

Appendix: content maps and glossaries

Year 1

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fantasy story: <i>Sam in Sea Sweet Land</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
	ST: Structure	Understanding and explaining the sequencing of texts	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Understanding words and sentences	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding capital letters and full stops in sentences	2
Non-fiction recount: <i>Denise's Party</i> CEFR: A2–B1	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
		ST: Structure	Identifying main characters and events
	ST: Structure	Understanding and explaining the sequencing of texts	1
		VOC: Vocabulary	Using pictures to aid understanding
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Finding nouns and verbs	1
		Understanding capital letters and full stops in sentences	1
		Understanding the use of 'and' in sentences	1
Rhyming poem: <i>Silly Monkey</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Understanding words and sentences	1
		Using pictures to aid understanding	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Finding nouns and verbs	1
	WS: Writer's style	Finding words that rhyme	1

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 1, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Capital letters	letters of a bigger size and different shape, used at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Item	another way to say a 'thing'
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Noun	a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place or a thing
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Rhyming poem: <i>A Week of Weather</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Explicit meaning	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	4
	ST: Structure	Recognising how different texts are presented	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding capital letters and full stops in sentences	1
	WS: Writer's style	Appreciating figurative language	1
		Rhyme and repetition	1
Non-fiction instructions: <i>How to Make a Butterfly Painting</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Explicit meaning	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	2
	ST: Structure	Recognising how different texts are presented	1
		Features of instructions	1
		Understanding and explaining the sequencing of texts	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
		Verbs with -s, -ed and -ing endings	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using articles – the, a or an	1
Traditional tale: <i>Aladdin and the Magic Lamp</i> CEFR: B1 (mid)	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	2
		Explicit meaning	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences about main characters	4
		Making predictions	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
		Verbs with -s, -ed and -ing endings	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Finding nouns, verbs and adjectives	1
		Understanding different sentence structures	1

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 1, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Beginning	start of a text
Capital letters	letters of a bigger size and different shape, used at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
End	the last part of a text
False	not real or not true
Incorrect	wrong
Item	another way to say a 'thing'
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Noun	a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place or a thing
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Text feature	something that shows what kind of text we are reading, e.g. numbers or bullet points for an instructional text
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real
Verse	one of the parts that a poem or song is divided into

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fictional story from unfamiliar context: <i>Fretting Friends</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	2
	ST: Structure	Identifying main characters and events	1
		Text features and organisation	1
		Text structure and order	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using verbs	1
		Reading verbs ending with -s, -ed and -ing	1
		Understanding capital letters and full stops in sentences	1
	Non-fiction explanation: <i>The Great Barrier Reef</i> CEFR: B1 (mid)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts
Identifying explicit meaning from text			2
Reading labels, lists and captions			1
ST: Structure		Recognising how different texts are presented	1
VOC: Vocabulary		Investigating new words	1
GP: Grammar and punctuation		Finding nouns and verbs	2
Narrative poem: <i>Ready to Board</i> CEFR: B1	ST: Structure	Text structure and order	2
		Setting	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using articles – the, a or an	1
	WS: Writer’s style	Rhyme and repetition	1
		Appreciating figurative language	1

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 1, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Chapter	one of the parts of a book or a story; chapters often have numbers and/or titles
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Label	a word or a group of words which are used to describe something, often in a picture
Main character	someone in a story (a person, an animal, a creature or a thing) that is very important for the story; it is who the story is about
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Noun	a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place or a thing
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Set; setting (of a story)	where a story takes place
Text feature	something that shows what kind of text we are reading, e.g. numbers or bullet points for an instructional text
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)
Verb	a word that describes an action or a state
Verb form	the tense and person of a verb that show who is performing the action and when
Verse	one of the parts that a poem or song is divided into

Year 2

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Traditional tale: <i>Flamingo and Zebra</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Prediction of story endings	1
		Simple interpretation of texts	2
	ST: Structure	Identifying main characters and events	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Noun phrases	2
		Understanding capital letters and full stops in sentences	1
Understanding speech marks		1	
Non-fiction recount: <i>Moving to Australia</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
		Simple interpretation of texts	3
	ST: Structure	Understanding and explaining the sequencing of texts	2
		Understanding features of texts	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Finding nouns and verbs	1
WS: Writer's style	Starting sentences with time (adverbial) phrases	1	
Traditional rhyming poem: <i>Parveen's Pear Pudding</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	1
		Finding relevant information in texts	3
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
		Understanding words and sentences	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding the use of 'and' in sentences	1
	WS: Writer's style	Adjectives	1

