

## Holy Family Catholic Primary School English - LKS2 – The Lion and the Unicorn Overview



<b>Text:</b> The Lion and the Unicorn by Shirley		diary entries, character and setting	
Hughes	descriptions, non-chrone Main Outcome: Owr	ological reports	
<b>Overview and Outcomes:</b> This is a planning sequence using The Lion and the Unicorn by Shirley Hughes, where children explore the text in its historical context and discuss the themes and imagery within. They explore a range of grammatical concepts including dialogue to create inference about a character, a variety of noun phrases to create description, character comparisons using conjunctions, personification and prepositions to describe a setting. Children write a range of diary entries, letters, character comparisons, setting descriptions and finish by writing their own evacuation narrative. There is also an optional additional opportunity to write a non-chronological report about women in World War Two, as well as two optional additional spelling sessions <b>Coverage from National Curriculum 2014:</b> Reading and Writing coverage from Curriculum 2014. Spoken language is covered throughout.			
Word Reading - Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefi		eading Comprehension istening to and discussing a wide	
(etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet - Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences		nge of fiction, poetry, plays, non- tion and reference books or xtbooks	
between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word		ncreasing their familiarity with a wide	
Writing Transcription (Spelling and Handwriting) - Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)		range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally - Identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books - Preparing poems and play scripts to	
<ul> <li>Spell further homophones</li> <li>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for</li> </ul>			
example, children's]		ad aloud and to perform, showing derstanding through intonation,	
<ul> <li>Vocabulary, Grammar &amp; Punctuation</li> <li>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions</li> <li>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</li> </ul>		tone, volume and action - Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination	
<ul> <li>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of example, He has gone out to play contrasted with H</li> <li>The grammatical difference between plural and post Standard English forms for verb inflections instead forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or</li> </ul>	le went out to play] ssessive –s - of local spoken	Asking questions to improve their iderstanding of a text Drawing inferences such as inferring paracters' feelings, thoughts and otives from their actions, and	
done] - Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modify nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher ex	ing adjectives, anded to: the strict de	stifying inferences with evidence Predicting what might happen from stails stated and implied	
maths teacher with curly hair) - Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I l news.]	neard the bad	dentifying how language, structure, id presentation contribute to eaning	
<ul> <li>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a the</li> <li>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to speech</li> </ul>	indicate direct fro	<ul> <li>Retrieving and record information</li> <li>from non-fiction</li> <li>Participating in discussion about both</li> </ul>	
- Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for examp the girls' names]	the	ooks that are read to them and those ey can read for themselves, taking rns and listening to what others say	
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## Writing (Composition)

- Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar

- Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)

- Organising paragraphs around a theme
- In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements

- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences