

# KS3 CUSP English

Distilling evidence into practice

21/6/23



# The challenge(s):

The gap between  
evidence and  
practice

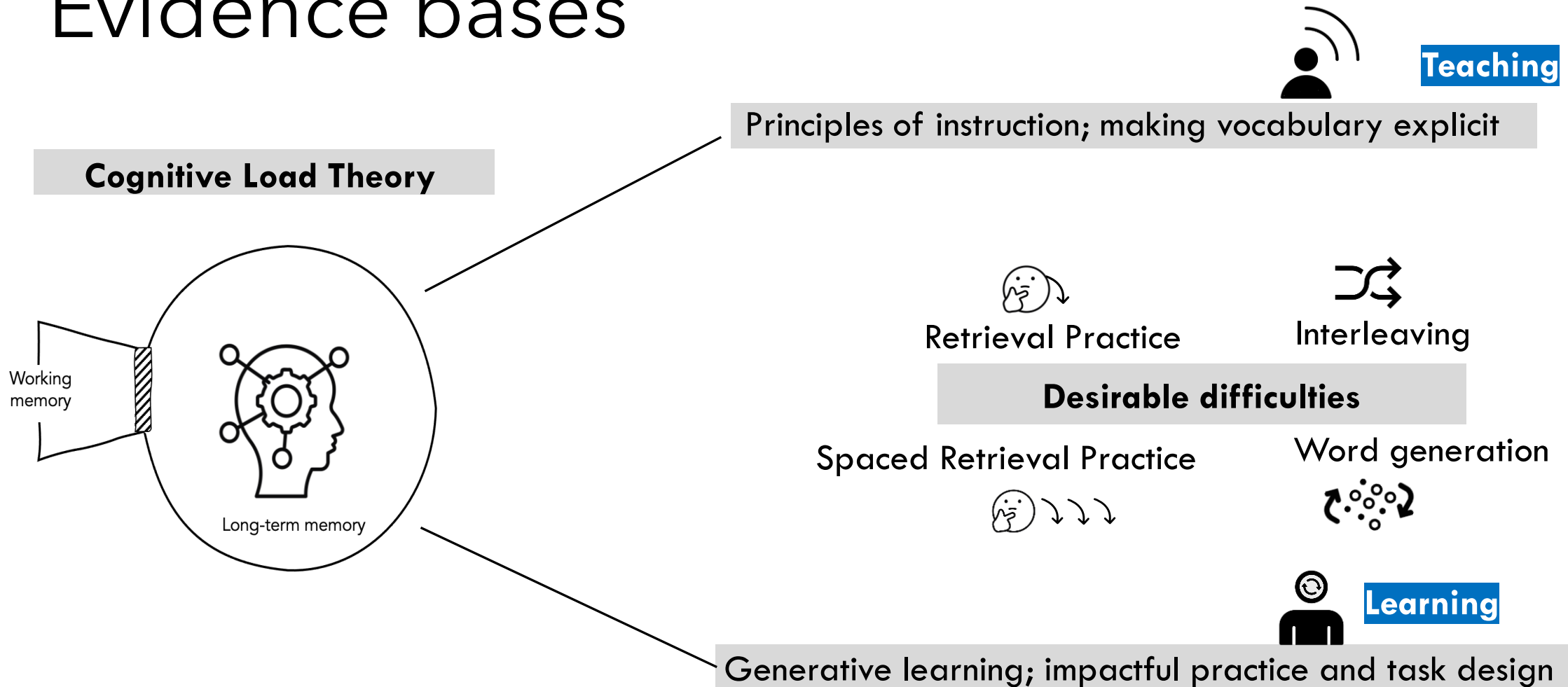
Historic imbalances  
in KS3 English  
curricula

A disconnect  
between Primary  
and Secondary

# Three truths:

1. The conceptual load of the Primary English curriculum is vast – many teachers in our schools have told us that they need support to develop their subject knowledge.
2. Sometimes, schools get 'stuck' with legacy modules due to the challenges of developing and resourcing coherent schemes of work.
3. There is more to do to ensure that communication between Primary and Secondary colleagues results in meaningful coherence between curriculum diets.