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 2, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Capital letters	letters of a bigger size and different shape, used at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Fairy story	a fictional story that often features magical elements
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Full stop	a dot to show the end of a sentence
Joining word	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Non-fiction recount	a written or spoken account of a real event or experience
Noun	a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place or a thing
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Step-by-step plan	a detailed sequence of actions or instructions designed to achieve a specific goal
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)
Verse	one of the parts that a poem or song is divided into
Weather guide	provides information and predictions about the weather

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fiction recount: <i>The Missing Ruby</i> CEFR: B1 (mid)	RI: Retrieving information	Answer questions based on the text	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	4
		Using multiple pieces of evidence to make predictions	1
	ST: Structure	Understanding and explaining the sequencing of texts	1
		Characters and settings in stories	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding simple nouns and noun phrases	1
Rhyming poem: <i>Football Game</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answer questions based on the text	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	2
		Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using connectives – so	1
	WS: Writer’s style	Rhyme and repetition	2
Non-fiction explanation: <i>How to Ride a Bicycle</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answer questions based on the text	3
		Finding relevant information in images	1
		Finding relevant information in texts	1
	ST: Structure	Understanding features of texts	1
		Purpose and features of different text types	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding grammar of instructions and questions	2

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 2, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Beginning	start of a text
Command	a sentence that gives instructions or tells someone what to do
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Connective	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Describe	using words to tell others what something is or was like
End	the last part of a text
Exclamation mark	a punctuation mark (!) to show surprise or strong emotions
Explanation text	provides information about a process, action or event, often explaining why something happens or how it works
False	not real or not true
Feature	an element within a text
Impression	a strong feeling, idea or opinion that comes from experience with something
Incorrect	wrong
Labelled diagram	a diagram with words
Likely outcome	a probable result
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Mood	the setting, feelings and context described by the author
Most likely	the highest probability of happening
Noun phrase	a word or group of words containing a noun and functioning in a sentence as a subject or object
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Phrase	a group of words that is part of a sentence
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Possible event	an event that might happen in the future
Purpose	why a text was written

Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Section	part of a text
Set; setting (of a story)	where a story takes place
Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Sub-section	part of a section of a text
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Historic fiction: <i>Helga Gomighty</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	2
	ST: Structure	Characters and settings in stories	1
		Distinguishing between fiction and non-fiction texts	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Understanding unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding the use of pronouns in texts	2
WS: Writer's style	Interpreting figurative language	2	
Non-fiction explanation: <i>Roman Houses</i> CEFR: B1 (challenging due to vocabulary); supported by labelled images	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in text	4
		Finding relevant information in images	1
		Answering questions based on the text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	2
	ST: Structure	Organisation of text	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
Funny poem: <i>Drums</i> CEFR: not levelled due to required structure	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Simple interpretation of texts	1
	ST: Structure	Organisation of text	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
		Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Reading verbs ending with -s, -ed and -ing	1
		Understanding punctuation of instructions and questions	1
	WS: Writer's style	Rhyme and repetition	2

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 2, these keywords should be clarified primarily through examples, task demonstration, etc., rather than using definitions.

Character	a person, animal or creature in a story
Contents page	a page at the start of a book that shows the titles of the chapters or sections and the page numbers
Description	words that tell us what something looks like, sounds like or feels like
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Index	a list of information with page numbers in a book or text (usually organised alphabetically and towards the back of the book) which makes finding information easier
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Phrase	a group of words that is part of a sentence
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Poet	a person who writes poems
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Set; setting (of a story)	where a story takes place
Sub-heading	a mini headline that explains what the next section of the text will talk about
Suffix	a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning
Vowel sound	a sound made by the vowels, a, e, i, o and u, in words

