>What</i>)                      (It is a full sentence with a verb.)  <b>Consonant</b>  <b>Vowel</b>  <b>Word Families</b> e.g. solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble  <b>Suffixes</b>                      Including creating nouns and adjectives with suffixes  <b>Prefixes</b>                      Including creating nouns using prefixes, e.g. super_, anti_, auto_</p>	<p><b>Commas</b> in lists  <b>Apostrophe</b> (omission and possession)  <b>Exclamation mark</b>  <b>Full stop</b>  <b>Inverted commas</b>                      (including correct speech punctuation)  <b>Question mark</b>  <b>Commas</b> after fronted adverbials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions</li> <li>• Persuasion</li> <li>• Explanation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plays</li> <li>• Historical fiction</li> <li>• Adventure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn &amp; perform a poem</li> <li>• Shape poems/calligrams</li> <li>• Acrostic</li> <li>• I wish poem</li> <li>• Onomatopoeia</li> <li>• Kennings</li> </ul>

**Year 4 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview**

GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
<p><b>Capital letters &amp; Full stops</b>  <b>Noun</b>  <b>Verb</b>  <b>Adjective</b>  <b>Pronoun</b>  <b>Determiners</b>  <b>Adverb/ Adverbial</b> (incl. fronted adverbials)  <b>Noun phrase</b>  <b>Preposition</b>  <b>Co-ordinating conjunctions</b>  <b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>                      e.g. when, if, that, because, before, after, while, so, although  <b>What a clause is</b>                      -Subordinate clause                      -Main clause  <b>Tense Agreement</b> (we were/ we was)  <b>Present progressive</b> verb tense  <b>Past progressive</b> verb tense  <b>Present perfect</b> verb tense  <b>Past perfect</b> verb tense  <b>Question</b> sentence type  <b>Command</b> sentence type  <b>Statement</b> sentence type  <b>Exclamation</b> sentence type                      (Begins with <i>How</i> or <i>What</i>)                      (It is a full sentence with a verb.)</p> <p><b>Word Families</b>                      e.g. solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble  <b>Suffix</b>                      Including creating nouns and adjectives with suffixes  <b>Prefix</b>                      Incl. creating nouns using prefixes,                      e.g. super_, anti_, auto_</p>	<p><b>Full stop</b>  <b>Commas</b> in lists  <b>Inverted commas</b> - incl. correct speech punctuation  <b>Apostrophe</b> - possession &amp; omission  <b>Question Mark</b>  <b>Exclamation mark</b>  <b>Commas</b> - to clarify meaning  <b>Commas</b> - after fronted adverbials  <b>Colon</b> -after a clause to introduce a list</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recount</li> <li>• Biography/ autobiography</li> <li>• Instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myths and Legends</li> <li>• Films</li> <li>• Historical Fiction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn &amp; perform a poem</li> <li>• Emotion poems</li> <li>• Haiku</li> <li>• Cinquains</li> </ul>

