

Programme of study:	Grammatical terms and word classes	Punctuation	Tenses	Word level	Sentence level	Text level	Standard English
Year 1	<p>letter: a symbol of the alphabet, a character which represents a sound in speech formation of a lower case letter noun: general names for people, animals, places, things or ideas proper noun: specific names for people, places or things and always start with a capital letter pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun, often to avoid repetition singular: just one person or item plural: more than one person or item prefix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning suffix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a root word to change the meaning adjective: describes the noun or pronoun sentence: a complete thought containing a subject and a predicate (noun and a verb) punctuation: the marks used in writing to clarify meaning</p>	<p>Separation of words with spaces</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Aa capital letter: the upper case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full stops are used at the end of a sentence. <p>? Question marks show someone has asked a question.</p> <p>! Exclamation marks* show when something is surprising or said with emphasis or to mark the end of an exclamation sentence.</p> <p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I</p>		<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</p> <p>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives</p>	<p>How words can combine to make sentences</p> <p>Joining words and joining clauses using and</p>	<p>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p>	<p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
Year 2	<p>noun: general names for people, animals, places, things or ideas proper noun: specific names for people, places or things and always start with a capital letter pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun, often to avoid repetition noun phrase: a group of words that do the job of one noun</p>	<p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Aa Capital letters are used at the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns.</p>	<p>Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing</p> <p>Past tense: for actions that were completed in the past</p>	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er (e.g. happiness, happier)</p> <p>Compounding nouns to make new nouns [for example,</p>	<p>Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)</p> <p>Subordination: to add a clause which is of lesser importance</p>	<p>Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:</p> <p>Writing narratives about personal experiences and</p>	<p>Common misconceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • done/did • was/were • double negative • speaking in full sentences

	<p>compound: made up of two or more elements</p> <p>prefix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning</p> <p>suffix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a root word to change the meaning</p> <p>adjective: describes the noun or pronoun</p> <p>adverb: adverbs describe how, when or where something happened</p> <p>contractions: where two words are brought together and shortened to make one word</p> <p>homophone: two or more words with the same pronunciation but different meaning, origins or spelling</p> <p>homonym: two or more words with the same spelling but different origins, meaning or pronunciation</p> <p>conjunction: a word used to connect clauses in a sentence or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.</p>	<p>! Exclamation marks* show when something is surprising or said with force or to mark the end of an exclamation sentence.</p> <p>• Full stops are used at the end of a sentence.</p> <p>? Question marks show someone has asked a question.</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>• Commas are used to separate items in a list or related adjectives.</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]</p> <p>• Apostrophes are used to show missing letters (omission) or possession.</p>	<p>Usually uses verbs with the 'ed' suffix.</p> <p>Present: For something that is happening now or generally happens frequently or regularly. Can describe habits or something that is generally true.</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]</p> <p>Present progressive: for actions that are ongoing now Uses the PRESENT form of 'to be' and the PRESENT form of the main verb ('ing' ending) e.g. <i>He is walking down the road.</i></p> <p>Past progressive: for actions that took place in the past over time Usually uses the PAST form of 'to be' and the PRESENT form of the main verb ('ing' ending) e.g. <i>He was walking down the road.</i></p>	<p>whiteboard, superman]</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less</p> <p>Use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives</p> <p>Use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p> <p>Homophones/ homonyms</p> <p><u>synonyms and antonyms:</u> Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.</p>	<p>to the meaning of a sentence than the main clause.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification</p> <p>An expanded noun phrase is a simple noun phrase (e.g. the girl) expanded with at least one adjective.</p> <p>Recognising and forming a statement, question, exclamation or command</p> <p>Statement: a sentence that tells you something</p> <p>Question: a sentence that asks you something</p> <p>Exclamation: a sentence that expresses surprise or excitement (An exclamation <u>sentence</u> always begins with what or how; an exclamation <u>mark</u> can also be used to add emphasis)*</p> <p>Command: a sentence that tells you to do something</p>	<p>those of others (real and fictional)</p> <p>Writing about real events</p> <p>Writing poetry</p> <p>Writing for different purposes</p>	<p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>preposition: a word that tells you where or when something is/was compared to something else. conjunction: a word used to connect clauses in a sentence or to co-ordinate words in the same clause. prefix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a root word (to change the meaning) suffix: a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a root word (to change the meaning) word family: groups of words with a common feature, pattern or meaning. clause: a part of a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate (noun and a verb). subordinate clause: a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence (is dependent on the main clause). consonant: a speech sound that is not a vowel and is made with your teeth, tongue or lips. consonant letter: a letter of the alphabet other than a/e/i/o/u and sometimes y. vowel: a speech sound that is not a consonant and is made when the air flows freely through the mouth. vowel letter: a letter of the alphabet that makes a vowel.</p>	<p>Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</p> <p>“”</p> <p>Inverted commas are used to show the words that have been spoken in a text.</p> <p>Direct speech is written text that reports speech or thought in its original form.</p>	<p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p> <p>Present perfect: for actions that started in the past and are still true. Usually uses the PRESENT form of ‘to have’ and the PAST form of the main verb (‘ed’ ending)</p>	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-]</p> <p>Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel</p> <p>Word families based on common words or roots (for example, solve, solution, solver)</p> <p>Homophones/ homonyms</p> <p><u>synonyms and antonyms:</u> Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.</p>	<p>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions</p> <p>Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs</p> <p>Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions</p>	<p>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p> <p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</p>	<p>Common misconceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have/of • them/those • good/well • speaking in full sentences <p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>determiner Determiners come before nouns and make clear what the noun refers to E.g. an, a, the, some, five, most The man took ten eggs and put them in a bag. pronoun Pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases E.g. I, he, it, they, we, us We bought a new puppy then took it home. possessive pronoun</p>	<p>Direct speech including inverted commas and other associated punctuation</p> <p>“”</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession</p> <p>’</p>	<p>Revision of present perfect Revision of present and past progressive tenses</p>	<p>Plural and possessive -s</p> <p>Homophones/ homonyms</p> <p><u>synonyms and antonyms:</u> Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings.</p>	<p>Fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p>Choice of noun or pronoun to aid cohesion</p> <p>Direct speech</p> <p>Paragraphs to organise ideas</p>	<p>Standard form for verb inflections</p> <p>Common misconceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I/me • really/well • really/very • speaking in full sentences

