Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word / Language	Punctuation	Spelling
Consolidate Autumn list	Consolidate Autumn list	Consolidate Autumn list	Consolidate Autumn	Consolidate Autumn
Introduce:	Introduce:	Introduce:	list	spellings
		\land	Introduce:	
Fiction	Develop complex sentences:	The grammatical		Words ending in sion
Secure use of planning tools:	(Subordination)	difference between	Apostrophes to mark	e.g. collision, television
Story map / story mountain / story grids /	Main and subordinate clauses with a range of	plural and possessive -s	singular and plural	
'Boxing –up' grid	subordinating conjunctions.		possession e.g. the	k sound spelt ch e.g.
	N/ L. M	Standard English forms	girl's name, the boys'	choir, chord
Paragraphs to organise each part of story to	-'ed' clauses as starters e.g. Frightened, Tom ran	for verbs inflections	boots	
indicate a change in place or jump in time	straight home to avoid being caught.	instead of local spoken		sh sound spelt ch e.g
Use connectives to link paragraphs	Expanded –'ing' clauses as starters e.g.	forms e.g. we were		chalet, charlotte
	Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure	instead of we was		
Developed 5 parts to story:	into his rucksack.	1 1 1 1		g sound spelt gue e.g.
Introduction – should include detailed				league, fatigue,
description of setting or characters	Drop in – 'ing' clause e.g. Jane, laughing at the			intrigue
Build-up – build in some suspense towards	teacher fell off her c <mark>hair.</mark>			
the problem or dilemma			/	
Problem / Dilemma / Event – build in	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across	Tranta		
suspense writing to introduce the dilemma	sentences to aid cohesion.			
Resolution		La DAN		
<u>Ending</u>				
Clear distinction between resolution and			/	
ending. Ending should include reflection on				
events or the characters.				