	English Curriculum Framework Cycle A Reception/Y1						
2022/23 Cycle A	Theme 1A	Theme 2A	Theme 3A	Theme 4A	Theme 5A	Theme 6A	Theme 7A
Theme	Uses of Everyday Materials: What materials can you find in your home?	Changes within living memory: Toys and Games	Our Wonderful Weather	Animals including humans: Are all animals the same?	Past and Present: Houses and Homes	Our Busy Towns	Plants and Seasonal Change: How does your garden grow?
Subject focus	Science	History	Geography	Science	History	Geography	Science
Purpose of writing	Inform	Entertain	Inform	Inform	Entertain	Inform	Entertain
Writing Outcomes	Sorting and labelling Lists of materials Instructions T4W	Creating their own story book Writing labels and captions Describing toys	Weather forecasts  Character Description  Instructions  Poetry about the Seasons and the Weather	Fact file  Instructions – cleaning teeth  Posters	Poems Story writing	Invitations Thank you letters Recipe	Story writing Speech T4W
Focus Texts for Writing	The Great Paper Caper  Let's Build a House The Three Little Pigs	Brown Paper Bear  Lost in the Toy Museum  Mavis the Magical Cat	Froggy Day  Percy the Parkkeeper After the Storm	Funny Bones  Look after our teeth  Poetry – Animals, Frigs jump, Caterpillars hump	Our House The Kiss that Missed	The Town Mouse and The Country Mouse  The Smartest Giant in Town  The Gingerbread Man	Jack and the Beanstalk Seasons Jasper's Beanstalk

Focus Texts for Class story/ stories	The Big Concrete Lorry The Building Boy	Dogger  The Everywhere Bear	Rosie's Hat by Julia Donaldson	Owl Ba		A house th once was	at	The Lighthous Keeper's Lund Lost and Four	ch	Sunflowers The Tiny Seed
		3 0 0.1		The Tig						
				came	to Tea					
Other quality texts linked to theme that could be used for guided reading or independent reading, book corners etc										
			Spelling	g						
Common	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	Spring 1		<u>Spr</u>	ing 2	<u>S</u>	<u>iummer 1</u>		Summer 2
Exception Words	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1		Year 1		Year	1	Yed	<u>ar 1</u>
	is	go	said		put		love	<del></del>	oh	
	he	SO	says		push		come		the	
	she	by	are		pull		some	<del>)</del>		pple
	we	my	were		full		one		lool	
	me be	here there	was his		house		once ask	<del>)</del>	cal ask	
	De	where	has		our do		frienc	4	USK	<del>c</del> u
		***************************************	you		today		scho			
			your		of		Mr			
			they				Mrs			

Word Families	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Units 1-7	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Units 1-7	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Units 8-10	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Units 8	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Unit	Reception SoundsWrite: Initial Code Unit 11 plus Extended Code first units.	
	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36 Ing ed er suffixes to	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36	Year 1 SoundsWrite: Revise Phoneme Manipulation Skills from Initial Code & Extended Code Units 1 – 25 plus Units 37, 40, 45, 48, 32, 29, 36	
	Prefix un  Multi syllable words	Er est suffixes	verbs	S and es plurals	Ch or tch at end of words	Revise and consolidate	
Text level features	,			Year 1:  CONSOLIDATE Reception list  FICTION  Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather  Opening  - Once upon a time  Build-up  - One day  Problem/Dilemma  - Suddenly/ Unfortunately  Resolution  - Fortunately  Ending  - Finally			

	<ul> <li>Labels</li> <li>Captions</li> <li>Lists</li> <li>Diagrams</li> <li>Messages</li> </ul>
Sentence level features (including grammar and punctuation)	Reception: Sentence Construction Simple sentences: Say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense. Simple Connectives: and, who, until, but Compound sentences: using connectives (coordinating conjunctions - and/but), using 'ly' openers e.g. luckily /unfortunately, 'Run' Repetition for rhythm: e.g. He walked and he walked Repetition in description: e.g. a lean cat, a mean cat; a green dragon, a fiery dragon
	Word Structure/Language:  Determiners  - the/a/an - my/your - this/that - his/her - their

