

Reception/Y1	Sentence	Word	Punctuation	Terminology
Autumn	<b>Introduce:</b> Simple sentences. Simple conjunctions, particularly when spoken (and, who, until, but)	<b>Introduce:</b> Basic adjectives Simple verbs	<b>Introduce:</b> Full stops Finger spaces Capital letters	<b>Introduce:</b> Finger spaces Letter Word Sentence Full stops Capital letter
Spring	How words combine to make sentences. Say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense.	Determiners (the/a, my, your, on, this etc.)  Plural noun suffixes (s and es)  Alphabetical order	Full stops Finger spaces Capital letters (Including pronoun I)	Finger spaces Letter Word Sentence Full stops Capital letter (including pronoun I) Plural Alphabetical order
Summer	Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) and / but	Suffixes which can be added onto verbs without changing root words. (helping, helped, helper.) Prepositions (up, down, in, into, out, to, onto)	Full stops Finger spaces Capital letters	Simile – 'like' Suffix Prefix Alphabetical order

Ensuring vocabulary is shared and word types are called their grammatical names so they become second nature to the children.

Y1/2	Sentence	Word	Punctuation	Terminology
Autumn	<p><b>Introduce/recap:</b> Simple sentences. Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) and / but Simple conjunctions (and, who, until, but) How words combine to make sentences. Say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense.</p>	<p><b>Introduce/recap:</b> Adjectives Verbs Determiners (the/a, my, your, on, this etc.) Suffixes which can be added onto verbs without changing root words. (helping, helped, helper.) Prepositions (up, down, in, into, out, to, onto) Alphabetical order</p>	<p><b>Introduce/recap:</b> Full stops Finger spaces Capital letters (Including pronoun I)</p>	<p><b>Introduce/recap:</b> Finger spaces Letter Word Sentence Full stops Capital letter Prepositions</p>
Spring	<p>Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] Difference between statements, questions, exclamations and commands.</p>	<p>Plural noun suffixes (s and es) Suffixes (see Y2 spelling list.) Similes using as Alliteration</p>	<p>Full stops Finger spaces Capital letters (Including pronoun I) Question marks Exclamation marks Commas to separate items in a list</p>	<p>Finger spaces Letter Word Sentence Full stops Capital letter (including pronoun I) Plural Suffix</p>
Summer	<p>Present tense Past tense Progressive forms of verbs</p>	<p>Use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to</p>	<p>Apostrophes to mark missing letters and to show singular possession.</p>	<p>noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command</p>

	<p>in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g., she is drumming, he was shouting) Paragraphs to group related material.</p>	<p>turn adjectives into adverbs Similes using like Adverbs for information (e.g. lift the pot carefully)</p>	<p>Commas after -ly openers (e.g. Fortunately,)</p>	<p>compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma</p>
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Y3/4	Sentence	Word	Punctuation	Terminology
Autumn	<p><b>Recap:</b>  Simple sentences  Compound sentences  Simple conjunctions  (Subordinating, coordinating.)  Expanding noun phrases  Difference between statements, questions, exclamations and commands  Past/present tense  Progressive forms of verbs.</p>	<p><b>Recap:</b>  Nouns  Adjectives  Verbs  Determiners  Prepositions  Suffixes  Adverbs</p>	<p><b>Recap:</b>  Full stops  Fingers spaces  Capital letters  Question marks  Exclamation marks  Commas to separate items in a list  Apostrophes for contraction</p>	<p><b>Recap:</b>  noun, noun phrase  statement, question, exclamation, command  compound, suffix  adjective, adverb, verb  tense (past, present)  apostrophe, comma</p>
Spring	<p>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.</p> <p>Paragraphs to group related material.</p> <p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play)</p> <p>(Continuing autumn objectives throughout.)</p>	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.  Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel  Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning (e.g., solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble)</p>	<p>Bullet points  Inverted commas for direct speech.  Apostrophe for singular possession</p>	<p>preposition, conjunction  word family, prefix  clause, subordinate clause  direct speech  consonant, consonant letter  vowel, vowel letter  inverted commas</p>
Summer	Noun phrases expanded	The grammatical difference	Use of inverted commas	preposition, conjunction

	<p>by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials. Paragraphs. Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to avoid repetition.</p>	<p>between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)</p>	<p>and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Apostrophes to mark plural possession. Use of commas after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas, determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial</p>
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Y5/6	Sentence	Word	Punctuation	Terminology
Autumn	<p><b>Recap:</b>  Simple sentences  Compound sentences  Conjunctions (Subordinating, coordinating.)  Expanding noun phrases  Difference between statements, questions, exclamations and commands  Past/present tense  Progressive forms of verbs.  Noun phrases  Prepositions  Fronted adverbials</p>	<p><b>Recap:</b>  Nouns  Adjectives  Verbs  Determiners  Prepositions  Suffixes  Adverbs  Using a or an  Standard English  Word families</p>	<p>Full stops  Fingers spaces  Capital letters  Question marks  Exclamation marks  Commas to separate items in a list  Apostrophes for possession (plural and singular) and for missing letters.  Inverted commas  Commas after fronted adverbials</p>	<p>noun, noun phrase  statement, question, exclamation, command  compound, suffix  adjective, adverb, verb  tense (past, present)  apostrophe, comma  preposition, conjunction  word family, prefix  clause, subordinate clause  direct speech, indirect speech,  consonant, vowel,  inverted commas,  determiner, pronoun,  possessive pronoun,  adverbial</p>
Spring	<p>Relative clauses  Modal verbs  (Continuing coverage of autumn objectives)</p>	<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes  Synonyms and antonyms</p>	<p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis  Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>modal verb, relative pronoun  relative clause  parenthesis, bracket, dash  cohesion, ambiguity</p>
Summer	<p>Active and passive voice  Making a choice between formality of writing</p>	<p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing.</p>	<p>Semi-colon  Colon  Dash  Ellipsis  Bullet points</p>	<p>subject, object  active, passive  synonym, antonym  ellipsis, hyphen, colon,  semi-colon, bullet points</p>