Year 5 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview				
GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
<p><b>Capital letters</b></p> <p><b>Noun</b></p> <p><b>Verb</b></p> <p><b>Adjective</b></p> <p><b>Pronoun</b> - all different types (incl. relative pronouns)</p> <p><b>Determiners</b></p> <p><b>Adverb/ Adverbials</b></p> <p><b>Prepositions</b></p> <p><b>Modal Verbs</b></p> <p><b>Co-ordinating conjunctions</b></p> <p><b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> e.g. when, if, that, because, before, after, while, so, although which, who, whose</p> <p><b>Subordinate clause</b></p> <p><b>Relative clause</b> -a type of subordinate clause Using relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose, that</p> <p><b>Subject-verb agreement</b></p> <p><b>Verb Tense agreement</b></p> <p><b>Present progressive</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Past progressive</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Present perfect</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Past perfect</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Synonym</b></p> <p><b>Antonym</b></p> <p><b>Question</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Command</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Statement</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Exclamation</b> sentence type (Begins with <i>How</i> or <i>What</i>) (It is a full sentence with a verb.)</p> <p><b>Word Families</b> e.g. solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble</p> <p><b>Suffix</b> Change nouns &amp; adjectives into verbs e.g. -ate, -ise, -ify</p> <p><b>Prefix</b> e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-</p>	<p><b>Full Stops</b></p> <p><b>Commas</b> -to clarify meaning</p> <p><b>Commas</b> -in lists</p> <p><b>Commas</b> after fronted adverbials</p> <p><b>Question Marks</b></p> <p><b>Exclamation mark</b></p> <p><b>Single dash</b></p> <p><b>Colon</b> to introduce list (complete clause first)</p> <p><b>Punctuation for parenthesis</b> (brackets, dashes and commas)</p> <p><b>Inverted commas</b> (incl. correct speech punctuation)</p> <p><b>Apostrophe</b> - possession &amp; omission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion</li> <li>• Non-chronological Reports</li> <li>• Explanation Texts (Chronological)</li> <li>• Biographies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fables</li> <li>• Sci-Fi Writing</li> <li>• Open Choice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn &amp; perform a poem</li> <li>• Ballad</li> <li>• Humorous Verse</li> <li>• Epitaphs</li> </ul>

Year 6 Winchelsea Grammar , Punctuation and Writing Overview				
GRAMMAR	PUNCTUATION	NON-FICTION GENRE	FICTION GENRE	POETRY
<p>Capital letters</p> <p><b>Adjectives</b></p> <p><b>Nouns</b></p> <p><b>Extended noun phrases</b></p> <p><b>Verbs</b></p> <p><b>Pronoun</b> - all different types (including <b>relative</b> and <b>possessive</b>)</p> <p><b>Determiners</b></p> <p><b>Adverb/ Adverbials</b></p> <p><b>Prepositions</b></p> <p><b>Modal Verbs</b></p> <p><b>Co-ordinating conjunctions</b></p> <p><b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> e.g. when, if, that, because, before, after, while, so, although which, who, whose</p> <p><b>What a clause is</b></p> <p><b>What a phrase is</b></p> <p><b>Independent/ dependant clauses</b></p> <p><b>Subordinate clause</b></p> <p><b>Relative clause</b> -<i>a type of subordinate clause</i> Using relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose, that</p> <p><b>Subject-verb agreement</b></p> <p><b>Verb Tense agreement</b></p> <p><b>Present progressive</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Past progressive</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Present perfect</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Past perfect</b> verb tense</p> <p><b>Passive and Active voice</b></p> <p><b>Subjunctive</b></p> <p><b>Synonym</b></p> <p><b>Antonym</b></p> <p><b>Question tags</b></p> <p><b>Question</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Command</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Statement</b> sentence type</p> <p><b>Exclamation</b> sentence type (Begins with <i>How</i> or <i>What</i>) (It is a full sentence with a verb.)</p> <p><b>Word Families</b> e.g. solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble</p> <p><b>Suffix</b></p> <p><b>Prefix</b></p>	<p><b>Full Stops</b></p> <p><b>Commas</b> -to clarify meaning</p> <p><b>Commas</b> -in lists</p> <p><b>Commas</b> after fronted adverbials</p> <p><b>Question Marks</b></p> <p><b>Exclamation mark</b></p> <p><b>Single dash</b></p> <p><b>Colon</b></p> <p><b>Semi Colon</b></p> <p><b>Ellipsis</b></p> <p><b>Hyphen</b></p> <p><b>Punctuation for parenthesis</b></p> <p><b>Inverted commas</b> (incl. correct speech punctuation)</p> <p><b>Apostrophe</b> - possession &amp; omission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recount: diary/newspaper/letter</li> <li>• Non-Chronological report</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Persuasion: speech/ adverts/ formal letter</li> <li>• Discussion</li> <li>• Biographies/ autobiographies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flashbacks/ Dilemma</li> <li>• Choice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write own poem and learn by heart to perform</li> <li>• Cinquins</li> <li>• Narrative Poetry</li> </ul>