some /all

up /down

in/into out

**Prepositions** 

to

## **NON-FICTION**

## Planning tools

- text map/washing line

## Heading

#### Introduction

- Opening factual statement

## Middle section(s)

- Simple factual sentences around a theme

## Bullet points for instructions Labelled diagrams

## **Ending**

- Concluding sentence

#### Year 1:

## **CONSOLIDATE Reception list**

# **Sentence Construction:**

#### Types of sentences:

- Statements
  - Questions
  - Exclamations

**More simple connectives:** or, because, so, that, then, that, while, when, where

Also as openers: While..., When..., Where...

**Writing embellished simple sentences using adjectives**: e.g. The giant had an enormous beard. Red squirrels enjoy eating delicious nuts.

**Writing compound sentences:** using connectives (coordinating conjunctions - and/or/but/so) e.g. The children played on the swings and slid down the slide. Spiders can be small or they can be large. Charlie hid but Sally found him. It was raining so they put on their coats.

## Writing complex sentences

**Use of 'who' (relative clause):** e.g. Once upon a time there was a little old woman who lived in a forest. There are many children who like to eat ice cream.

- onto

## **Adjectives**

- e.g. old, little, big, small, quiet

#### Adverbs

- e.g. luckily, unfortunately, fortunately

#### **Similes**

using 'like' e.g. hot like a fire

## **Punctuation:**

Finger spaces to separate words

Full stops

Capital letters for own name and beginning of a simple sentence

## Word Structure/Language:

## More prepositions e.g.

- inside
- outside
- towards
- across
- under

## More determiners e.g.

- lots of
- many
- more
- those
- these

#### Alliteration

- e.g. dangerous dragon, slimy snake

## Similes using as....

- e.g. as tall as a house, as red as a radish

## Precise, clear language to give information e.g.

- First, switch on the red button.
- Next, wait for the green light to flash...

# Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es

- e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes

## Suffixes that can be added to verbs

- e.g. helping, helped, helper

# How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives

e.g. unkind, or undoing, untie the boat

## **Punctuation**:

Capital Letters - to start a sentence, for the personal pronoun  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{I}}$ 

Full stops

Question marks

**Exclamation marks** 

Speech bubble

Bullet point

Spoken Language	<u>Reception</u>	<u>Year 1</u>
	The Language of Argument – Agreement and Disagreement	The Language of Argument – Agreement and Disagreement
	He / She didn't share / take turns	Yes because
	I want to	No because
	l like	I like Because And
	I don't like	I don't like Because And
	I think Why?	I agree with Because
	I think What do you think?	It is right
	I don't think Why do you think this?	It is wrong
	It is	
	It's not	The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting
	Yes because	They are the same because
	No because	They are different
	l like	becauseisandis
	I don't like	They are alike because they are both
	The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting	The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based on
	It is the same because	prior knowledge
	It looks the same because	I think that
	It feels the same because	I think thatbecause
	It tastes the same because	It isbecause
	It sounds the same because	happened because
	It is different / They are different because	What do you think happened?
	It is not the same.	
	This isand that is	The Language of Description – Describing
		It isand
	The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based	Theand
	on prior knowledge	They arebecause
	It willbecause	It is a (adjective) / (noun)
	I think I will	has
	I thinkbecause	have
	It isbecause	
	It hasbecause	The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative Talk
	Why do you think this is a?	I foundhard/easy because
	What can you see?	I like / dislike because
	Why didhappen?	I feel thatnext time.

