

English Long Term Plan - Year 4

Week	Text	Genre	Purpose	Grammar & Punctuation	Composition objectives	Specific Vocabulary	Outcome	Assessed piece?	Text type features / Success criteria
1		Newspaper reports	Writing to inform	Using a or an; Subordinating conjunctions (when, if, because, although) Possessive pronouns, possessive plural apostrophes, types of sentences revision: exclamation, question, command, statement, fronted adverbials with commas - focus on time, Past tense/past tense suffixes, suffixes, Intro to direct speech - use of inverted commas before reporting clause	Structure of a report: introduction, main body, conclusion, Use of the 'five w's' to introduce	Newspaper Headline Report Direct speech Facts/opinions Third person Tense Inverted commas	Newspaper report about event in the story	X	Headline Introductory paragraph using the 'five w's' Details of events in chronological order Concluding paragraph Pictures and caption Third person Past tense Direct speech - inverted commas
2								Y	
3	Moon man	Diary	Writing to inform	Using conjunctions to express time and place; Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs Revision of present perfect tense use of pronouns - personal, possessive Use of first person Correct use of standard English - verb inflections Fronted adverbials with commas after Subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions Time connectives	Using paragraphs to organise events Writing about events in chronological order Commenting on emotions, thoughts and feelings Conclusion to sum what has happened and what might happen next informal language use	Diary Recount Events Emotions Feelings Thoughts Chronological order Informal/colloquial language	Diary entry	X	Introduction to set the scene Past tense Personal pronouns Time conjunctions Talks about feelings, thoughts and emotions Informal language - write as though 'talking' to the reader Paragraphs to organise events
4								Y	
5	Leon and the Place Between	Story in an imaginary world - narrative with dialogue	Writing to entertain	Expressing time using prepositions; Introduction to inverted commas; Expanded noun phrases - modifying adjectives/prepositional phrases Revision of prepositions Revise use of time, place and causal conjunctions Inverted commas/punctuating speech Fronted adverbials with commas	Write setting and character descriptions to use in opening paragraph(s) Devise a means of getting to the imaginary world Use paragraphs to build up a series of events that lead to a complication or problem Write an ending/resolution Create a 'fantasy world' and/or a fantasy element to the story Using imagery to create the setting and adjectives and similes to help the reader imagine	Narrative Fantasy Magic Imagine Imaginary world Creatures Adjectives Similes	Continue the story into a fantasy world	X	Introduction that describes setting and characters Build-up of events A problem or complication An ending that resolves the problem Use of expanded noun phrases/similes to describe characters and setting in further detail Use of imagery to create a picture in the reader's mind Direct speech used and punctuated Fronted adverbials with commas Paragraphs to structure events
6								X	
7								Y	
8	The True story of the 3 Little Pigs	Stories from different viewpoints	Writing to entertain	Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion Personal/possessive pronouns Possessive apostrophes Punctuating direct speech/dialogue Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions	Write in the first person Describe the characters thoughts, feelings and emotions about the story Internal monologue	Character Viewpoint Thoughts Reasons Speech / dialogue	Character description/character viewpoint	X	Use of first person Possessive pronouns Use speech punctuation to mark direct speech Description of characters own thoughts, feelings and opinions on the events
9			Writing to inform	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences Possessive pronouns Possessive plural apostrophes Types of sentences revision: exclamation, question, command, statement Fronted adverbials with commas - focus on time Past tense/past tense suffixes suffixes Direct speech - use of inverted commas	Structure of a report: introduction, main body, conclusion Use of the 'five w's' to introduce	Newspaper Headline Report Direct speech Facts/opinions Third person Tense Inverted commas	Newspaper report	X	Headline Introductory paragraph using the 'five w's' Details of events in chronological order Concluding paragraph Pictures and caption Third person Past tense Direct speech - inverted commas
10			Y						