Year 3

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Traditional tale: <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	3
		ST: Structure	Text structure and order
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Noun phrases	1
		Understanding different sentence structures	1
		Using punctuation in texts – full stops and question marks	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Homophones	1
		Reading unfamiliar words	1
Verbs for introducing and concluding dialogue		1	
Non-fiction letter: <i>Meeting Penguins</i> CEFR: A2	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	5
		ST: Structure	Organisation of text
	Stories from different times and places		1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Exclamation marks	1
		Using pronouns	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of capital letters	1
Cultural poem: <i>Siesta</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	1
	ST: Structure	Summarising information	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Homophones	1
	WS: Writer's style	Figurative language	2
		Adjectives	1
		Noun phrases	2
		Rhyme and repetition	1

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 3, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Bullet points	dots or other symbols used to show a list of items presented one by one
Capital letters	letters of a bigger size and different shape, used at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Exclamation	a type of sentence that shows a strong feeling like surprise, excitement or anger; it ends with an exclamation mark (!)
Exclamation mark	a punctuation mark (!) to show surprise or strong emotions
Explain	an instruction to write down your thoughts about how something works or what something is
Grammatical term	a special word to explain how English language is used, e.g. types of sentences or types of words
Homophone	a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning, or a different spelling and meaning, e.g. hare – hair
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Pronoun	a word used instead of a noun, e.g. ‘he’ instead of ‘a boy’
Question	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark (?)
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)
Verse	one of the parts that a poem or song is divided into

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Mythical and legendary fiction: <i>The Rabbit's Gift</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	3
		Main aspects of the story	1
	ST: Structure	Setting	1
		Text structure and order	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	1
		Fronted adverbials	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding different sentence structures	1
		Understanding the use of pronouns in texts	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of language choice	2
Playscript: <i>Nasruddin and the People's Judgement</i> CEFR: B1 (low)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	4
		Prediction of story endings	2
	ST: Structure	Text features and organisation	1
		Text structure and order	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Interesting words – including noun phrases and adjectives	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Prepositions and their purpose	1
		Apostrophes for omission	1
Non-fiction explanation: <i>Spiders</i> CEFR: C1 (due to complex vocabulary); supported by labelled diagram	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
		Explicit meaning	2
	ST: Structure	Summarising information	1
		Text features and organisation	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	1
		Homophones	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding different sentence structures	1
		Finding nouns and verbs	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of language choice	1

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 3, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Beginning	start of a text
Bullet points	dots or other symbols used to show a list of items presented one by one
Cast	a group of actors who make up a film or stage play
Chart	a diagram, a table or a graph which makes information easier to understand
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Diagram	a simplified drawing of something, often explaining what parts something has or how it works
End	the last part of a text
Exclamation	a type of sentence that shows a strong feeling like surprise, excitement or anger; it ends with an exclamation mark (!)
Exclamation mark	a punctuation mark (!) to show surprise or strong emotions
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
False	not real or not true
Homophone	a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning, or a different spelling and meaning, e.g. hare – hair
Incorrect	wrong
Index	a list of information with page numbers in a book or text (usually organised alphabetically and towards the back of the book) which makes finding information easier
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Playscript	the written text of a play with dialogue lines, description of stage direction and stage settings
Pronoun	a word used instead of a noun, e.g. ‘he’ instead of ‘a boy’
Question	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark (?)
Question mark	a punctuation mark/symbol (?) used at the end of questions
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right

Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Sub-heading	a mini headline that explains what the next section of the text will talk about
Text feature	something that shows what kind of text we are reading, e.g. numbers or bullet points for an instructional text
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fictional adventure story: <i>Lost in the City</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences about main characters	4
	ST: Structure	Adverbial phrases	1
		Organisation of texts	2
		Features of science-fiction texts	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Apostrophes for omission	1
		Verb tenses	2
	WS: Writer's style	Creating mood	1
Creating character and setting		2	
Instructions: <i>How to Make an Omelette</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	5
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
	ST: Structure	Purpose and features of different text types	2
		Fact vs opinion	3
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
GP: Grammar and punctuation	Finding nouns and verbs	1	
Poem with unique structure: <i>My Busy Weekend!</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences about main characters	3
		Making predictions	1
	ST: Structure	Summarising information	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
WS: Writer's style	Locating figurative language	1	

