

	Grammatical terms and word classes	Punctuation	Tenses	Word level	Sentence level	Text level	Standard English
YR	letter: a symbol of the alphabet, a character which represents a sound in speech formation of a lower case letter noun: general names for people, animals, places, things or ideas proper noun: specific names for people, places or things and always start with a capital letter sentence: a complete thought containing a subject and a predicate (noun and a verb) punctuation: the marks used	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops to demarcate sentences Aa capital letter: the upper case • Full stops are used at the end of a sentence			How words can combine to make simple sentences Sentences can be over one line Writing from left to right	Orally rehearse sequence stories Picture sequence stories Speaking about real events	Learning to speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English



	in writing to					
	clarify meaning					
Y1	letter: a symbol	Separation of	Regular plural	How words	Sequencing	From Spoken
	of the alphabet,	words with	noun suffixes –s	can combine	sentences to	English
	a character	spaces	or –es [for	to make	form short	Curriculum:
	which		example, dog,	sentences	narratives	speak audibly
	represents a	Introduction to	dogs; wish,			and fluently with
	sound in speech	capital letters, full	wishes], including	Joining words		an increasing
	formation of a	stops, question	the effects of	and joining		command of
	lower case letter	marks and	these suffixes on	clauses using		Standard
	noun: general	exclamation	the meaning of the	and		English
	names for	marks to	noun			
	people, animals,	demarcate				
	places, things or	sentences	Suffixes that can			
	ideas proper		be added to verbs			
	noun: specific	Aa capital	where no change			
	names for	letter: the upper	is needed in the			
	people, places		spelling of root			
	or things and	case	words (e.g.			
	always start with		helping, helped,			
	a capital letter	 Full stops are 	helper)			
	pronoun: a word	used at the end of				
	that takes the	a sentence	How the prefix un–			
	place of a noun,		changes the			
	often to avoid	? Question	meaning of verbs			
	repetition		and adjectives			
	singular: just	marks show				
	one person or	someone has				
	item	asked a question				



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	olural: more	Exclamation
	han one person	marks
	or item	show when
	orefix: a letter or	something is
	roup of letters	surprising or said
	hat is added to	with emphasis or
	he beginning of	to mark the end of
	root word to	an exclamation
	change the	sentence.
	neaning	
	suffix: a letter or	Capital letters for
_	roup of letters	names and for the
	hat is added to	personal
	he end of a root	pronoun l
	vord to change	p
	he meaning	
	adjective:	
	lescribes the	
	noun or pronoun	
	entence: a	
	complete	
	hought	
	containing a	
	subject and a	
	predicate (noun	
	and a verb)	
	ounctuation:	
	he marks used	
	n writing to	
C	clarify meaning	



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Y2	noun: general	Use of capital	Correct choice	Formation of	Subordination	Develop	Common
	names for	letters, full stops,	and consistent	nouns using	(using when,	positive	misconceptions:
	people, animals,	question marks	use of present	suffixes such as –	if, that,	attitudes	 done/did
	places, things or	and exclamation	tense and past	ness, –er (e.g.	because) and	towards and	 was/were
	ideas proper	marks to	tense	happiness,	coordination	stamina for	• double
	noun: specific	demarcate	throughout	happier)	(using or, and,	writing by:	negative
	names for	sentences	writing	Compounding	but)		 speaking in full
	people, places			nouns to make		Writing	sentences
	or things and	Aa capital	Past tense: for	new nouns [for	Subordination	narratives	
	always start with	•	actions that	example,	to add a	about	From Spoken
	a capital letter	letters are used at	were completed	whiteboard,	clause which	personal	English
	pronoun: a word	the beginning of a	in the past.	superman]	is of lesser	experiences	Curriculum:
	that takes the	sentence and for	Usually uses		importance to	and those of	speak audibly
	place of a noun,	proper nouns	verbs with the	Formation of	the meaning of	others (real	and fluently with
	often to avoid		'ed' suffix	adjectives using	a sentence	and fictional)	an increasing
	repetition	Exclamation		suffixes such as –	than the main		command of
	noun phrase: a	marks	Present: For	ful, –less	clause.	Writing about	Standard
	group of words	show when	something that			real events	English
	that do the job of	something is	is happening	Use of the suffixes	Expanded		
	one noun	surprising or said	now or generally	– er, –est in	noun phrases	Writing poetry	
	compound:	with force or to	happens	adjectives	for description		
	made up of two	mark the end of an	frequently or		and	Writing for	
	or more	exclamation	regularly. Can	Use of –ly in	specification	different	
	elements	sentence	describe habits	Standard English		purposes	
	prefix: a letter or		or something	to turn adjectives	An expanded		
	group of letters		that is generally	into adverbs	noun phrase		
	that is added to	• Full stops are	true.		is a simple		
	the beginning of	-		Homophones/	noun phrase		
	a root word to	used at the end of	Present	homonyms	(e.g. the girl)		
	change the	a sentence	progressive: for		expanded with		
	meaning		actions that are				





