



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

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