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 3, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Alliteration	the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are close together
Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to show possession (Anna's bag) or that some words are shortened (cannot = can't)
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Onomatopoeia	the use of words that imitate the sounds they describe
Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Science-fiction	a type of fiction text that describes events resulting from scientific advances, e.g. stories about time travel and space adventures
Summary	a short explanation of the main ideas or points of a larger text
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)

Year 4

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Historic fiction: <i>Aztec Girl</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	1
		Understanding fictional stories in time	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	2
		Making inferences from texts	3
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using connectives <i>and</i> and <i>but</i>	1
WS: Writer's style	Creating character and setting	1	
Non-fiction recount: <i>Penguin Pesto: Biggest on the Planet?</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
		Making inferences from texts	1
	ST: Structure	Fact vs opinion	2
		Paragraphs	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Adverbs	1
		Irregular verbs	2
WS: Writer's style	Starting sentences with time (adverbial) phrases	2	
Imagery poem: <i>Grandad</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	3
	VOC: Vocabulary	Homophones	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Commas and apostrophes	1
	WS: Writer's style	Alliteration and similes	1
		Rhyme and repetition	1
Understanding word sounds (adjectives)		1	

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 4, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Connective	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Contraction	a short form of a word or combination of words that is often used instead of the full form in spoken English, e.g. 'can't' instead of 'cannot'
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Feature	an element within a text
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Homophone	a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning, or a different spelling and meaning, e.g. hare – hair
Irregular verbs	verbs that do not follow the normal pattern for tense
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Phrase	a group of words that form part of a sentence
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Poet	a person who writes poems
Possession	ownership
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Simile	an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word 'as' or 'like'
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fantasy story: <i>The Cloud Princess</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implied meaning in the text	3
		Making predictions	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Multi-clause sentences and connectives	1
		Apostrophes for omission	2
		Understanding direct speech	1
WS: Writer's style	Alliteration and similes	1	
Playscript: <i>The Twilight Garden Adventure</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implied meaning in the text	1
		Making predictions	2
	ST: Structure	Features of a playscript	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding different sentence structures	2
	WS: Writer's style	Creating mood	2
Creating character and setting		2	
Non-fiction explanation: <i>How Does a Lime Butterfly Egg Turn into a Butterfly?</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implied meaning in the text	2
		ST: Structure	Features of a non-fiction text
	Organisation of text		2
	Text structure and order		1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Adverbs and adverbial phrases	3
Prepositions and their purpose		2	
Multi-clause sentences and connectives		1	

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 4, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective or other adverb, e.g. drive <i>fast</i> and speak <i>slowly</i>
Adverbial phrase	a group of two or more words that functions as an adverb
Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to show possession (Anna's bag) or that some words are shortened (cannot = can't)
Atmosphere	a feeling or mood created by a particular place or a work of art
Audience	a group of people gathered to see or hear something
Beginning	start of a text
Command	a sentence that gives instructions or tells someone what to do
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Connective	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Description	words that tell us what something looks like, sounds like or feels like
Director	a person who guides the actors and directs the performance
End	the last part of a text
Evidence	something that gives a reason to believe something; proof
Example	something that shows what a group of things is like
Exclamation mark	a punctuation mark (!) to show surprise or strong emotions
Explanation text	provides information about a process, action or event, often explaining why something happens or how it works
False	not real or not true
Feature	an element within a text
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Impression	a strong feeling, idea or opinion that comes from experience with something
Incorrect	wrong
Likely outcome	a probable result
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Mood	the setting, feelings and context described by the author