# Evidence bases



# Key ingredients:

Systematic revisiting

Spaced practice

Retrieval practice

Explicit vocabulary instruction

Prosodic reading

Structured talk

Explicit instruction of Reading and Writing

Gradual scaffold fade

Generative task design

# The Frankenstein Curriculum



# Stephen's provocation:

What would it look like if we  
built this from the **ground up**?

How do we get there?

# Building from KS2 towards KS4

- Gradual decrease in Language study
- Scaffolding reduced over time
- Incremental increase in demand
- Schema-building
- High-demand for all
- Building background knowledge



# Built around key concepts

Technology:  
Friend or Foe?

The changing face  
of communication

What does it mean  
to be human?

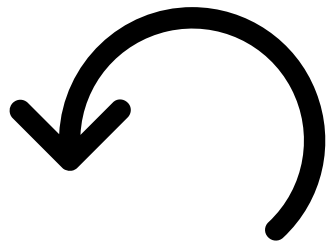
Is conflict ever  
useful?

Pilot Literature  
module:

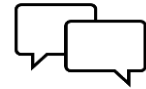
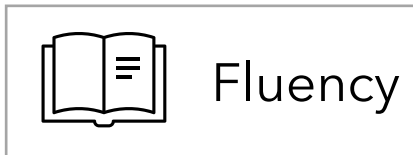
Show us who you  
are

A study of dystopic  
fiction

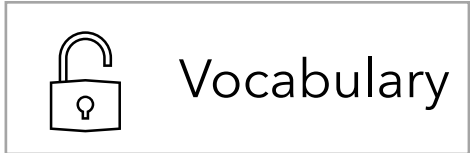
# Pedagogical infrastructure



Activate



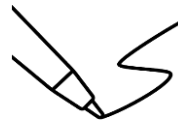
Explain



I do



We do



You do



Apply

# Building teacher subject knowledge

Overview of the unit: This unit allows students to explore a range of non-narrative texts and develop their skills for interrogating and crafting these. The unit carefully balances students' oracy, reading and writing skills and includes diagnostic assessment throughout to support teachers in reshaping their planning according to the needs of their class.				
Week	Reading opportunities	Writing opportunities	At the end of this unit, students will ...	
			Know:	Be able to:
1	Students will read an argument text and a short information text.  Students will complete a short diagnostic Reading task.	Students will discuss, plan and write a short argument text as part of a diagnostic writing task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grammatical structures and language used in simple argument texts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrieve key details from a text</li> <li>Construct basic inferences</li> <li>Participate in structured discussion</li> <li>Structure a simple argument</li> </ul>
2	Students will read a formal letter of application.	Students will unpick the structure, language and grammatical features of a formal letter of application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grammatical structures and language used in a formal letter.</li> <li>the structure of a formal letter of application.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify examples of key conventions of a formal letter of application.</li> <li>Select and use formal language precisely.</li> </ul>
3	Students will read a discursive article.  Students will read a series of emails and text messages.	Students will write a short summary of an article.  Students will write a short formal email.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How language can be used to create formality or informality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepare and write a short presentation</li> <li>Summarise key points from what they have read</li> <li>prove or disprove statements using evidence</li> </ul>
4	Students will read an informal letter to a younger self.	Students will unpick the structure, language and grammatical features of an informal letter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That punctuation can be used deliberately for effect.</li> <li>Conventions of an informal letter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan, draft and edit an informal letter.</li> <li>Use punctuation accurately.</li> </ul>
5	Students will read two short opinion pieces, representing different sides of an argument.	Students will plan, write and edit a news article.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A range of sentence structures and how they can be punctuated</li> <li>Language which can be used to represent a viewpoint</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore how writers choose language to convey their viewpoint</li> <li>Rank key details from a text according to their importance</li> </ul>
6	Students will read a short article.	Students will plan, write and edit a formal essay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal language conventions for exposition</li> <li>The structure of a short discursive essay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a personal response to a discussion question</li> <li>Use formal language precisely to convey their viewpoint</li> </ul>

