

East Midlands Academy Trust English Curriculum Map - Overview



Why Teach English

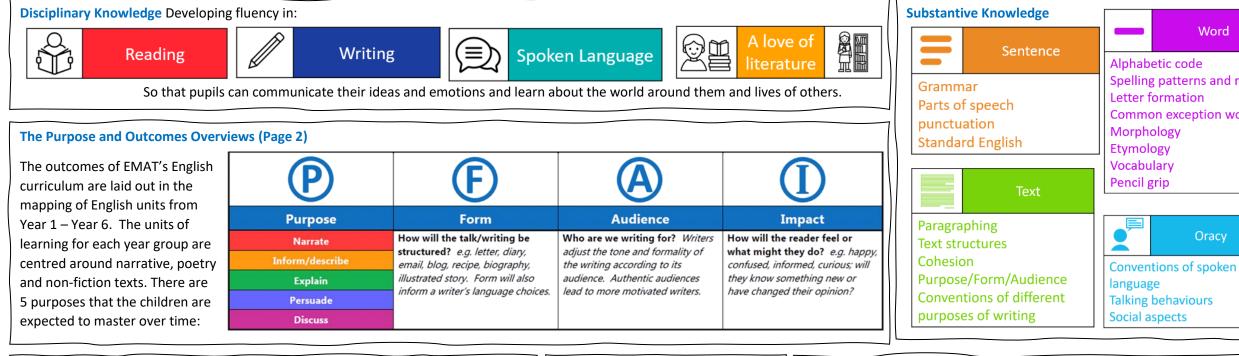
The National Curriculum states that,

'English has a pre-eminent place in education and in society... A high-quality education in English will teach pupils to speak and write fluently so that they can communicate their ideas and emotions to others and through their reading and listening, others can communicate with them. Through reading in particular, pupils have a chance to develop culturally, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually. Literature, especially, plays a key role in such development. Reading also enables pupils both to acquire knowledge and to build on what they already know. All the skills of language are essential to participating fully as a member of society; pupils, therefore, who do not learn to speak, read and write fluently and confidently are effectively disenfranchised."

If we teach English well, we increase all children's life chances in whatever direction life takes them. Literacy (particularly volitional reading) is the gateway to academic success in all subjects as well as promoting emotional wellbeing. It is therefore essential that all teachers and those who lead the subject are experts when it comes to teaching English.

The Principles Behind our English Curriculum

- High quality texts and children's appreciation and enjoyment of books lie at the heart of our English Curriculum
- We recognise the importance of reading and are committed to ensuring all pupils are fluent readers who read for pleasure
- We prioritise the Importance of the development of **spoken language** as the bedrock of literacy development and in particular the **development of vocabulary**
- Our curriculum is progressive in the knowledge taught and level of challenge children face in order to put that knowledge into action (the skill of being a reader and a writer)
- We ensure our pupils write in authentic ways, without using artificially constructed rules, paying attention to the purpose, audience and form of the texts they read and write, and the impact language has on them and others
- We see reading, writing and talking are seen as part of one process in which pupils become confident, competent language learners who are interested in words and how they work.



The Knowledge and Skills Overviews (Page 7)

The English curriculum lays out the core knowledge and application of that knowledge (skills) that children need to achieve the outcomes of each unit. We break down the National Curriculum statements into sequence steps to ensure a clear progression of knowledge and skills (expectations) for Years 1-6.

This progression is organised according to the strands of the National Curriculum.

The strands	Spoken Language	Reading	Writing
have been	Listening	Retrieval	Planning
subdivided in	Speaking	Inference and prediction	Composition including editing
the following	Drama Sequencing/summarising		Transcription
way:		Comparison	Grammar and punctuation
		Vocabulary	Handwriting
		Metacognition	
		Grammar and punctuation	

Assessment (Page 43) (EASI Statements)

These statements have been written to illustrate what children should be able to do at the end of each term. Teachers refer to these descriptors/ statements when making formative and summative judgements.