Most likely	the highest probability of happening
Multi-clause sentence	a compound or complex sentence containing two or more clauses
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Phrase	a group of words that is part of a sentence
Play	a story written for people to act out on a stage, with characters speaking and moving
Playscript	the written text of a play with dialogue lines, description of stage direction and stage settings
Possible event	an event that might happen in the future
Preposition	a word that shows a connection or relation between a noun or pronoun and some other word
Purpose	why a text was written
Question	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark (?)
Question mark	a punctuation mark/symbol (?) used at the end of questions
Quote; quotation	the exact words someone said or wrote, usually shown with speech marks (“ ”)
Reason	a cause or explanation for an action
Role	the character played by an actor
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Section	part of a text
Set; setting (of a story)	where a story takes place
Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Supported by	there are reasons for it
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Fictional text with dilemma: <i>Alisha's Dilemma</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences about main characters	3
		Making predictions	1
	ST: Structure	Viewpoint	1
		Main points in a text	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Words with common roots	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Direct speech	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of language choice	2
Starting sentences with time (adverbial) phrases		1	
Persuasive pamphlet: <i>MOHÉLI MARINE Eco-Escapes</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
		Identifying explicit meaning from text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	2
		ST: Structure	Linking phrases
	Features of non-fiction texts		3
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Quantifiers	1
		Subject-verb agreement	1
Imagery poem from unfamiliar context: <i>Watch the Water Dance!</i> CEFR: not levelled due to nature of the poem	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Inferring text themes	1
		ST: Structure	Text structure and order
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating new words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Using pronouns	1
		Verb tenses	2
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of sentence lengths	1
		Alliteration and similes	4

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 4, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Author	a person who writes a poem, book, story or article
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Leaflet	a small piece of paper that gives information or advertises something
Linking phrase	a group of words that connect ideas or sentences
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Poet	a person who writes poems
Pronoun	a word used instead of a noun, e.g. 'he' instead of 'a boy'
Punctuation	the symbols we use in writing to help make meaning clear
Quote; quotation	the exact words someone said or wrote, usually shown with speech marks (" ")
Reason	a cause or explanation for an action
Simile	an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the words 'as' or 'like'
Subject-verb agreement	when the subject (the person or thing doing the action) and the verb (the action) match correctly
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Themes	the big ideas or messages in a story
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)
Time phrase	words that tell us when something happens
Viewpoint	the way someone sees or thinks about something
Writing techniques	the special ways an author makes their writing interesting or powerful, e.g. using description, questions or exciting words

Year 5

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks	
Non-fiction biography: <i>Ernst van Dyk</i> CEFR: B2	RI: Retrieving information	Reading information from a text	3	
		Finding relevant information in texts	1	
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	2	
		ST: Structure	Main points in texts	1
			Paragraphs	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Viewpoint	2	
		Reading unfamiliar words	2	
		GP: Grammar and punctuation	Commas and apostrophes	1
Understanding different verb tenses	1			
Cultural fiction: <i>The Bear-Cat's Glow: How Red Pandas Came to Glow in the Dark</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Reading information from a text	2	
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences about relationships between characters	2	
		ST: Structure	Fact vs opinion	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Fronted adverbials	1	
		Reading unfamiliar words	1	
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Further connectives	1	
	WS: Writer's style	Creating character and setting	1	
		Idioms	1	
Narrative poem: <i>One Minute Mimi!</i> CEFR: A2	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3	
		INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	2
	Making predictions		2	
	WS: Writer's style	Creating character and setting	1	
		Locating figurative language	1	
		Rhyme and repetition	2	

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 5, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to show possession (Anna's bag) or that some words are shortened (cannot = can't)
Biography	a written story of a person's life
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Connective	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Explain	an instruction to write down your thoughts about how something works or what something is
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Infer	to reach a conclusion based on logical thinking using information from the text rather than being given a direct answer in the text
Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Piece of evidence	the words you can actually see in the text that give you an answer to the question or confirm your opinion
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Sentence opener	the beginning of a sentence
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Time context	the time when events in a story or a poem take place
Viewpoint	the way someone sees or thinks about something

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Classic literature: <i>Toad and the Car</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implicit meaning in text	4
		Prediction of story endings	1
	ST: Structure	Text structure and order	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Unfamiliar words	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Modal verbs	2
		Abstract nouns	1
WS: Writer's style	Impact of figurative language	1	
Film script: <i>Snowfall</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implied meaning in the text	2
		Prediction of story endings	2
	ST: Structure	Features of a film script	1
		Features of different fictional genres	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Investigating different sounds	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Possessive nouns	1
		Abstract nouns	1
		Sentences and clauses	1
WS: Writer's style	Mood of a story	2	
Non-fiction explanation: <i>The Congo Rainforest</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	5
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Implicit meaning in texts	3
	ST: Structure	Fact vs opinion	1
		Features of a text	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Sentences and clauses	1
		Adverbs	1
	WS: Writer's style	Writer's form and perspective	2
Appreciating figurative language		1	