Unit: Communication	Week 2, Lesson 3	Focus: planning and oral rehearsal of a formal letter of application
<p><b>1. Activate prior learning</b></p> <p>Display the four sentences. Ask students to identify whether they use formal or informal language conventions. Use this to prompt a recap of the conventions that are formal (formal vocabulary choices, subjunctive) and those that are informal (contractions, colloquial language, question tags).</p>	<p><b>2. Vocabulary instruction</b></p> <p>Read the words <i>long-term</i> and <i>man-made</i> and explain to students that these are compound adjectives because they join two adjectives together to act as one word. Ask them to identify the hyphen used to join them and define the words. Students can suggest other compound adjectives that are hyphenated. Explain that hyphens are also used to join some prefixes and root words, prompting students to match the pairs and re-write them with a hyphen. Why are these words hyphenated?</p>	<p><b>3. Oral and critical thinking</b></p> <p>Use the <i>Explain</i> slide to introduce the learning for the next three days.</p> <p>Read the Student Social Media Lead job advert and explain to students that they are going to apply the conventions that they have identified in formal letters to their own letter of application for this job.</p> <p>Provide students with the opportunity to give their initial thoughts about the qualities that the applicant would need to have. Teachers should make a list of these as students discuss them.</p> <p><i>Teachers may wish to change this job advert if there is a real role that the school appoints students to at this point in the year.</i></p>
<b>4. I do:</b>	Return to the model letter of application that students read earlier in the week. Model how to analyse the contents of each paragraph and summarise it in note form in the table, ensuring that students understand that paragraphs 2 and 3 provide information about experience and qualities needed for the role.	
<b>5. We do:</b>	Explain that we need to be clear about the difference between experience and qualities when we write application letters. Model how to give one piece of information for each and then ask students to collaborate to complete the table. Discuss as a group.	
<b>6. You do:</b>	Ask students to use their list from the last task to complete a plan for their own application letter, detailing what information they will give in each section. Teachers should display the completed / do slide to support, as necessary.	
<b>7. Application:</b>	Explain that students are going to hold mock interviews with each other to rehearse the ideas and the language that they will need to use when they write their letter of application. Model the mock interview process with a more confident student or with a teacher, as appropriate. Remind students of the formal language conventions and phrases that were gathered earlier in the week and model how to include these. Ensure that all students have the opportunity to rehearse and feed back to a partner on their successes.	

# Week 3, Lesson 4

All units fully  
resourced

## Students will:

- recap the /i/ sound spelt y
- explore the difference between formal and informal language
- write a short informal communication.

# Activate

Decide whether the following would be written as **formal** or **informal** texts.