	<p>Possessive pronouns include my, mine, our, ours, its, his, her, hers, their, theirs, your and yours. These are all words that demonstrate ownership.</p> <p>adverbials Adverbials are words or phrases that add more information to a sentence. They can explain how, when, where or how often something happens. Eg We met by the train station. We danced all night long. He waited under the clock.</p> <p>verb inflections Verbs have inflections of tense, person and number and mood. Standard English form may differ to local spoken inflections, for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i>, or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>]</p>	<p>Commas after fronted adverbials</p>		<p>Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.</p>			<p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
Year 5	<p>modal verb Modal verbs come before another verb and tell us how possible / likely something is e.g: He <u>could</u> go home but he <u>must</u> finish this first.</p> <p>relative clause and relative pronoun Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as who, that or which. For example, ‘She lives in Worcester which is a cathedral city’ or ‘That’s the girl who lives near the school’.</p> <p>parenthesis Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying information. When a parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes sense on its own. For example, “I met James (my oldest brother) at the cinema.</p>	<p>Dashes, brackets or commas to indicate parenthesis – () , ,</p>	Revision of tenses	<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs through use of suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–]</p> <p><u>synonyms and antonyms:</u> Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.</p>	<p>Relative Clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Modal verbs or verbs of possibility</p>	<p>Cohesion within paragraphs (Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly])</p> <p>Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbs of time, place, number</p>	<p>Formal letter writing techniques including forms of address and difference between standard English and ‘slang’ terms</p> <p>Common misconceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relative pronouns e.g. which/that/what speaking in full sentences <p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
Year 6	<u>subject object:</u>	<u>Semi-colon</u>	Revision of tenses	<u>synonyms and antonyms:</u> Two	Passive and active forms	Linking ideas across paragraphs	Formal and informal speech

	<p>The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something. You can find the subject of a sentence if you can find the verb.</p> <p>The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It is the who or what that the subject does something to.</p> <p><u>passive and active voice:</u> In a sentence written in the active form, the subject usually precedes the object e.g. The boy (<i>subject</i>) broke (<i>active past tense verb</i>) the window (<i>object</i>).</p> <p>A sentence is written in passive form when the subject of the sentence has an action done to it by someone or something else. e.g. The window was broken by the boy. In this sentence, the subject (the boy) comes after the object (the window) and the past participle of the verb (broken) was used with a preposition (by).</p> <p><u>subjunctive:</u> The subjunctive mood is the verb form used to explore a hypothetical situation (e.g., <i>If I were you</i>) or to express a wish, a demand, or a suggestion (e.g., <i>I demand he be present</i>).</p>	<p>• ;</p> <p>A semicolon is used to join together two main related clauses. It indicates a pause which is more pronounced than a comma but less final than a full stop.</p> <p><u>Colon</u> ● ●</p> <p>A colon is used to introduce a list or to separate two independent but linked clauses.</p> <p><u>Dash</u> —</p> <p>A dash is a versatile punctuation mark that can be used within a sentence (instead of brackets) to show parenthesis. A dash mustn't be confused with a hyphen, which is used to combine words together.</p> <p><u>Hyphen</u> —</p> <p>A hyphen is used to combine or join words to avoid ambiguity (e.g. twenty two-pound coins or twenty-two pound coins).</p>		<p>words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.</p>	<p>Subjunctive form</p>	<p>(repetition, adverbials, ellipsis)</p> <p>Layout devices (headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, tables)</p>	<p>From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>
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