

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Grammar: Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How words can combine to make sentences Separation of words with spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How words can combine to make sentences Separate words with spaces 	How words can combine to make sentences Separation of words with spaces	How words can combine to make sentences Separation of words with spaces	How words can combine to make sentences	Leaving spaces between words
Grammar: Suffixes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) 	Using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding (for example, whiteboard, superman) (Y2)	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 Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)	How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	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	
Grammar: Noun phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon) Use of adjectives (colour, shape, size) to create a simple noun phrase (the blue car) 	Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. the blue butterfly (Y2)		Simple noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. the blue butterfly	
Grammar: Adverbial phrases		Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) (Y2)				
Grammar: Tense		Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing		Use of the present progressive (-ing) where there is no change to the root word	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing 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)	
Grammar: Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing sentences to form short narratives How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	How words can combine to make sentences	Sequence sentences to form short narratives		
Grammar: Sentence conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but) Joining words and joining clauses using and 	Joining words and joining clauses using and Co-ordination using 'but'	Joining words and joining clauses using and	Using 'and' to join single clause sentences	Joining words and joining clauses using and Co-ordination (using or, and, but) Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)	Joining words and join clauses using 'and'
Grammar: Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun 'I' 	Commas to separate items in a list (Y2) Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Using a capital letter for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'	Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun 'I'	Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Using a capital letter for names and the pronoun 'I'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun 'I' Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns (for example, the girl's name) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaving spaces between words Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
Grammar: Speech						
Grammar: Terminology		Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less (Y2)		letter capital letter word singular plural sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark		
Grammar: Levels of formality and changes in register						
Grammar: Text		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequence sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	