

**Year 1**

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>Old Bear</b>	<b>Rapunzel</b>	<b>Hermelin</b>	<b>Where the Wild Things Are</b>	<b>The Secret of Black Rock</b>	<b>The Last Wolf</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Regular plural noun suffix -s or -es	Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es Adding the suffix -er to verbs	Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Adding the suffixes -ing, -ed and er to verbs Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs Reinforce how the prefix un changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Reinforce plural noun suffix -s/-es Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to verbs Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark Capital Letters for names and personal pronoun - I	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full Stops Question mark Exclamation mark

Year 2

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>A River</b>	<b>The Night Gardener</b>	<b>The Bog Baby</b>	<b>Grandad's Island</b>	<b>The King Who Banned the Dark</b>	<b>Rosie Revere</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Use of the Suffixes–er & –est in adjectives Learn how to use -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs Develop understanding of regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es	Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Form adjectives using suffixes -ful and -less	Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. –ful, –less Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Use of the Suffixes–er & –est in adjectives Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. –ness, –er Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. –ful, –less Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Formation of nouns by compounding Use of the Suffixes–er & –est in adjectives Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification Learn that the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a question or command	Co-ordination (or, and, but, so) Sentence indicates its function as an exclamation or a question Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question and command	Learn that the grammatical patterns in sentence indicates its function as a question and an exclamation Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as question and a statement.	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as an exclamation. Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions) Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions)	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spellings Commas to separate items in a list	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list

Year 3

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>The Iron Man</b>	<b>Fox</b>	<b>Rhythm of the Rain</b>	<b>Jemmy Button</b>	<b>Egyptology</b>	<b>Into the Forest</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- un- -dis -mis -im -in Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Adverbs ending in -ly	Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel	Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (mis-, in-, dis-, un-) Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although Learn how to use subordination (reinforce from Y2) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, there, soon, after Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, during, after, in Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions, e.g. before, after, during, in Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because, of Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because, of Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Build on previous learning	Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past	Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Present perfect form of verbs Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns Use commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Learn how to use commas to separate items in a list	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Year 4

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>The Whale</b>	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>Arthur and the Golden Rope</b>	<b>The Lost Happy Endings</b>	<b>The Journey</b>	<b>Manfish</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Develop understanding of standard English forms for verb inflections (we were instead of we was) Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Expressing time and place and cause using prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of] (Recap from Y3) Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials Developing the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although, before, after, while, so'	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Fronted adverbials	Fronted adverbials
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Develop understanding using the present perfect forms of verbs (reinforcement from Y3)	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme, with headings and sub headings	Use adverbials and conjunctions for cohesion	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials

Year 5

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>When we Walked on the Moon</b>	<b>FARThER</b>	<b>The Hound of the Baskervilles</b>	<b>The Promise</b>	<b>The Lost Book of Adventure</b>	<b>King Kong</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Develop an understanding of the use of verb prefixes	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone Use verb prefixes (un-, de-, re-, over-, dis-, mis-)	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone Develop understanding and use of verb prefixes Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes	Develop understanding and use of verb prefixes	Verb prefixes mis, over and de Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Develop understanding of relative clauses	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use fronted adverbials	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs	Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs and modal verbs Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun	Develop understanding and use of relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Develop understanding of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Use a range of sentence types for impact and cohesion	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Develop understanding in using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Indicate parenthesis using dashes and brackets Commas after fronted adverbials (reinforce from Y4) Inverted commas to indicate direct speech (reinforce from Y4)	Commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Use commas after fronted adverbials	Commas for parenthesis Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity	Commas for parenthesis	Indicate parenthesis using brackets Commas for clarity	Use commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity Use of a comma after the reporting clause and use of end punctuation within inverted commas (Y4) Indicate parenthesis using brackets

Year 6

A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Vehicle Texts</b>					
<b>Rose Blanche</b>	<b>A Story Like the Wind</b>	<b>The Origin of Species</b>	<b>The Ways of the Wolf</b>	<b>Shackleton's Journey</b>	<b>Hansel and Gretel</b>
<b>Grammar: Word</b>					
Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms Converting nouns into verbs using suffixes The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing - informality of direct quote contrasting with formality of vocabulary choices	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Develop understanding of how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Develop understanding of how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone
<b>Grammar: Sentence</b>					
The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal use of question tags in informal speech Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Use the subjunctive forms in some very formal writing and speech	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Use the subjunctive forms in some very formal writing and speech	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal Develop understanding of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing Use of the subjunctive form in some very formal speech and writing
<b>Grammar: Text</b>					
Use a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials	Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Use headings and sub-headings to structure information	Using cohesive devices, e.g. synonyms Accurate tense choices throughout the writing	Using headings and sub-headings to organise information	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices
<b>Grammar: Punctuation</b>					
Semi-colons within detailed lists Indicate grammatical features using the semi-colon to mark the boundary between independent clauses Dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis	Use hyphens to join words and avoid ambiguity Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation) Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses	Use dashes, colons and semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use colons to introduce a list	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Use colons to introduce a list Use semi-colons within lists	Use semi-colons, and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity

New Terminology For Pupils

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
letter capital letter word sentence plural singular full stop question mark exclamation mark punctuation	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	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