happened	I could
because	In my opinionbecause
The Language of Description – Describing	The Language of Explanation
It is big / small (size)	1because
It is (shape name)	When Ibecause
It is a (shape name)	After I
It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)	How? Why? Where? When?
It feels like	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
It looks like	
It tastes likebecause	The Language of Explaining in a Mathematics context
It sounds like	I knowbecause
It smells like	is in-between/after/before because
It is the same because	comes beforebecause
It is different because	comes afterbecause
As above, use This looks like etc	So then
7.5 db0vc, 05c 11 lb looks like cre	The answer isbecause
The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative Talk	THE driswer is
I made this train.	The Language of Hypothesis - a suggestion that tries to explain
"I like the way the wheels rotate"	something, based on evidence
I've done this picture.	I thinkbecauseand
"I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers,	I don't thinkbecauseand
people, trees"	will happen because
I like this because	wiii happen because
I made this	The Language of Opinion
I did this	The Language of Opinion I think
I've done this	
i ve done inis	I thinkbecause
The Language of European	l likebestbecause
The Language of Explanation	My partner thinks
I've got theone	l agree because
It's the same/ different	I disagree because
It's the same number.	The Lawrence of Due dielies Due dielies
They / We both have	The Language of Prediction – Predicting
There is one more	I think
Its one less	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
Another one	I predictwill happen.

I have more	They are the same because (comparing)
They/We have two each	
Altogether I have	The Language of Retelling – Events and story telling
I think	My partner said
heavier	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
lighter	One day
J	Long ago
The Language of Explaining in a Mathematics context	'What happened next?'
I've got theone	
It's the same/ different	The Language of Sequencing
It's the same number.	First I will
They / We both have	Next I would
There is one more	Then I
Its one less	After that I
Another one	Finally I
I have more	
They/We have two each	
Altogether I have	
I think	
heavier	
lighter	
The Language of Hypothesis - a suggestion that tries to	
explain something, based on evidence	
How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'?	
It isbecause	
I thinkbecause	
It willbecause	
Theisbecause	
What do you think?	
What will happen if?	
The Language of Opinion	
The Language of Opinion I like / don't like	
It is good/nice/beautiful	
It is not nice	

'What do you think?'
I think
I think it will
It will
It will because
I think because
I think that
What do you think?
What will happen if?
If
ΠΥ
The Language of Prediction – Predicting
same
I I think it will
'What do you think will happen?'
It will
Thewill
Theis going to
This willbecause
What do you think will happen next?
What will happen if
The Lawrence of Detailing - French and stand to the
The Language of Retelling – Events and story telling
First I First we
Then After
And then
What did you do first? Then what happened?
happened first.
Nexthappened.
Thenhappened.
happened last.
Nexthappened.
At the endhappened.
happened in the beginning.
happened in the middle.
happened in the end.

	The Language of Sequencing  First	
	Reading	
Accuracy	Reception: Uses phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them accurately responding speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes.  Begins to self-correct inaccurate word reading. Reads the FS high frequency words. Reading books containing all the graphemes taught in Initial Code.	Year 1:  Continues to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.  Continues to self correct inaccurate word reading Reads Y1 High Frequency words. Reading books to turquoise level
Fluency, Prosody, Performance	Joins in with repeated patterns and phrases. Reads and re-reads texts, building blending skills to develop automaticity. Copies modelled voices when retelling stories, using a storytelling voice or intonation	Learns some simple poems and rhymes, performing some by heart Begin to develop fluency for whole sentences. Able to change volume and intonation where appropriate.
Understanding and Comprehending	Discusses words and their meanings. Discusses words and their meanings. Talks about what they have read. Asks relevant questions Answers simple questions verbally. Makes accurate observations, in fiction and non-fiction texts.	Able to identify words they do/don't understand. Identifies the words in a text that make specific contributions to meaning Is able to discuss the significance of the title and main events Asks relevant questions. Answers simple questions verbally. Can summarise what has been read in a book, in fiction and non-fiction texts. Gives reasons for title of a text.

		Makes inferences from characters' actions.
Thinking about what has been read	Identifies non-fiction page features. Listens to stories, accurately anticipating key events. Can join in with predictable/repeated phrases. Links what they have read to their own experiences Says whether or not they like a book. Can identify books about similar subjects. Can compare own life experiences with events in books. Starts to understand people have different opinions about books.	Uses indexes and contents pages to find information from non- fiction texts  Makes simple predictions based on what has been read so far  Can anticipate and join in with predictable/repeated phrases  Discusses their favourite words and phrases  Discusses favourite parts of text  Links learning to books they have read.  Links events in books to own life.  Listens to the views of others and pays attention to alternative opinions