	Unit	By the end of the Autumn terms	By the end of the Spring terms	By the end of the Summer term
		defail withing when they have not antimized the information.	an orbit personal response to a poer or store that they have based for the fractime, report the sequence of events have a rany sheath as been read sheet.	ent/or make rotes when bilaning to a test that is end along
		Applicate transferre portion to out to real and lenging distribution for a respective port of any pro- ceeding theory and the cost space before port of the port of the space of the space of the port for a science.	Profile can share on long is during choice long and a choice when others' ideachases shaped their thinking.	Age is care, addy their encourses in a sample of these solar- location using essengiles to strengthene their polarities frame. They can append address reacting a point of some. They can reading an appendix promotes and by the total of the solar can reading and appendix of the solar total by the total of the solar to
		Aphietacouty as private to other tax policitaria.	Highlin can save alongly pile, a risk, aposting and acting assembling to what they have found here making.	Ap & an aircraft generation convincing to role.
		Apple can retrieve information from a total plotter and non-france) using the reconstructed the test to help these light chapter broadings, to an egg, bulk spectra retries. These cancerplate how these features supported their retrieval.	Pupik car ackeroats of the key siturnation fram a tool when nearing or lister any.	Apple devices and effective and references on reference information from a next community and new bar devices at both the state of the second state. They compared a network statement to estimate the second state state are sport pairs for them are
	Interact a and prediction	Apple can make productors with the character's method, it regists, and forcings, based as what backson rands.	Apple can party that there was hard to demand a disciple, what they say, in these actions as well as predicting events characterising it as or follow given it and constants. They are used to force of a zony to make whereas and predictions in a charge particular story under particular story of the story of the story of the story in the interval of the story of the	When son and prediction constitues based on total that are opprepriate for their age.
		Note that a second second second second second discussions along any resoluted. They can resolve the platt of families marks.	Popis on identify simple the mest-sherillar	Ny hoav on part for here of familiar stories within a growt.
	Summarising	Apik on into late core of the different purpose of fotoe and some fatter writing.	Pupils contributily and some arise or dy the main points within a part graph.	No k on an marke the manatox k oversloansproke and datast why the idea have been grouped together.
		A ph cm make comparisons between familiar texts commonling on context, structure and inspage.	Tapls on compretexpicos of writing based on the set to those or event and noticing set larkies and without us.	Apple tary some parts the above of or one theory opposing polyappying to the problems the contextent loss. They care down and instructions of a data for planets, where they have a transport time, and are type toget the booth or parts of they have.
		A click can use the context of a sense to to work out the straining of contentian energy. They are support to apply their contentian days of merglology alone sensing and area in meridge (a gar have perform thange the mensing of a work). They are within the clicking applicat appendix to their when sensing and merce why an achier functioned to the sense setting and merce why an achier functioned to an these analysis.		Age is non-concept y world choice. No specific purposes is up, to parameter, come home are an envirophere, to environ the the thermostifier agrowing position of developing when here it with an interface long age and on therefore making with moments (it may also and on therefore making with moments (it may also and on the entire making with moments (it may also and on the entire making with moments (it may also and on the entire making with moments (it may also and on the entire making with moments (it may also and one therefore making with moments (it may also also also also also also also also
		Apple can partie why they like account on the strangest account of an added they are reading to different to an encountered and user the to advert their reading choices.	Pupils asserbatical year madition when they notice that the maximg is, enclose to these.	When making all of particle interaction (protot) (collects the mended impact of the willing. They are not writing and periodenty, occurrently, and eventurespeed, type patient in charally.
	Grammar and	 Any Access density an interest and phones. Fail additional to addit they are reaching and actives, near phones and comment on their purpose. When we do not addit they choose their purposes on addition the pair of south. 	Apple contributing above, and advariantly inclusion contribution and with prepares. They explore advariant the of periodical and when reacting a lost.	Paper and the effective and the constrained on particles, explaining to be during the choice from here a determined and investigation of the particle on a dear the bare bare from the constraints of the during the state.