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 5, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Abstract noun	a noun that refers to something non-physical, e.g. ‘courage’ or ‘government’
Adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective or other adverb, e.g. drive <i>fast</i> and speak <i>slowly</i>
Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to show possession (Anna’s bag) or that some words are shortened (cannot = can’t)
Beginning	start of a text
Category	a group of things that share the same features
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Complex sentence	a sentence with at least one independent (can stand on its own to make a simple sentence) clause and one dependent (cannot stand on its own) clause, e.g. ‘When the cake is ready, take it out of the oven.’
Compound sentence	a sentence that has at least two independent (can stand on its own to make a simple sentence) clauses joined by a coordinating connective, comma or semi-colon, e.g. ‘I love vanilla ice cream, but my brother loves chocolate ice cream.’
Concrete noun	a noun that refers to a physical thing, person or place, e.g. ‘chair’ and ‘leaf’
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
End	the last part of a text
Explain	an instruction to write down your thoughts about how something works or what something is
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
False	not real or not true
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Incorrect	wrong
Infer	to reach a conclusion based on logical thinking using information from the text rather than being given a direct answer in the text
Main clause	a group of words that has a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Modal verb	a type of verb used before the main verb to show possibility, ability, permission, necessity or likelihood, e.g. ‘He <i>may</i> join us tonight’
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order

Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Piece of evidence	the words you can actually see in the text that give you an answer to the question or confirm your opinion
Possessive pronoun	a pronoun that shows ownership of something or someone, e.g. 'my pencil'
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Subordinate clause	a group of words with a subject and a verb that does not make sense on its own; it adds extra information to the main clause
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Text feature	something that shows what kind of text we are reading, e.g. numbers or bullet points for an instructional text
Tick	a symbol often used to mean 'yes' or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Persuasive pamphlet: <i>Save Our Dragonflies!</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Answering questions based on the text	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	1
		Making inferences about the author's intention	2
	ST: Structure	Features of non-fiction texts	2
		Text type and purpose	1
		Summarising information	2
		Fact vs opinion	2
		Text structure and order	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Noun phrases	1
WS: Writer's style	Locating figurative language	3	
	Impact of figurative language	1	
Playscript and story from the same scene: <i>The Diamond!</i> CEFR: B1 (high)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	3
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting different settings	1
		Making inferences about relationships between characters	1
	ST: Structure	Text structure and order	2
		Identifying text features	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Comparing direct speech and reported speech	2
		Exploring conventions of standard English	1
		Multi-clause sentences and connectives	1
	Poetry from a famous poet: <i>Paper Boats</i> CEFR: not levelled due to language introduced by original author; includes an introduction for clarity	RI: Retrieving information	Reading information from a text
INF: Inference (including prediction)		Interpreting implicit information from text	1
		Making inferences about main characters	1
ST: Structure		Features of different fictional genres	1
VOC: Vocabulary		Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
GP: Grammar and punctuation		Abstract nouns	1
WS: Writer's style		Making inferences about relationships between characters and objects	2
		Locating figurative language	3
	Idioms	1	

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 5, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Acrostic poem	a poem where the first letters of all the lines spell out a word
Alliteration	the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are close together
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Figurative language	the forms of language that convey meaning that is not literal, such as metaphor and simile
Free verse	an open form of poetry which often does not have rhymes or follow a regular pattern
Metaphor	a form of figurative language in which a person or thing is referred to as something different that is considered to have similar characteristics
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Playscript	the written text of a play with dialogue lines, description of stage direction and stage settings
Quote; quotation	the exact words someone said or wrote, usually shown with speech marks (“ ”)
Rhythm	the musical beat or flow of a poem which is created by a certain number of stressed and unstressed syllables in each line
Standard English	the formal variety of English that is most widely understood and follows established rules of spelling and grammar
Stanza	a group of lines which forms a distinct part of a poem (similar to a paragraph in a story)
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)

