



| Year | Word Structure | Sentence Structure | Text Structure | Punctuation | Terminology for pupils |
|------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | <p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s and –es</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs</p> <p>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives</p> | <p>How words combine to make sentences</p> <p>How <i>and</i> can join words and sentences</p> | <p>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p> | <p>Separation of words with spaces</p> <p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun /</p> | <p>Word, sentence, letter, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Formation of nouns using suffixes</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes</p> <p>Use of suffixes –er and –est to form comparisons of verbs and adjectives</p> | <p>Subordination and co-ordination.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification</p> <p>Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command</p> | <p>Consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts</p> <p>Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress</p> | <p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Commas to separate items in lists.</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark contracted forms of spelling.</p> | <p>Verb, tense (present, past), adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma</p> |
| 3 | <p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes</p> <p>Use of the determiners a or an According to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a</p> | <p>Expressing time and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.</p> | <p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</p> <p>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p> <p>Use the perfect form of verbs to mark</p> | <p>Introduction to speech marks to punctuate direct speech</p> | <p>Word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted commas, prefix, consonant, vowel, clause,</p> |

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| | vowel. Word families based on common words | | relationships of time and cause. | | subordinate clause |
| 4 | Grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms | Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition Fronted adverbials | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences | Use of speech marks to punctuate direct speech Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession Use of commas after fronted adverbials | Pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial |
| 5 | Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes Verb prefixes | Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, why</i> or <i>whose</i> . Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs or adverbs . | Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph . Linking ideas across a paragraph using adverbials of time, place and number. | Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity. | Relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity |
| 6 | The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and formal speech and writing . | Use of passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely. Difference in structures of informal speech and formal speech and writing. | Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices : semantic cohesion, grammatical connections and elision . Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables to structure text | Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma. Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity. | Active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, synonym, colon, semi-colon, bullet points |

*See National Curriculum for English (draft), appendix on Grammar and Punctuation and Glossary for more detail and examples