Text Maps and Reading Vines (Page 42)

Each school plans a progressive 'vine' of key texts from EYFS to Year 6, which are a basis for English teaching across the school. These books provide the vocabulary and structures (both language and text), at the appropriate level of challenge, to form the basis of an effective, sequenced learning chain.

Classic

New and Bold Award Winning

Reflecting realities

Vocabulary-rich

(windows and mirrors)

Supporting children's knowledge

(including curriculum links)

Texts are selected from the EMAT text maps or other sources but must fulfil the following criteria over time:



Word

- Spelling patterns and rules Common exception words

Learning Chains (Page 41)

When planning, teachers plan sequenced units of work that are a series of learning links that form a learning chain. These sequences map a series of pedagogical steps to support children to understand how talk, reading and writing. These are interconnected to help pupils transfer the knowledge and skills they learn when reading, to their own writing:





The Purpose and Outcomes Overviews

The outcomes of EMAT's English curriculum are laid out in the mapping of English units from Year 1 – Year 6. The units of learning for each year group are centred around narrative, poetry and non-fiction texts. There are 5 purposes that the children are expected to master over time:

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To Narrate	To Inform or Describe	To Explain	To Persuade	To Discuss

Up until the end of KS1 children will only encounter the first three purposes when reading and writing; however, they will be talking for a much broader range of reasons. By the end of Year 6 the children will have encountered texts in a broad range of forms which exemplify the five purposes listed above.

In addition to understanding the purpose of the text being read or written, children are taught to recognise the importance of the form the text takes, the audience the text has been written for and the intended impact the text should have on them (when reading) or their reader (when writing). These are explained below:

P	A	F			
Purpose	Audience	Form	Impact		
Narrate	Who are we writing for? Writers	How will the talk/writing be	How will the reader feel or what		
Inform/describe	adjust the tone and formality of the	structured? e.g. letter, diary, email,	might they do? e.g. happy,		
Explain	writing according to its audience. Authentic audiences lead to more	blog, recipe, biography, illustrated story. Form will also inform a writer's	<i>confused, informed, curious; will they know something new or have</i>		
Persuade	motivated writers.	language choices.	changed their opinion?		
Discuss					

The *Purpose and Outcome Overviews* on the following pages are not set in stone. The importance of teachers making changes to aspects of the English curriculum in response to their learners is acknowledged. Before planning teachers take into account the following guidance:

Guidance: Narrative should be taught in sequence whereas poetry and non-fiction units can be moved to fit with the broader curriculum or be integrated into a narrative unit.

- The purpose, form and audience can be tweaked to fit the chosen text or outcome.
- Where the form is 'short story', this could include alternative story endings, innovated stories or stories that continue on from those the children have read.
- The subject of non-fiction texts can be changed to match any aspect of the broader curriculum.
- The impact statement should make sense when preceded by: 'my reader will...'