letter to the council

personal blog

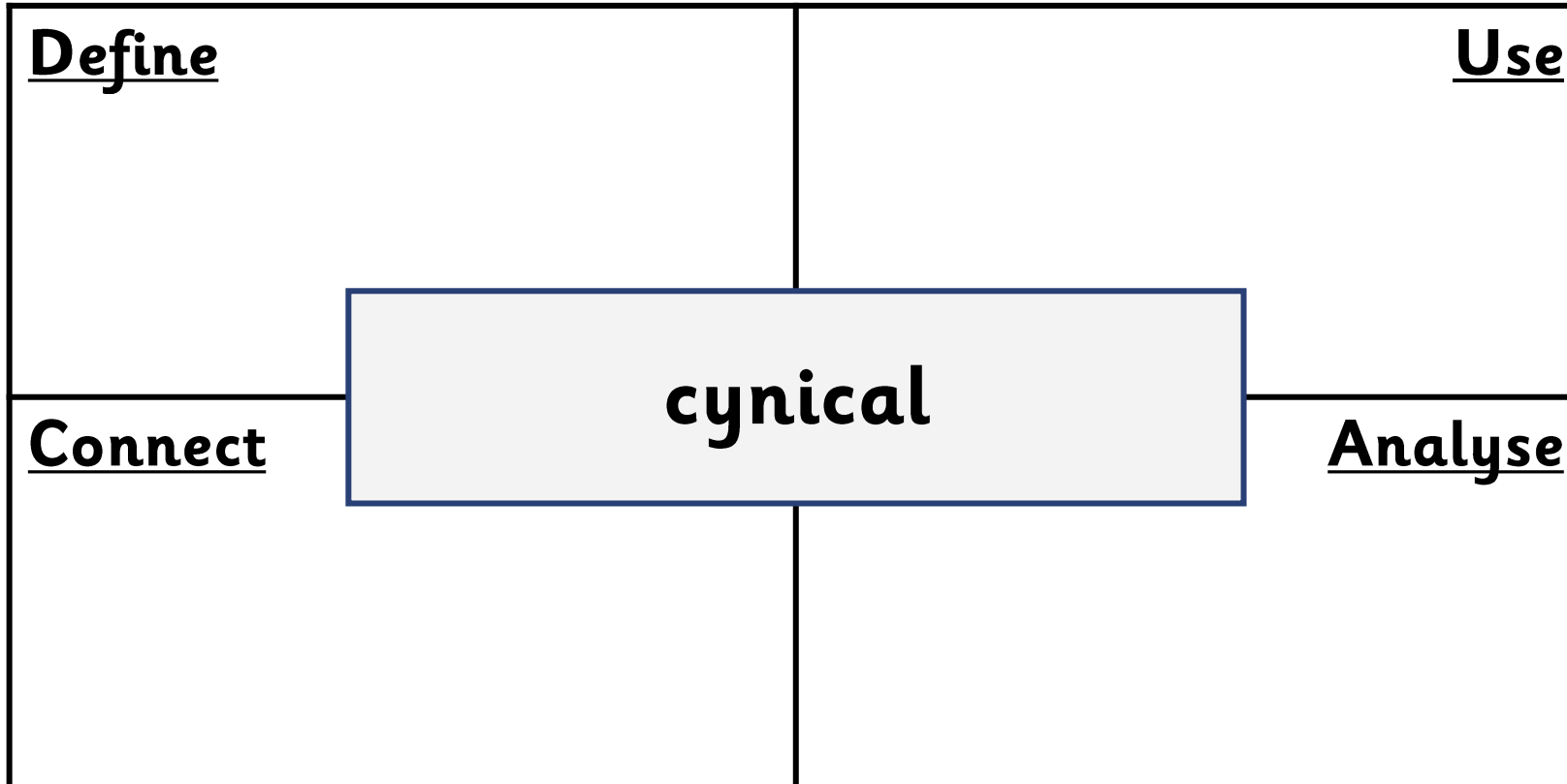
job advert

product advert

magazine article for  
children

news report  
opinion piece

# Vocabulary



## Spell: the /i/ sound spelt y

The /i/ sound can be spelt y within some words.

**Add the /i/ sound spelt y to these words.**

c\_\_linder

ox\_\_gen

s\_\_stem

g\_\_mnastics

ph\_\_sics

p\_\_ramid

Which other words do you know that follow the same pattern?

# Vocabulary

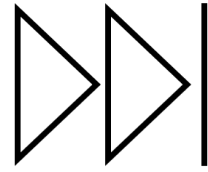
## **cynical** (adjective)

believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity

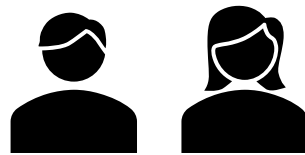


Is it **cynical** to think that tech companies deliberately produce devices that become outdated within three to five years?

# Reading fluency



**Paired read:** in this strategy, students work in pairs and read aloud to each other to experience reading to and listening to other readers.





## Supporting Text: Week 3, Lesson 4

**From: Ryan Barry**  
**To: Eleanor Brandt**  
**Subject: Smart speaker**

Good afternoon Eleanor,

I hope you are well.

