

ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL ENGLISH POLICY

Introduction

This policy sets out St Thomas More Catholic Primary School's aims and strategies for the successful delivery of English. This policy should be read in conjunction with other relevant school policies such as Curriculum; Teaching & Learning; Assessment & Marking; Equal Opportunities and SEND policies.

This policy has been developed by the English Leaders in consultation with the Senior Leadership Team and general teaching staff. This policy is based on government documentation for statutory and non-statutory programmes of study and relevant teaching pedagogy and practice.

Aims

St Thomas More Catholic Primary School believes that every child should have the right to a curriculum that champions excellence by supporting pupils in achieving to the very best of their abilities. We understand the immense value that a high-quality English education can play in enriching pupils' lives.

Our aim is to promote a love of reading, language, and a rich variety of literature by encouraging an enthusiastic approach towards reading and writing both at school and at home. We recognise that children will have encountered varying literary experiences before they begin school, upon which we will build, by exposing our children to a variety of literature, genres, and authors.

Pupils will be provided with the foundations needed to be able to communicate effectively and creatively, be highly literate, and become a mobile member of society. They will recognise how important English is for every subject within and beyond the school.

Our Intent

- The ability to read and write effectively not only has a direct impact on progress and attainment in all areas of the curriculum, but also upon children's confidence, self-esteem, and motivation to learn.
- In line with the National Curriculum for English (2014), our aim is to provide a high-quality English education, which develops pupils' spoken language, reading skills, writing and vocabulary, as well as providing a key to access the whole curriculum.
- The subject coordinators have designed the curriculum to develop pupils' knowledge sequentially; revisit, remember and apply old skills; and learn new skills to achieve the objectives set by the 2014 National Curriculum.
- The curriculum design intends to provide a balance between exposure to classic texts and ambitious language as well as engaging, modern, diverse, and exciting texts, which enable children to appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage and develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and to gain knowledge.

- The intention of using a range of high-quality texts ensures a cultural capital, which expands children's horizons and exposes them to culture; gives them high aspirations; makes children aware of all future possibilities; and empowers children to be socially mobile.
- The English curriculum intends to develop powers of imagination, inventiveness, and critical awareness in all areas of literacy.
- The curriculum intends for pupils to acquire a wide vocabulary, a secure understanding of grammar and linguistic conventions, as well as the ability to spell new words by effectively applying the spelling patterns and rules they learn throughout their time in primary school.
- The teaching of varied and rich literature inspires and nurtures a culture where children take pride in their writing and fosters confident, life-long writers, communicators, and fluent readers who are able to effectively articulate their ideas and emotions as members of society and the wider world.

Curriculum

At St Thomas More Catholic Primary School, our English curriculum supports our teachers to deliver engaging and challenging lessons; provide learning opportunities which help to raise standards; and allow all pupils to achieve to their full potential. We do not follow one specific scheme; however, as a staff we refer to a range of sources, current pedagogy, and best practice to support teaching and learning. Teachers plan closely with year group colleagues to ensure consistency of opportunity for all children. We are confident that our English curriculum provides everything a child will need to succeed. It provides flexibility, contextualised, and cross curricula learning opportunities - where appropriate.

Reading

From the very start of their time at our school, pupils are provided with rich opportunities for building linguistic knowledge, skill, and understanding. A strong emphasis is placed on giving opportunities for emerging reading and writing with clear intertwined links between spoken and written form.

Early Reading

Phonics teaching is carried out progressively. In Foundation and Key Stage One, children are taught through *Twinkl Phonics*, a government validated systematic synthetic phonics programme, which offers a coherently planned sequence of lessons that supports the effective teaching of phonics. The children follow a sequence of daily phonics lessons, which is designed to support both reading and writing. Each year group progresses through the levels, starting with environmental sounds and progressing through to Level 6. These levels are regularly revisited and recapped through daily phonics sessions. This cycle supports the retention of knowledge thereby allowing children to process, apply, and consolidate their understanding. In Foundation Stage, parents receive an electronic sheet via Tapestry (an online learning journal) summarising the sound their child has learnt that day to further support their phonic learning at home. Further details can be found in the St Thomas More Catholic Primary School Phonics Policy.

Word Reading and Comprehension

We see reading as a shared activity between home and school; therefore, children are helped to choose books that can be read in partnership with an adult. By Year 2, most children choose their own books. From the outset, children are encouraged to see themselves as readers and are helped through discussion to form opinions and comment about the books that they have read. A reading diary is kept to record the books that children are reading; this is brought back to school every day and allows teachers to check that children are reading books appropriate for their age and ability. A range of books, including Oxford Reading Tree, are used in order to develop children's decoding and comprehension skills. Children from Year 2 to Year 6 use Accelerated Reader (AR), which is a reading management and monitoring programme that aims to foster independent reading. Teachers dedicate at least 15 minutes daily to AR, either as a stand-alone session or as part of other curriculum subjects. In Year 2, children are assessed using Accelerated Reader to indicate their readiness to begin the programme. Some children will continue to develop their reading fluency with phonetically decodable books, which are carefully matched to the child's phonic phase and are used alongside books which encourage other reading cues such as context and grammar.

In Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1, teachers may use big books and the interactive whiteboard to share books. Listening to nursery rhymes, poems, and stories read by the teacher, as well as sharing books together, plays an important part in their reading development. Teachers model fluent reading which allows children to explore rich and varied vocabulary and learn key reading skills. Time is also set aside for children to read with an adult on a one-to-one basis as often as possible.

Across Key Stage 1 and 2, reading sessions focus on a VIPERS approach within whole class reading sessions, where there is a high level of interaction between teachers and children. VIPERS is an acronym to aid the recall of the 6 reading domains as part of the National Curriculum for English (2014). They are the key areas which children need to know and understand in order to improve their comprehension of texts. VIPERS stands for: vocabulary, inference, prediction, explanation, retrieval, sequence (KS1) or summarise (KS2). The 6 domains focus on the comprehension aspect of reading and not the mechanics: decoding, fluency, prosody etc. As such, VIPERS is not a reading scheme but rather a method of ensuring that teachers ask, and students are familiar with, a range of questions and develop specific reading skills.

Writing

Within Foundation Stage, fine motor skills - which help to strengthen finger muscles - are an important part of each day. When teachers assess that children are ready, handwriting patterns are taught. In Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1, knowledge and skills from phonics teaching are applied within Literacy and English lessons progressing through mark making, CVC words, and then simple phrases and sentences. By the end of the year most children should all be able to write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; spell words by identifying sounds in them; represent the sounds with a letter or letters; and write a simple phrase or sentence to be able to reach the Early Learning Goal.

Across the school, teachers promote writing and look for ways to inspire and motivate pupils so that they see themselves as 'writers'. Teachers establish the purpose and audience for writing and make teaching objectives explicit to pupils so they know why they are studying a particular text type, the kind of writing activities they need to undertake, and what the expected outcome will be. This approach will utilise high-quality texts, which provide children with a wide range of text types; rich and varied vocabulary; and varied punctuation. A clear model for writing is key to the delivery of English lessons. Children benefit from both shared (constructing as a class) and modelled (teacher-led) writing. Shared and modelled reading and writing provide a context for discussion and a demonstration of grammatical features at word level, sentence level, and text level. This will enable children to adapt their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes, and audiences.

Children are given clear expectations and the opportunity to observe and engage whilst going through the process of putting ideas into written form.

The writing process breaks down into a number of steps that will need to be taught and practised regularly:

1. Planning (including examining language, vocabulary, and layout structures within modelled texts)
2. Drafting and writing
3. Evaluating, editing, and re-drafting (from Year 2, children will have opportunities to use purple pens to edit and assess their learning.)
4. Proof-reading (teacher-led, paired, independent)
5. Reading aloud and sharing

In Key Stage 2, children develop their spelling through daily Spelling Workshop sessions, an 'in-house' developed scheme, which builds upon children's previous phonetic knowledge. This includes the development of knowledge of graphemes, phonemes, root words, prefixes and suffixes, homophones, spelling rules, and exceptions. Alongside this, children will learn their year group spelling words and apply their understanding of spelling patterns to these.

Handwriting

Legible writing that can be produced comfortably, at speed and with little conscious effort allows a child to attend to the higher-level aspects of writing composition and content.

National Handwriting Association

At St Thomas More Catholic Primary School, we teach our children to write in a cursive script from Year 1. In Foundation Stage, children print handwriting. Teachers will follow the school policy to help each child develop legible and fluent handwriting; provide direct teaching and accurate modelling; provide resources and an environment that promotes

good handwriting; observe pupils; monitor progress; and determine targets for development.

In Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1, children undertake a unit of BEAM (Balance Education and Movement) to develop their gross motor skills, in addition to skills such as air-writing and pattern making; a range of daily exercises to develop fine motor skills; and letter learning to familiarise children with shapes, formation, and vocabulary.

From Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1, when children are ready, they are taught to sit with the correct posture for writing, hold a pencil in the correct tripod grip, and develop a legible style, which begins to be joined in Year 2.

As children progress into Key Stage 2 and develop their cursive joins and presentation further, they will work towards writing in pen and obtaining their 'pen licence'. This is awarded when children demonstrate greater consistency in their joined cursive style. By the end of Key Stage 2, all children should display an efficient, neat, legible, and joined handwriting style that is effective in recording their ideas.

Daily handwriting practice will be planned as necessary by each teacher according to a class' needs in line with the handwriting progression framework.

Letters are taught in the following 'families':

Curly Caterpillars	<i>c a d e s g f q o</i>
Ladder Letters:	<i>l i u t y j</i>
One-Armed Robots	<i>n m h k b p r</i>
Zig-zag Monsters	<i>z v w x</i>

Letters joined at their baseline:	<i>i l t u h n m a c d e k</i>
Letters joined at their crossbar:	<i>f</i>
Letters joined from the top:	<i>o r v w</i>
Letters joined with hook, line or loop:	<i>g j y</i>
Uniquely joined:	<i>q</i>

These are the four main joins and order that are taught and examples of the joins:

1. Diagonal joins to letters without ascenders

e.g. *ai, ar, un, am, ear, aw, ir, hu, ti, ki, du, up, ag, fe, fu*

2. Diagonal joins to letters with ascenders

e.g. *ab, ul, it, ib, if, ub, th, ck, ch, it, ft, fl*

3. Horizontal joins to letters without ascenders

e.g. *ou, vi, wi, op, ow, ov, ri, ru, ve, we, re*

4. Horizontal joins to letters with ascenders

e.g. *ob, ol, wh, it, of, rt, rk*

Teachers are responsible for ensuring that pupils' handwriting and presentation across all subjects is neat. Whilst cursive script will be modelled by teachers, it will not be the only exclusive form of writing script shown to the children; as in life, children will be exposed to a variety of different handwriting styles and text fonts and should become accustomed to seeing this variety. Teachers must also teach pupils about different types of handwriting, for example personal note taking, labelling diagrams, or best display presentation.

Resources

All resources are procured after considering the extent at which the resource impacts on learning and the material cost of this. A range of resources is available which successfully supports delivering the English curriculum and enables all learners to reach their full potential. Resources are suitably maintained and replenished when needed or requested, which is overseen by the English Leader.

Each classroom has a wide range of books. iPads, Kindles, cameras, and other computing equipment are used to facilitate a more cross-curricular, inclusive approach to learning within the classroom setting.

Assessment

Assessment informs provisions at all levels; gaps and next steps are identified, and teaching is adapted to meet the needs of all pupils. Through whole school and year group pupil progress meetings, key groups of children are identified and appropriate provisions are implemented.

Formative assessment is undertaken during each lesson in English and pupils are very much encouraged to be involved in the process. Opportunities are provided for teacher-pupil feedback. Self- and peer-assessment is used with increasing frequency and effectiveness as children progress throughout the school.

Reading assessments are made as teachers listen to the children read and note their progress both individually and in whole class reading sessions. A detailed reading record form is used for all children in Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1. SALFORD reading tests are used to assess the reading age of children and inform the teacher planning cycle. Termly, all children across the school are assessed using summative assessments in reading, spelling, grammar, and punctuation to track progress; plan the next step in lessons; adapt where necessary; and target provisions. Teachers provide teacher assessed levels three times a year which are recorded using Target Tracker and are provided to parents.

At the end of each Key Stage, children undergo statutory Standardised Assessment in Reading and Writing as directed by the Secretary of State for Education. Reading is assessed through the Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2 SATs and writing is teacher assessed and submitted to the Medway Local Authority, who may undertake a sample of external writing moderations.

Inclusion

At St Thomas More Catholic Primary School, we aim to enable all children to achieve to their full potential. Our aim is to make our SEND and disadvantaged children to feel valued and included, and to have high aspirations. Inclusion is embedded in our practice and teachers regularly review and reflect upon their own practice to ensure progress is made. Teaching is adapted and responds to the strengths and needs of all learners. We place particular emphasis on the flexibility that technology brings in allowing pupils to access learning opportunities, particularly pupils with SEN and disabilities.

All children receive quality first English teaching on a daily basis and activities are differentiated accordingly. Children who are not meeting age related expectations will be monitored by teachers and supported with Quality First Teaching and appropriate differentiation. Through assessments, teachers implement rapid interventions and amend planning to ensure a continued high level of pupil performance. These are detailed within each classes' provision maps using Edukey. Additional support and advice from specialist external agencies is sought where necessary.

Every child is given equal opportunity and encouragement in English, irrespective of gender, race, and disability. For further information, refer to our Inclusion Policy. Every effort is made to ensure that English activities are equally interesting for both boys and girls, from all ethnic groups within the school, and that fair opportunities are offered to all.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback

Having identified priorities, the Senior Leadership Team and English Leaders construct an action plan that forms part of the School Development Plan. This forms the basis for any monitoring activities and will clearly identify when, who, and what is to be monitored and how this will take place. This may be through the following:

- Work scrutiny
- Learning walks
- Observations
- Pupil, parent and staff voice

Roles and Responsibilities

The Head teacher, Deputy Head teacher, Middle Management Team, and the English Leaders will be responsible for monitoring English. All teachers are expected to capture pupil observations and assessment pieces of work regularly, as well as promote high standards of English across all subjects.

Policy updated by: Mrs L Bickmore and Miss E Campbell

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