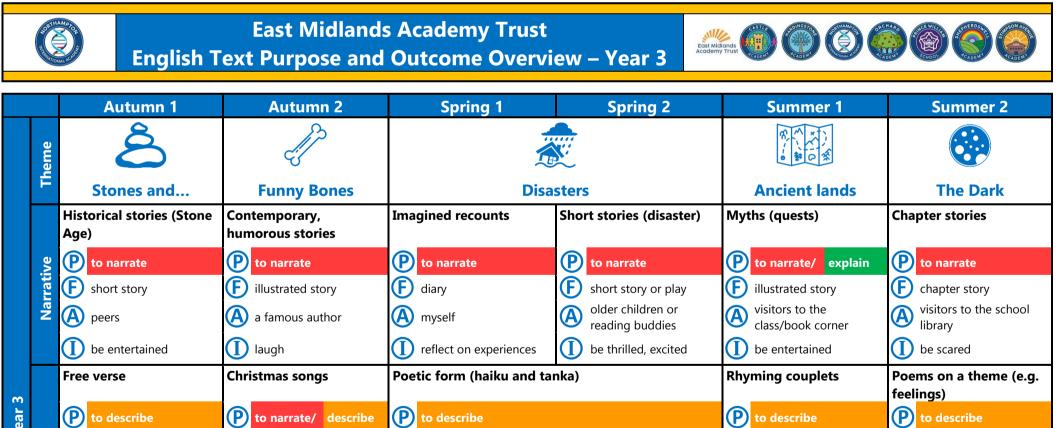
East Midlands Academy Trust English Text Purpose and Outcome Overview – Year 1									
Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1					Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2		
	Theme		600			i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			
_		Into the woods	Playtime	Let's go outside!	Land of Adventure	Animal Magic	A Royal Occasion		
		Traditional tales with predictable phrasing	Traditional tales with predictable phrasing	Classic stories which reflect childhood experiences	Traditional tales	Contemporary animal stories	Stories with royal characters		
	ve	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate		
	Narrative	oral and written sentences	(F) a sequence of sentences	illustrated sentences, retelling the events of a story	a retelling of a familiar traditional tale	a short story which innovates on one that's been read	(F) an original short story		
		A peers	A peers	(display)	A peers	A peers	A peers		
				() be entertained	() be entertained	() be entertained	() be entertained		
r 1		Seasonal poetry	Playground rhymes and songs		Performance poetry	Animal poems			
Year		P to describe	P to narrate/ describe		P to narrate	P to describe			
	Poetry	(I) class recital of a poem	(F) performance of poems learned by heart		Whole class performance of a range of poems on a theme	(F) rhyming couplets about animals			
		A school and families	(A) younger children		A school and families	(display)			
		() feel happy, uplifted	🚺 have fun		() be entertained	() smile and laugh			
		Information texts (human body)	Information texts (toys and games)	Description/report of personal experience		Instructions (how to care for an animal)	Information both real and imagined (royalty)		
	n	P to inform/ explain	P to inform/ explain	P to narrate		P to explain	P to inform/describe		
	-Fiction	E captions and labels	(F) sentences on a topic	journal/diary		(F) instruction manual	E character profile		
	-noN	A peers	A peers	A peers		(display)	A peers		
		D learn something new about the human body	learn something new about toys	understand someone's experiences		know how to look after an animal	know how to recognise a royal		



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English Text Purpose and Outcome Overview – Year 2

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	heme			* * *	\bigotimes		Û
	F	Home Sweet Home	Town and Country	Anything Grows	Fire! Fire!	Worlds Apart	Fun in the Sun
		Letters and postcards	Traditional tales	Picture books	Alternative traditional tales	Stories from a range of cultures	Simple chapter books
	ive	P to narrate / describe	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate
	Narrative	(F) letter or postcard	F retold story	(F) illustrated story	(F) short story	(F) short story	(F) chapter story
	Na	A story character	(A) a story character	A Famous author	A year 1	A peers	(A) year 1
		 experiences 	() be entertained	be entertained	be surprised, entertained	Understand more about other cultures	be entertained
		Counting/maths poems		Nature poems		Rhymes and songs from around the world	Seaside Poems
Year 2		P to inform		P to describe		to narrate/ describe	P to narrate/ describe
	Poetry	F rhyming poem		descriptive, free-verse poem		(performance)	(free verse)
	Δ.	A peers		(display)		A school and families	A peers
		() remember number facts		imagine a view, image or experience		(D) imagine the experiences of others	D be entertained
		Instructions (recipes)	Information texts (different types of homes)	Journals (seed growth)	Instructions (safety in the home)	Character profiles (famous people)	Descriptions/spotters' guides
	tion	P to explain	(P) to inform/describe	P to narrate/ inform	P to explain	P to inform/describe	P to describe/ explain
	Non-Fiction	F recipe	() class information book	plant growth diary/journal	safety information booklet	(F) character profile	(F) spotter's guide
	°S N	A families	(A) visitors to the class/book corner	A headteacher	A families	(display)	(A) peers
		know how to cook something	() know more about different types of home	(I) understand germination and plant growth	home know how to stay safe at	find out about famous people's lives	identify features and creatures at the seaside



