

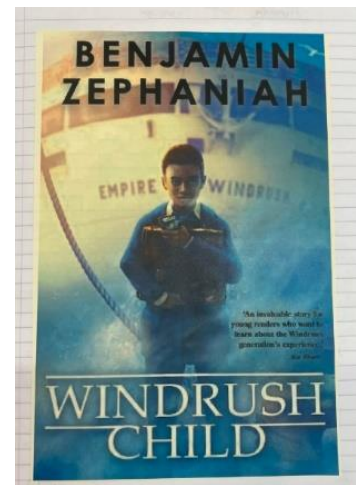
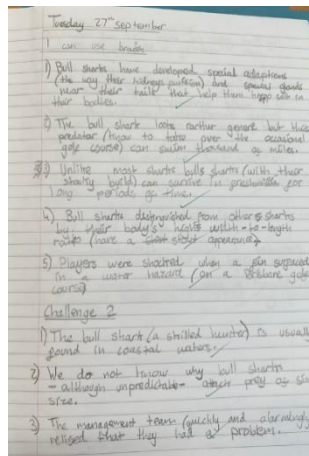
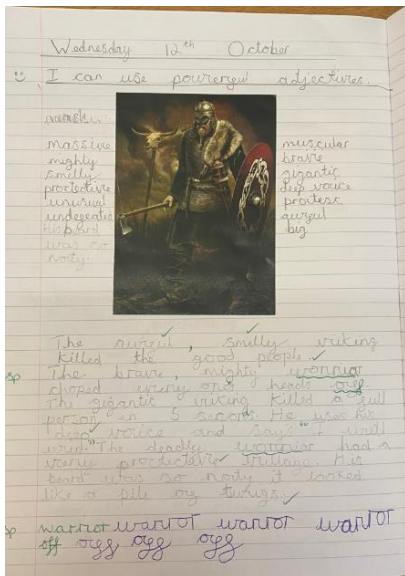
English Non-Negotiables

The purpose of this document is to provide staff and pupils with clear and consistent expectations regarding English teaching and learning. This is to ensure that children make progress and that consistency is achieved across the federation.

Books

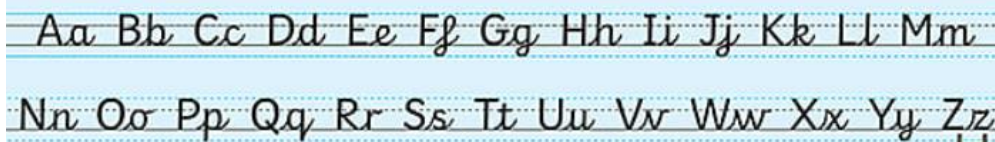
All English books need to have the following:

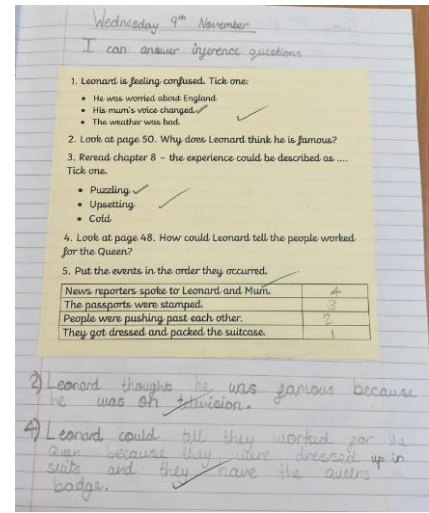
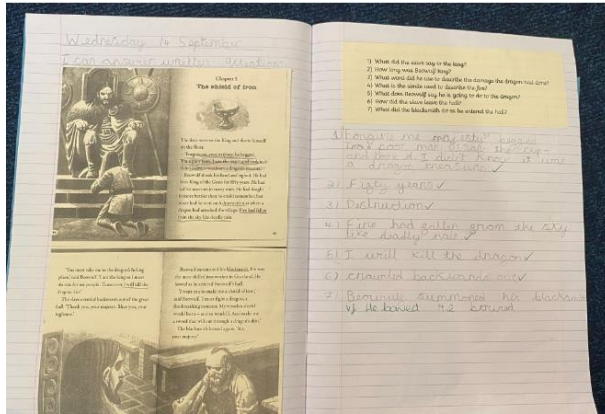
- Each new unit needs to start with the book front cover in the exercise book.
- Long date written in the top left corner – e.g. Wednesday 23rd November.
- R/1 – ‘I can’ learning objective printed on sticker/typed and printed
- 2/3/4/5/6 – ‘I can’ learning objective written underneath. Both date and LO underlined with a ruler.
- Handwriting should be **cursive** and looped.
- Handwriting in reception should be **pre-cursive**.
- Letters should be formed correctly. Children should practise this as a next step and this should be corrected each time it is seen to be incorrect in every book – wider curriculum, phonics, etc.