Year 6

Term 1 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Non-fiction biography: <i>Angélique Kidjo</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	1
		Finding relevant information in texts	4
	ST: Structure	Fact vs opinion	1
		Features of a biography	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading words with prefixes and suffixes	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Commas, dashes and brackets for parenthesis	1
Irregular verbs		2	
Fiction with a flashback: <i>The Attic Run</i> CEFR: B2	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	3
		ST: Structure	Summarising information
	VOC: Vocabulary	Fronted adverbials	1
		Reading words with prefixes and suffixes	1
		Unfamiliar phrases	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Further connectives	1
	WS: Writer's style	Creating mood	1
		Figurative language	2
		Impact of sentence lengths	1
Figurative poem: <i>Orangutan at the Zoo</i> CEFR: B1	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Interpreting implicit information from text	3
		Making inferences from texts	1
		Using evidence from multiple points in the text	1
	VOC: Vocabulary	Reading unfamiliar words	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Spelling homophones	1
		Word classification	1
	WS: Writer's style	Figurative language	4

Term 1 glossary of keywords

For Year 6, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Adjective	a word that describes a noun
Alliteration	the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are close together
Brackets	a pair of symbols, e.g. () or { }, that contain information
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Connective	a word that connects two parts of a sentence, e.g. 'and' or 'but'
Explain	an instruction to write down your thoughts about how something works or what something is
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Homophone	a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning, or a different spelling and meaning, e.g. hare – hair
Impression	a strong feeling, idea or opinion that comes from experience with something
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Metaphor	a form of figurative language in which a person or thing is referred to as something different that is considered to have similar characteristics
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Onomatopoeia	the use of words that imitate the sounds they describe
Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Personification	a figure of speech in which human qualities or actions are attributed to inanimate objects or abstract concepts
Phrase	a group of words that form part of a sentence
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Poetic technique	the tools a poet uses to create a specific effect
Simile	an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word 'as' or 'like'
Tense	any of the forms of a verb that show the time at which an action happened
Verb	a word that describes an action or a state

Term 2 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks
Non-fiction argument: <i>Plastic: For or Against?</i> CEFR: B2 (low)	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	1
		Finding relevant information in texts	4
	ST: Structure	Features of non-fiction texts	2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Distinguishing between active and passive voice	1
		Adverbs and adverbial phrases	2
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of rhetorical questions	1
Science fiction: <i>Shona in Space</i> CEFR: B2 (mid)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
		Explicit meaning	1
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	6
		ST: Structure	Text structure and order
	Text features and organisation		2
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	2
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Understanding the use of ellipsis	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of sentence lengths	1
		Impact of tone of voice	1
		Impact of language choice	1
Impact of figurative language		1	
Figurative poem: <i>Try-Out!</i> CEFR: B2 (high, due to the structure and figurative styles included in the poem)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Using multiple pieces of evidence to make predictions	1
		ST: Structure	Features of a text
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	WS: Writer's style	Impact of figurative language	1
		Appreciating figurative language	4
		Creating mood	1
		Writer's intention	1

Term 2 glossary of keywords

For Year 6, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Acrostic poem	a poem where the first letters of all the lines spell out a word
Active	the grammatical form in which the subject performs the action of the verb
Adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective or other adverb, e.g. drive <i>fast</i> and speak <i>slowly</i>
Adverbial phrase	a group of two or more words that functions as an adverb
Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to show possession (Anna's bag) or that some words are shortened (cannot = can't)
Balanced argument	an argument that looks at different points of view on an issue, providing arguments for and against
Beginning	start of a text
Command	a sentence that gives instructions or tells someone what to do
Complete	an instruction to finish a sentence, usually by finding the correct word or phrase in the text
Correct	right
Correct order	the specific order in which events happened
Describe	using words to tell others what something is or was like
Ellipsis	a set of three dots (...) that show something is missing or that a sentence is trailing off
End	the last part of a text
Example	something that shows what a group of things is like
False	not real or not true
Feature	an element within a text
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Haiku	a Japanese verse form made of three lines
Identify	show who someone is or what something is
Impression	a strong feeling, idea or opinion that comes from experience with something
Incorrect	wrong
Match	an instruction to put things together, because there is a link between the two things or because they are similar in some way
Middle	halfway through a text
Mood	the setting, feelings and context described by the author
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order