11	The Wolf's Story of LRRH	Stories from different viewpoints	Writing to entertain	Using fronted adverbials Conjunctions of time, place and cause Punctuating speech Types of sentences: questions, exclamations, commands, statements Personal pronouns	Introduction to set the scene of the alternative viewpoint Create an alternative plot to the original story Build up of events leading to the original problem Writing an ending/alternative ending Write in the first person, stating the character's emotions and opinions on the original events	Viewpoint Point of view Perspective Consider Plot Alternative	Write LRRH from the Wolf's point of view	X	Introduction to state Wolf's feelings and opinions about original story Alternative plot Build-up, problem and resolution Conclusion with Wolf's final statement First person Personal, possessive pronouns Speech punctuation
12								Y	
13	Recipe to make a Wolf Pie - Pie Corbett	Poetry	Writing to entertain	Using commas after fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases Apostrophes of possession Determiners	Use a repetitive structure to create a poem Create descriptive sentences using adjectives, similes, metaphors	Poem Repeat Rhythm Adjective Adverb Simile Metaphor	Write a recipe to make a wolf	X	Follow a repetitive structure Description of nouns Expanded noun phrases Apostrophes of possession Determiners
14								Y	
15								X	
16								X	
17	Pebble in my Pocket	Non-chronological reports	Writing to inform	Indicating possession by using possessive apostrophes with plural nouns Grammatical differences between plural and possessive -s Subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions Fronted adverbials with commas Pronouns Superlatives	Use of paragraphs for structure and organisation Use ways of hooking the reader into the text, e.g., with a question or a fact Write an introduction to give an overview of what the report will be about Include pictures, diagrams, charts to clarify or give specific data Generalise the information Use description to help precision not to create an effect or emotion	Report Title Subheading Organise Information Question Pictures Charts Captions Labels	Non-chronological reports about volcanoes	Y	Title Subheadings to plan and organise the information Paragraphs Pictures, charts, diagrams Labels or captions with pictures Present tense Third person Technical language General language - non-specific
18								X	
19								X	
20		Explanation / instructions	Writing to inform	Apostrophes to mark plural possession Conjunctions of time and cause Plural possessive apostrophes Fronted adverbials with commas Prepositional phrases	Write a general statement to introduce the topic to be explained Plan and organise the writing - use a series of logical steps Link the explanations and steps using conjunctions Use arrows, illustrations or other diagrams to enhance the explanation Add some interesting detail to inform, not entertain	Explanation Steps Flow chart Causal conjunctions	Explanation about how a volcano erupts and is formed	Y	Clear title An opening statement to introduce the process Clear, logical steps to show how or why something occurs Use of time conjunctions Use of causal conjunctions Pictures, flow charts to explain further
21	Beowulf	Character Description Setting Description	Writing to entertain	Using and punctuating direct speech Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Commas after reporting clauses Punctuation within inverted commas Fronted adverbials with commas Punctuating direct speech Adverbial phrases Expanded noun phrases Prepositional phrases Subordinate clauses	Use of expanded noun phrases to describe in detail Opening paragraph to introduce and describe character and setting Plan sequence of events to include build-up, problem and resolution Dialogue between characters Fronted adverbials to link paragraphs and events Use of some historical language and/or details Detail of action between character	Historical Character Setting Action Direct speech	Character Description Setting Description Narrative	X	Use of expanded noun phrases to describe in detail Use of similes to describe further Direct speech using correct punctuation Fronted adverbials with commas with prepositional phrases Paragraphs to show story structure
22								Y	
23								X	
24		Narrative						Y	
25								X	
26	The Sun is Laughing	Poetry	Writing to entertain	Noun phrases with modified word classes Spell words with suffixes which have different sounds to their spelling Determiners Apostrophes of possession Pronouns	Read and perform poetry in a group as a rap or chant Use structure to create their own version based on a life experience	Adjectives Couplet Onomatopoeia Repetition Syllables Rhyme Synonym Alliteration	Poem following a structure	Y	Construct a poem using stanzas Include a range of artistic devices e.g. similes, repetition, rhyme Punctuation for dramatic effect

27	Non fiction	Non chronological reports	Writing to inform	Standard English - form for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms Pronouns Determiners Fronted adverbials Questions	Use of subheadings to plan and organise information Use of paragraphs to structure and organise the information in a non-chronological order Use ways of hooking the reader into the text, e.g., with a question or a fact Introductory overview Include pictures, diagrams, charts to clarify or give specific data Generalise the information Use description to help precision Use topic-specific language	Report Title Subheading Organise Information Question Pictures Charts Captions Labels	Non chronological report about Paris	X	Title Subheadings Paragraphs Pictures, charts, diagrams Labels or captions with pictures Present tense Third person Technical language
28								Y	
29		Leaflets	Writing to persuade	Paragraphs Types of sentences: questions, exclamations, commands, statements Possessive apostrophes Expanded noun phrases to add detail	An opening paragraph to sum up the viewpoint being presented Organise the information using paragraphs and sub-headings to make points Elaborate on the points being made using facts and information to support it Use persuasive, strong and positive phrases Use pictures to emotively enhance an aspect of the persuasion	Leaflet Persuade Information Subheadings Pictures Captions	Leaflet	X	Opening statement or paragraph to sum up the main points of persuasion Information organised into paragraphs Each point has been elaborated on with evidence or facts to back it up Use of persuasive language/openers/conjunctions Addition of pictures and captions to support points
30								Y	
31								Arguments	
32	Y								
33	Charlotte's web	Letters	Writing to discuss	Suffixes: -ation -ly Revision of present perfect tense use of pronouns - personal, possessive Use of first person Correct use of standard English - verb inflections Fronted adverbials with commas after subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions Time connectives	Using paragraphs to organise events Writing about events in chronological order Commenting on emotions, thoughts and feelings Conclusion to sum what has happened and what might happen next in informal language use	Referring to... Un/fortunate Regret Grateful Modal verbs Possibility 'In due course' Plural possession Introduction / conclusion Paragraph Layout features	Letter	X	Introduction to set the scene Past tense Personal pronouns Time conjunctions Talks about feelings, thoughts and emotions Informal language - write as though 'talking' to the reader Paragraphs to organise events
34								Y	
35		Narrative	Writing to entertain	Suffixes: -ous -tion -sion -ssion -cian Fronted adverbials with commas Punctuating direct speech Adverbial phrases Expanded noun phrases Prepositional phrases Subordinate clauses Use of pronouns including possessive	Description of setting using expanded noun phrases Character description through telling the narrative Direct speech to aid telling of the story and events Link events within paragraphs A build up of events leading to a problem Actions and descriptions An ending which includes a resolution	Story Dialogue Setting Characters Description Events	Narrative	X	Setting description Character description Dialogue with direct speech punctuated using inverted commas and other punctuation to mark paragraphs linking the events Use of fronted adverbials Complex sentences Pronouns to avoid repetition
36								X	
37								X	
38	Y								
39	Transition Week								