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

How to Write Continuous Cursive Letters





No Nonsense Spellings

- Year 2 – Year 6 follow the no nonsense spelling scheme of work.
- Year 1 follow Little Wandle spellings.
- Spelling lessons are taught daily for Y2 and 3 times a week for Y3-6.
- Work is completed in spelling journals.
- Children have access to 'have a go' sheets.

Little Wandle

- Phonics lessons follow the Little Wandle scheme and are taught daily.
- Reading sessions should be completed during the week – 3 times as a minimum, 5 times for lowest 20% of children.
- Little Wandle aims for 100% pass rate, therefore we target children with gaps ASAP.
- Informal practice is used in classes – password on doors, tricky words before lunch etc.
- Use heat maps and AfL to plan for reviews and add these into lessons.
- Keep Up sessions are used for R and Y1 for children who need intervention.
- Rapid Catch Up sessions are used for children in Y2+ who have scored less than a scaled score of 100 on PIRA reading assessments.

Helpful Suggestions and Resources

Developing Independence

- Display key display posters for children to access
- Create a 'Helping Hand book' to sit at the table with posters/resources to support
- Write a list of instructions on the board for children to follow
- Modelled work on working wall – use this in teaching inputs
- Develop Growth Mindset and the 'have a go' attitude

Cross Curricular Writing

To develop greater depth writing across the curriculum, children should produce a longer, extended piece of writing in their wider curriculum subjects (History / Geography / Science / D.T. / Art) at least every 2 weeks.

This will be a high quality piece of writing, delivered and marked to the same standard as that in English lessons.

This allows children to consolidate English knowledge, skills and understanding and apply their wider curriculum knowledge. It is encouraged that writing is linked to a wider curriculum text – i.e. Horrible Histories / Little People Big Dreams to help give writing a purpose.

There are a variety of ways this can be done (see attached) but must be a high quality piece of writing and can be used in teacher assessment judgments.

Vicious Vikings Attack!
reported by Percy Potter, the daily prophet

At 5:00AM, at Dogsthorpe, Vikings raided the place.

When the people from Dogsthorpe woke up and started to walk, Vikings killed monks. Also they took all the gold and silver. They were also taking monks and children to be their slaves.

The Vikings came in long-boats. They also came from Scandinavia. And they took the jewellery behind their backs.

Vikings kill monks

Brother Mark, who was at the monastery, said that they stole the monks' gold and silver!

Maude, who was a very good farmer, said that the Vikings stole all of her animals.

The Daily Prophet hope that this will never ever happen again.

Newspaper report – History – Vikings

Egyptian Monologue

Where am I? Why is it so dark and creepy? It's probably just a dumb prank... I'm not scared, am I? These intricate paintings are beautiful, maybe I have a surprise trip to the art gallery! But hold on, these aren't paintings... these hieroglyphics! My heart races. My mind fills with questions that I know I will not get the answers anytime soon... Suddenly, a bright light lights up the room, completely out of nowhere. My jaw drops at this amazing sight before me. There's a coffin... wait no... that's an antique sarcophagus! I'm in a tomb!

Is anyone else here? Heeellooooo? My horrified voice trembles as I ask for anyone's attendance. I am anxious but terrified! My voice echoes deeply in this jet black tomb. I hear rats squeaking and below my feet, whispers, whispers creeping me out, as I feel I am the only one hearing them... This isn't right! I scream in fright as I hear bats wings snapping as

Monologue – History - Egyptians

THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

DO YOU KNOW? Blood is very important and has an 'address' like you. How does it know every little part of your body?

DO YOU KNOW? The heart has 6 chambers.