Paragraph	a short part of a text, consisting of at least one sentence and beginning on a new line
Passive	the grammatical form in which the action of the verb is done to the subject
Phrase	a group of words that is part of a sentence
Poem	a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme
Poet	a person who writes poems
Purpose	why a text was written
Question	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark (?)
Question mark	a punctuation mark/symbol (?) used at the end of questions
Quote; quotation	the exact words someone said or wrote, usually shown with speech marks (“ ”)
Reason	a cause or explanation for an action
Rhyme	a word that ends with the same or almost the same sound as another word, e.g. cat – bat, dog – log
Rhyming couplet	a pair of successive lines that rhyme
Role	the character played by an actor
Row	a line in a table that goes from left to right
Set; setting (of a story)	where a story takes place
Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Supported by	there are reasons for it
Tick	a symbol often used to mean ‘yes’ or that something is correct (✓)
True	in agreement; real
Verse	one of the parts that a poem or song is divided into

Term 3 content map

Text type	Key skill	Topic	Marks	
Persuasive email: <i>Fast Fashion</i> CEFR: B1 (challenging)	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	3	
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	2	
		ST: Structure	Viewpoint	1
			Fact vs opinion	2
			Time in stories	2
		Purpose and features of different text types	2	
	VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	2	
GP: Grammar and punctuation	Comparing narrative text and dialogue	1		
Playscript based on the Greek myth of Arachne: <i>The Competition</i> CEFR: B1 (with technical elements)	RI: Retrieving information	Identifying explicit meaning from text	1	
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Making inferences from texts	5	
		Inferring text themes	2	
		Using multiple pieces of evidence to make predictions	1	
		Making inferences about main characters	1	
	ST: Structure	Distinguishing between fiction and non-fiction texts	1	
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Colons and semi-colons	1	
		Word classification	1	
	WS: Writer's style	Creating mood	3	
		Appreciating figurative language	1	
Impact of sentence lengths		1		
Fictional story by well-known author: <i>Treasure Island</i> CEFR: B1 (challenging)	RI: Retrieving information	Finding relevant information in texts	2	
	INF: Inference (including prediction)	Using multiple pieces of evidence to make predictions	3	
		VOC: Vocabulary	Identifying new words and their synonyms	1
	GP: Grammar and punctuation	Main clauses and subordinate clauses	1	
		Relative pronouns	1	
		Understanding punctuation of instructions and questions	1	
	WS: Writer's style	Exploring writer's and narrator's voice	1	
		Creating character and setting	2	

Term 3 glossary of keywords

For Year 6, these keywords can be clarified through examples or task demonstration as well as definitions.

Adjective	a word that describes a noun
Article	a word we put before a noun that indicates whether the thing being referred to is specific or generic, e.g. ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’
Command	a sentence that gives instructions or tells someone what to do
Ellipsis	a set of three dots (...) that show something is missing or that a sentence is trailing off
Exclamation	a type of sentence that shows a strong feeling like surprise, excitement or anger; it ends with an exclamation mark (!)
Fact	a piece of information that is always true
Fiction	a story about imaginary characters and places
Find and copy	an instruction to copy the exact wording from the text
Formal text	writing that is polite, careful and used for important or serious situations
Informal text	writing that sounds relaxed, friendly and like everyday talking
Main clause	a group of words that has a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own
Narrative text	a piece of writing that tells a story with characters, a setting and events
Non-fiction	a type of text that gives facts and information about something or someone
Noun	a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place or a thing
Number	an instruction to add numbers to words or sentences, e.g. to show their order
Opinion	what somebody thinks or believes that is not always factual
Persuasive text	writing that tries to make the reader agree or do something
Phrase	a group of words that is part of a sentence
Play	a story written for people to act out on a stage, with characters speaking and moving
Playscript	the written text of a play with dialogue lines, description of stage direction and stage settings
Question	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark (?)
Quote; quotation	the exact words someone said or wrote, usually shown with speech marks (“ ”)
Reason	a cause or explanation for an action
Relative pronoun	a word that joins a main clause to extra information about a noun
Simile	an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the words ‘as’ or ‘like’
Stage directions	instructions in a play that tell the actors what to do or how to move and speak

Statement	any sentence that is not a question
Subordinate clause	a group of words with a subject and a verb that does not make sense on its own; it adds extra information to the main clause
Themes	the big ideas or messages in a story
Verb	a word that describes an action or a state
Viewpoint	the way someone sees or thinks about something