

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Grammar: Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [e.g. dog, dogs, wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun	The rules for plural –es [e.g. dog, dogs, wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun	Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s	Use of hyphens to create compound words and phrases [e.g. co-ordinate and weatherwork]	Revision of prefixes, suffixes and word families, including words with a large number of them [e.g. uncoordinatedness or uncoordinated]
Grammar: Suffixes	How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing; un- the boat] Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [e.g. whiteboard, Superman] to turn adjectives into adverbs Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less Use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [e.g. super-, anti-, auto-]	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [e.g. solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble]	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [e.g. –ate, –ise, –ify] Verb prefixes [e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-]	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [e.g. big, large, little]
Grammar: Noun phrases	Use of adjectives [colour, shape, size] to create a simple noun phrase [the blue car]	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]	Use of adverbs to modify noun phrases [e.g. the really bright star or the particularly small shell]	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases [the strict maths teacher with curly hair or the person of interest]	See relative clauses in Conjunctions Use of noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Use the full range of noun phrases to create descriptions in fiction and non-fiction
Grammar: Adverbial phrases	Use simple adverbs to sequence writing	Use adverbs and simple adverbials to express time, place and manner	Use adverbial phrases to identify place, time, manner and frequency	Fronted adverbials [e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.]	Use fronted adverbials (phrases and clauses) to create cohesion between paragraphs	Use fronted adverbials (phrases and clauses) to create cohesion within and between paragraphs
Grammar: Tense	Use of the simple past tense (-ed), present tense and present progressive (-ing) where there is no change to the root word	How words can combine to make sentences Using and to join single clause sentences	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]	Use of the simple future tense [e.g. we will learn about Vikings]	Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [e.g. perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [e.g. might, should, will, must] Use of the future tense using a range of modal verbs	Using the past perfect tense [e.g. He had just arrived at the house when the phone started to ring.]
Grammar: Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Using and to join single clause sentences	How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command Creating multi-clause sentences using subordination and co-ordination	Create a range of multi-clause sentences using a wide range of conjunctions Beginning a sentence with a subordinate clause	Use of shorter sentences for effect and to build suspense [e.g. She slowly turned the rusty handle on the old wooden door and entered the unit room. It was empty.] Use multi-clause sentences without a conjunction or using the progressive tense [e.g. Running down the corridor, they spotted the open window]	Use of relative clauses to create multi-clause sentences [e.g. using the relative pronouns which, who, that, when, where and whose]	Use of semi-colons to replace a conjunction in a multi-clause sentence [e.g. It's raining, I'm fed up]
Grammar: Sentence conjunctions	Join words and joining clauses using and	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but)	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions [e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g. then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g. before, after, during, in, because of]	Develop use of a range of conjunctions [e.g. yet, whereas, until, since, before, after] and to understand when these can be used as prepositions or adverbs Understand that some prepositions and adverbs can be used in a similar way to conjunctions [e.g. beside, despite, during, outside, down, below, next, therefore, however]	Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted/ implied relative pronoun	Use of a wide range of conjunctions, sentence types and lengths to create sentences for varied effects, styles and purposes
Grammar: Punctuation	Separate words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [e.g. the girl's name]	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in a wide range of words, [e.g. shouldn't, wouldn't, couldn't, let's] Revision of apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns, and plural possession in irregular nouns [e.g. the girls name, the children's playtime]	Apostrophes to mark plural possession [e.g. the girl's name, the girls' names] Use of commas after fronted adverbials	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [e.g. It's raining, I'm fed up] Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity
Grammar: Speech	Read, explore and identify speech punctuation in books and modelled writing Use of some speech in writing but might not use inverted commas	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [e.g. a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"]	Use reporting clauses including a relative clauses for description and specification Use inverted commas to punctuate quotes in non-fiction writing	In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action	In narratives, create settings, characters and atmosphere by integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action and select the correct register and level of formality to enhance characterisation
Grammar: Terminology	letter capital letter word singular plural sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark	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 consonant consonant letter vowel vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner pronoun possessive pronoun adverbial	modal verb relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis bracket dash cohesion ambiguity	subject object active passive synonym antonym ellipsis hyphen colon semi-colon bullet points
Grammar: Levels of formality and changes in register	Introduction to simple contracted forms using 'not' [e.g. can't, haven't and don't]	Contracted forms, e.g. [Let's get you an ice pack... They wouldn't have... if they hadn't... They've taken the sheep!]	Second person direct address to the reader, and some usage of first person [e.g. if you love a challenge – however difficult – then you will... Are you nervous about the London trip? When we arrived at school we...]	Some use of abstract nouns, and noun phrases used as the subject of the verb, e.g. [Darkness was being whispered in... full of despair] Vernacular (everyday) language, including idioms [e.g. ...do your bit for the war... the words are stuck in my throat.] 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]	Some modal verbs in certain grammatical structures [Should it rain, we may have to cancel the picnic.] The personal pronoun 'one', [e.g. One should not be concerned about... It is better to do this oneself.] Nominalisation [e.g. The arrival of the mysterious stranger caused excitement, rather than, We were very excited when the mysterious stranger arrived.] Multi-word vs precise verbs [find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [e.g. The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me) or it is widely believed that...]. The difference between structures typical of informal and formal speech and writing [e.g. the use of question tags: 'He's your friend, isn't he?'] Use of subjunctive forms [such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]
Grammar: Text	Sequence sentences to form short narratives	Correct choice and consistent use of present and past tenses including progressive forms throughout writing Write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [e.g. then, after that, this, firstly] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [e.g. later], place [e.g. nearby] and number [e.g. secondly] or tense choices [e.g. he had seen her before]	Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis Layout devices [e.g. headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]