The Heart and Lungs

Deoxygenated blood travels into the heart from veins. When the blood reaches the heart it passes through the Superior vena cava and into the Right Atrium. A small valve that one-way valve that then the one-way (tricuspid) valve passes blood from the Right Atrium into the Right ventricle. In this chamber the heart muscles squeeze the blood through another one-way valve called the Pulmonary. The right and left lung then apply the Deoxygenated blood valve cause oxygen. This blood is called oxygenated blood. Next the great vein travels back into the left side of the heart through the Superior vena cava into the Left Atrium. Another valve called the Mitral valve separates the Left Atrium from the Left ventricle. Next the heart muscles push blood out the Aortic valve and all around the body. This process is happening to you right now.

Blood

Blood consists of four main components: red cells, white cells, platelets and plasma. All of these make up blood. The red blood cells carry oxygen and remove carbon from the body. The white blood cells remove germs and viruses from the body. Platelets help seal and bounce on the body. These parts float in a liquid called plasma. Plasma transport all the components around the body.

FACTS

- The heart is a powerful muscle.
- If we didn't have the circulatory system we would be dead.

20/10 A super effort! Check capital letters

Double Page Spread (Non-Chron) – Science – Heart

FROZEN KINGDOM!

The **Seven Kingdoms** are more generally known as the Arctic and Antarctic in the North and South Poles. Located on the Northern Hemisphere, the Arctic is a vast, cold, and desolate landscape. Despite its harsh conditions, it is home to a variety of unique animals and plants. However, due to global warming, the ice is melting, and the sea levels are rising. This is a serious problem that we need to address.

Antarctica is the southernmost continent on our planet and is a vast, cold, and desolate landscape. It is home to a variety of unique animals and plants. However, due to global warming, the ice is melting, and the sea levels are rising. This is a serious problem that we need to address.

Many of Earth's population live in the Arctic, but what they may not know is that the South Pole is actually colder than the North! The coldest ever recorded temperature is -89°C at the North Pole and -89°C at the South. Despite these outrageous conditions, four million people reside in the Arctic. These people were called Eskimos, but are now called Inuits. There are no actual living people in Antarctica.

Antarctica has a very small population of about 400 people. These people are scientists and researchers who study the continent. They live in small huts and have to bring all their supplies from the outside world. Antarctica is a very important part of our planet and we need to protect it.

Global warming is when the world's average temperature rises. This is caused by the greenhouse effect, where the sun's rays are trapped by the atmosphere. This causes the Earth to heat up. Global warming is a serious problem that we need to address. It is causing the ice to melt, the sea levels to rise, and the weather to become more extreme. We need to take action now to stop global warming.

How will global warming affect your generation? The estimated effects of global warming that what we call 'normal' shows will be

Leaflet – Geography – Frozen Kingdoms

Tuesday 17th December 2019

0: To design and carry out an investigation to answer a question

Research Statement:

Is your exercise more than three times a week your heart rate will return back to resting heart rate more quickly than someone who doesn't exercise

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis:

I think that the more exercise you do the more your heart gets used to being raised, so then it will return to normal quicker, because it's raised more

Method:

As a group of six we decided to do burpees as an exercise to find out an answer to a research statement. We all exercised for one minute each. We recorded our heart rate before and after the exercise. We also recorded our heart rate every minute for five minutes at rest. We measured our heart rates accurately with a Fitbit. The data we collected went in Daisy's book and we kept it a fair test by all doing the same exercise for the same amount of time

Experiment Write Up – Science

Wednesday 17th October 2018

0: Can I compare reptiles?



Alligator nests

Nests are large, averaging 75 to 100 feet in diameter and up to 3 feet high.

Incubation and hatching

Eggs of both species take approx. 9 to 10 days to complete incubation. The sex of the eggs is determined by the temperature of the nest.

Early life and mortality

Due to their small size, young alligators and crocodiles have high mortality rates - 80 percent of young alligator become predators to birds, raccoons, crabs, bats, and snakes and large alligators.

Fun Facts about reptiles

Nearly all reptiles are cold blooded. The first reptile has existed 200 million years ago.



Fun Facts

Snakes are interesting animals. Snakes are cold blooded animals and are covered in scales. Their eyes are protected by a clear scale.

Snake Size

Females are around 3ft long depending on species and males are usually 2ft or less in height. Babies are very small, average size at birth is 6-8 inches.

Nests, hatching and breeding

Snake snakes are different from other snakes because they don't lay eggs. The eggs are kept warm and hatch inside so

Fact File – Science - Reptiles