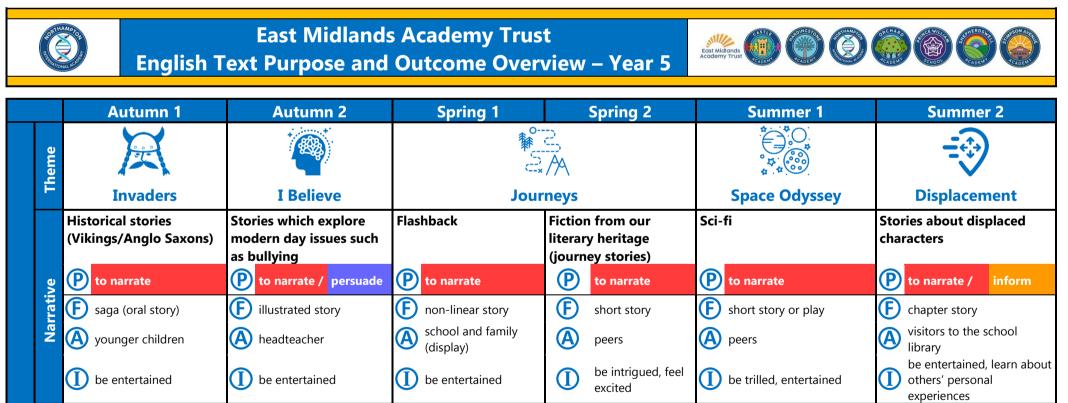
e e		to describe	to narrate/ describe	to describe			to describe	P	to describe
^	Poetry	F free verse poem	ee verse poem (performance) (F) haikus and tanka			(F)	rhyming poems or story		free verse or rhyming poems
	•	A peers	A school/family	A headteacher		(A)	peers		school and families (display)
		() be entertained () feel joy and happiness () imagine a place or experience			be entertained		empathise		
		Information texts (Stone Age)	Fact-files (Dinosaurs and fossils)	Eyewitness accounts (including video and audio recordings)		Instru	uctions (Egyptians)	Pers	uasive language
	n	P to inform/describe	P to inform/describe	P to narrate/	inform	P	to explain	P	to persuade
	Fiction	E class information book	F fact-file	(F) imagined eye-witness ad	ccount of a real event	(F) i	nstruction	Ē	letter or email
		(A) visitors to the class/book corner	(uispiay)	A peers		$\overline{}$	an ancient Egyptian	A	family member
		learn about the stone age	know the difference between different dinosaurs	() imagine being at a historic event		() ł	know how to embalm a body or other ancient rituals		change their mind



East Midlands Academy Trust

English Text Purpose and Outcome Overview – Year 4

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Theme					- John Fureka!	
		World of Sport	What's Eating You?		Keen to be Green		Diversity
		Fables (Aesop)	Illustrated stories/picture books involving predators	Short stories with a moral message (modern fabl <u>es)</u>	Adventure stories	Biography (real or imagined)	Chapter stories
	/e	P to narrate / persuade	P to narrate	P to narrate / explain	P to narrate	P to narrate / inform	P to narrate
	Narrative	F Fable	(F) illustrated story	(F) short story or play	(F) short story (anthology)	(E) magazine article (class magazine)	(F) chapter story
	Na	A peers	(A) year 3	(A) peers	(A) visitors to the class/book corner	A peers	School and families (display)
		be entertained, learn a moral lesson	() be entertained, shocked	be entertained, learn a moral lesson	() be thrilled	() be entertained	be entertained, learn about others' personal experiences
ır 4		Free Verse (Olympics)	Limericks	. ,		Odes (admired people/characters)	Poet study
Year 4		P to inform/describe	P to narrate	(P) to inform/describe		P to describe	P to describe
	Poetry	(F) free verse poem	(F) limericks	F free verse or rhyming poems		(F) ode	(F) poem
	Pc	(display)	A school (performance)	A headteacher		(A) visitors to the school library	A peers
		() be entertained	🚺 laugh	() be entertained		appreciate a person, place or thing	D be entertained
		Biography (sporting heroes)	Information texts (predators and parasites)	Advertising campaigns (e	nvironmental issues)	'How to' guides (inventions)	Information texts (evolution)
	on	P to inform/describe	P to inform	P to persuade		P to explain	P to inform/describe
	Non-Fiction	(F) magazine article	(F) class information book	(F) posters, leaflets and radio	o/TV adverts	(F) guidebook/webpage	(F) class information book
	Non	visitors to the school library	(A) visitors to the class/book corner	A school community		A peers	(A) visitors to the class/book corner
		be inspired to become a sporting hero	understand more about predators or parasites	() want to support a worthy	r cause	understand how to use/do something	understand more about evolution