I was wondering whether you could help me. We have recently upgraded our router, which means our smart speaker is no longer connected to our Wi-Fi.

I know you understand these things better than I do so I was hoping you could talk me through how to change it.

Kind regards,

Ryan

**From: Eleanor Brandt**  
**To: Ryan Barry**  
**Subject: Re: Smart speaker**

Hello Ryan,

It is good to hear from you. That sounds like an irritating problem.

I am sorry to say that I do not have a great deal of expertise in that area. The best I can do is advise that you find your particular model's instruction manual or look it up online. I am sure it will be a lot clearer and quicker than anything I could manage.

I hope you get it rectified soon.

Kind regards,

Eleanor

## Supporting Text: Week 3, Lesson 4

Thursday, 17:25

Hi Els RUOK?

Hey Bazza! Yep. You?

Yep but smart speaker down so no tunes 😡😡😡

OMG!!! Nightmare!! Why?

New router. Can't connect to wifi SMH

Ur a tech geek

Any clues? 🤔

😂😂😂 Nope

OK NM

Tried looking at the manual?

Or online?

Genius! TY 😊😊

Thursday, 19:45

Any luck?

Thursday, 21:15

???

Soz – didn't see your msg. Music on too loud 😂😂😂😂😂

👍

# I do

I know that these two communications differ in their level of **formality**.

Good afternoon Eleanor,

I hope you are well.

I was wondering whether you could help me. We have recently upgraded our router, which means our smart speaker is no longer connected to our Wi-Fi.

I know you understand these things better than I do so I was hoping you could talk me through how to change it.

Thursday, 17:25

Hi Els RUOK?

Hey Bazza! Yep. You?

Yep but smart speaker down  
so no tunes 😡😡😡

OMG!!! Nightmare!! Why?

New router. Can't connect to wifi  
SMH

Ur a tech geek

Any clues? 🤔

# I do

This text is a **formal** communication.

formal greeting

technical language

formal vocabulary

Good afternoon Eleanor,

I hope you are well.

I was wondering whether you could help me. We have recently upgraded our router, which means our smart speaker is no longer connected to our Wi-Fi.

I know you understand these things better than I do so I was hoping you could talk me through how to change it.

Standard English

no contractions

complex constructions

# I do

This text is a very **informal** communication.

informal greeting

non-standard English  
– abbreviations and  
slang

no grammatical  
structures

questions and  
exclamations

Thursday, 17:25

Hi Els RUOK?

Hey Bazza! Yep. You?

Yep but smart speaker down  
so no tunes 😡😡😡

OMG!!! Nightmare!! Why?

New router. Can't connect to wifi  
SMH

Ur a tech geek

Any clues? 🤔

# We do

This text is an **informal** communication.

Hi Ry,

Great to hear from you! Oh my goodness – how annoying is that?

Sorry, I've got no idea – I'm useless with tech stuff! How about googling the manual? Reckon there'll be a picture or something to make it dead easy to do, don't you?

Hope you get it sorted,

Ellie

# We do

This text is an **informal** communication.

informal greeting

interjection

chatty language /  
slang

simple constructions

Hi Ry,

Great to hear from you! Oh my goodness – how annoying is that?

Sorry, I've got no idea – I'm useless with tech stuff! How about googling the manual? Reckon there'll be a picture or something to make it dead easy to do, don't you?

Hope you get it sorted,

Ellie

informal punctuation

contractions

question tag

# You do

Convert these formal sentences into **informal** sentences that you might find in a personal email.

1. *That is a good suggestion.*
2. *More often than not, in my experience, their language is opaque and their explanations labyrinthine. It sometimes feels as if they do not want you to solve the problem yourself but pay for a repair or even a replacement.*
3. *Maybe I am being too cynical, though. I will investigate further and, with any luck, the solution will be simple to find and easy to follow.*



# Apply

Convert this formal email into an **informal** personal email.

Hello Ryan,

I was just wondering how you fared yesterday with finding a solution to your technical issue. I did start investigating myself on your behalf but it seemed to raise more questions than it answered although that is probably because I suspect I have a different system from yours and am not sure what corrective steps you have taken already.