Year 5		Kennings		Classic narrative poetry	Classic narrative poetry		Modern narrative poetry (childhood experiences)		
Yea		P to describe		P to narrate		language (Space) P to describe	P to narrate		
	kenning poems			(F) narrative poem		(F) poem	(performance)		
	ď	School and families (display)		A peers		A peers	A peers		
		() be entertained, amused		D be entertained		() be entertained	have an insight into the lives of others		
		Information texts (mountains)	Requests and complaints	Information presented in a narrative style ('fact'tion)		Newspaper reports (historical events/space	Information texts (forces)		
	iction	P to inform	P to persuade	P to narrate	inform	race) P to inform / discuss	P to inform / explain		
	n-Fic	E class information book	(F) email or letter	(F) short story		F newspaper	F factsheet		
	No	visitors to the class/book corner	(A) whomever the correspondence is for	A peersAI understand more about a chosen topicI		A families	A year 4		
		know more about the world's mountains	Change mind/grant request			Understand more about the space race	know more about forces		

R THAMP		English T	t view – Year 6								
		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1 Spring 2		Summer 1			Summer 2		
Theme			Note:			2			₹ €		
	F	Fall Out	Peace	It's My	Right	It's a My	stery		Portals		
		War stories, part 1	War Stories, part 2	Biography		Mystery/ghost st including classic		Frac stori	tured narrative (portal ies)		
	Ve	P to narrate	P to narrate	P to narrate /	inform	P to narrate		P	to narrate		
	Narrative	(F) short story or play	F short story	(F) biography (anthology)		(F) illustrated stor	ŷ	Ð	chapter story		
	Nar	A peers	School and families (display)	A visitors to the school library		(A) visitors to the school library		A peers		(A)	famous author
		() be shocked, entertained	() be entertained	be entertained and bet life of a famous activist	ter informed about the	feel frightenec entertained	l, be		be entertained		
		Free verse (topic of choice)	Song lyrics			Poetry (imagery))	Narı	rative poetry		
Year 6		to describe	P to narrate / describe			P to describe		P	to narrate		
Ye	Poetry	F free verse poem	(F) song (performance)			(F) poem		Ð	narrative poem		
	Po	A peers	A school and families			A peers		(A)	headteacher		
		() be entertained	() be entertained			be entertained images of what described)			be entertained		
		Information texts (WW2)	Debate (war)	Speeches		Magazines (hobł interests)	bies and	Men	noirs		
		P to inform/describe	P to discuss	P to discuss /	persuade	P to inform /	explain	P	to narrate		
	ction	(F) class information book	(F) a debate (whole class)	(F) a speech		(F) whole class ma	agazine	Ð	chapter book		
	Non-Fict	A peers	A peers	A school community (vid	eo clips on website)	(published ma		Q	school and families (display) have happy memories of		
		Understand more about WW2	() change their opinion	think about their own a might change to suppo		be entertained something new			the authors once they have moved onto secondary school		