Were you to let me know if you have been successful, I would be extremely grateful.

Eleanor

# Structured teaching of oracy

# Apply

Work in groups of three or four. Assign and adopt clear roles.

## Chairperson

You will lead the discussion and ensure that everyone gets a chance to speak.



## Secretary

You will make notes about what has been said.



## Spokesperson

You will report back the key points from your discussion.



## Assessor

You will note examples of good quality contributions or conduct.



# Apply

Begin a structured discussion using the following prompts to support you. Be prepared to feed back your discussion to the class.



Welcome. We are here to explore the question:

what is the **best** form of communication?

I would like to invite ... to share their thoughts first.

## Useful sentence openers

Whilst I agree ...

I would like to add ...

Have you considered ...?

My first point is ...

To add to this ...

Can you clarify ...?

In summary, ...

One example is ...

## Supporting Resource: Week 1, Lesson 5 Talk Task review sheet

Speaking focus	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name
<b>Thinking:</b> elaborate on a key theme or idea, supporting this with specific details.							
<b>Listening:</b> listen to others observantly, responding with comments and suggestions.							
<b>Vocabulary:</b> select specific vocabulary to convey precise meaning.							
<b>Composition:</b> structure a simple point around the most important details.							
<b>Execution:</b> present ideas coherently and succinctly.							
<b>Standard English:</b> use grammatically accurate Standard English, selecting a tone appropriate to the audience and task.							
<b>Notes:</b>							

*These indicators have been included to help teachers identify some broad aspects of spoken English and oracy that students may require additional support with. There is no expectation that this will be completed for all pupils but it can be used as a diagnostic tool to help target specific areas of weakness.*

# Exemplification

## Supporting Resource: Week 1, Lesson 4 Y6 Examples of Expected Standard Writing

Were you to look closely in a homework book, you would find some hard work that has been done. It takes up time that could be given to them. Every school is different, some schools give you lots of work but others give you limited work. Every school expects you to do it. But what happens if you really struggle? Some people are on different levels to others with their work, which means some people might really struggle with their work but others will not. What do you think to this?

Although some would argue that homework is beneficial because it develops what they have done at school, others think it is not. Also, it integrates their learning and helps the parents know what they have done at school. On the other hand, if people struggle they will get frustrated. Did you know 2/3 children struggle with their work? Furthermore, when people struggle, it causes lots of stress and despair. To

Homework is an immense form of torture for children across our planet. I am convinced that we all agree that it should be banned. We all really want a break from it after all, we need to get out more and have fun with friends. When we do tiresome homework, we aren't moving around and getting exercise. Whilst doing it, we also can't attend clubs and we also can't discover our talents. Doing homework is too time consuming.

Homework is a job that no one likes, yet we have no choice but to do it. It is an everlasting chore that we can not get rid of no matter what we do. Homework annihilates our free time when we could be having fun with friends. We also don't have time to do our other chores. Nobody likes it since it is one of the most boring things and we do not get any allowance to do it. We have no motivation to do it since it is a massive waste of time. We already spend 7 disastrous hours doing school work.

These samples have been included to give Year 7 teachers an idea of what Expected Standard looks like at the end of KS2. This work was produced by USP Year 6 pupils during the Autumn term 2021. Both pieces illustrate the expectations of tone, vocabulary and technical accuracy required.



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# What problems does this solve?

1. Rebalances the diet
2. Reduces variation in the quality of offer
3. Builds teacher subject knowledge
4. Offers a blueprint for excellence

# Consideration for implementation:

1. Which units?
2. Where? When? How?
3. How will you get under the skin of these with staff?
4. Existing pedagogical habits?
5. What subject knowledge is needed?



# Just three things:

1. These will and should serve each school differently.
2. A focus on strong routines frees up mental capacity to think hard about demanding content.
3. Implementation takes time and commitment – if something is important, give it time.

**Every student**  
**Every day**  
**No exceptions**



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