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suffix: a letter or	? Question	ongoing now	Synonyms and	at least one	
group of letters		Uses the	antonyms: Two	adjective.	
that is added to	marks show	PRESENT form of	words are		
the end of a root	someone has	'to be' and the	synonyms if they	Recognising	
word to change	asked a question	PRESENT form of	have the same	and forming a	
the meaning		the main verb	meaning, or	statement,	
adjective:	9 Commas are	('ing' ending) e.g.	similar meanings.	question,	
describes the	used to separate	He is walking	Two words are	exclamation	
noun or pronoun	items in a list or	down the road	antonyms if their	or command	
adverb: adverbs	related adjectives.		meanings are		
describe how,	,	Past	opposites.	Statement: a	
when or where	•	progressive: for		sentence that	
something	Apostrophes	actions that took		tells you	
happened		place in the past		something	
contractions:	are used to show	over time			
where two words	missing letters	Usually uses the		Question: a	
are brought	(omission) or	PAST form of 'to		sentence that	
together and	singlular	be' and the		asks you	
shortened to	possession.	PRESENT form of		something	
make one word		the main verb			
homophone:		('ing' ending) e.g.		Exclamation:	
two or more		He was walking		a sentence	
words with the		down the road		that expresses	
same				surprise or	
pronunciation				excitement	
but different				(An	
meaning, origins				exclamation	
or spelling				sentence	
homonym: two				always begins	
or more words				with what or	
with the same				how; an	



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	spelling but				exclamation		
	different origins,				mark can also		
	meaning or				be used to add		
	pronunciation				emphasis)*		
	conjunction: a						
	word used to				Command: a		
	connect clauses				sentence that		
	in a sentence or				tells you to do		
	to coordinate				something		
	words in the						
	same clause.						
Y3	preposition: a	Introduction to	Use of the	Formation of	Expressing	Headings and	Common
	word that tells	inverted commas	present perfect	nouns using a	time, place	subheadings	misconceptions:
	you where or	to punctuate	form of verbs	range of prefixes	and cause	to aid	 have/of
	when something	direct speech	instead of the	[for example	using	presentation	 them/those
	is/was	6699	simple past [for	super–, anti–,	conjunctions		• good/well
	compared to		example, He has	auto–]		Introduction	 speaking in full
	something else.	Inverted commas	gone out to play		Expressing	to paragraphs	sentences
	conjunction: a	are used to show	contrasted with	Use of the forms	time, place	as a way to	
	word used to	the words that	He went out to	a or an according	and cause	group related	From Spoken
	connect clauses	have been spoken	play]	to whether the	using adverbs	material	English
	in a sentence or	in a text.		next word begins			Curriculum:
	to coordinate		Present perfect:	with a consonant	Expressing		speak audibly
	words in the	Direct speech is	for actions that	or a vowel	time, place		and fluently with
	same clause.	written text that	started in the		and cause		an increasing
	prefix: a letter or	reports speech or	past and are still	Word families	using		command of
	group of letters	thought in its	true. Usually	based on common	prepositions		Standard
	that is added to	original form.	uses the	words or roots (for			English
	the beginning of		PRESENT form of	example, solve,			
	a root word (to		'to have' and the	solution, solver)			
			PAST form of the				



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change the	main verb ('ed'	Homophones/		
meaning)	ending)	homonyms		
suffix: a letter or				
group of letters		Synonyms and		
that is added to		antonyms: Two		
the end of a root		words are		
word (to change		synonyms if they		
the meaning)		have the same		
word family:		meaning, or		
groups of words		similar meanings.		
with a common		Two words are		
feature, pattern		antonyms if their		
or meaning.		meanings are		
clause: a part of		opposites.		
a sentence that				
contains a				
subject and a				
predicate (noun				
and a verb).				
subordinate				
clause: a clause				
that cannot				
stand alone as a				
complete				
sentence (is				
dependent on				
the main				
clause).				
consonant: a				
speech sound				
that is not a				



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	vowel and is made with your teeth, tongue or lips. consonant letter: a letter of the alphabet other than a/e/i/o/u and sometimes y. vowel: a speech sound that is not a consonant and is made when the air flows freely through the mouth. vowel letter: a letter of the alphabet that makes a vowel.						
¥4	Determiners come before nouns and make clear what the noun refers to E.g. an, a, the, some, five, most The man took	Direct speech including inverted commas and other associated punctuation 6699	Revision of present perfect Revision of present and past progressive tenses	Plural and possessive -s Homophones/ homonyms Synonyms and antonyms: Two words are	Fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases	Choice of noun or pronoun to aid cohesion Direct speech	Standard form for verb inflections Common misconceptions: • I/me • really/well • really/very



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ten eggs and put them in a bag. Pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases E.g. I, he, it, they, we, us We	9 Apostrophes to mark plural possession	synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are antonyms if their meanings are	Paragraphs to organise ideas	 speaking in full sentences From Spoken English Curriculum: speak audibly
bought a new puppy then took it home. Possessive pronouns	Commas after fronted adverbials	opposites.		and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
include my, mine, our, ours, its, his, her, hers, their, theirs, your and				
yours. These are all words that demonstrate ownership. Adverbials are				
words or phrases that add more information to a sentence. They can explain how, when, where or				



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	how often						
	something						
	happens. Eg We						
	met by the train						
	station. We						
	danced all night						
	long. He waited						
	under the clock.						
	Verb						
	inflections:						
	Verbs have						
	inflections of						
	tense, person						
	and number and						
	mood. Standard						
	English form						
	may differ to						
	local spoken						
	inflections, for						
	example, we						
	were instead of						
	we was, or I did						
	instead of I						
	done]						
Y5	Modal verbs	Dashes, brackets	Revision of	Converting nouns	Relative	Cohesion	Formal letter
	come before	or commas to	tenses	or adjectives into	Clauses	within	writing
	another verb and	indicate		verbs through use	beginning with	paragraphs	techniques
	tell us how	parenthesis		of suffixes [for	who, which,	(Devices to	including forms
	possible / likely			example, –ate; –	where, when,	build cohesion	of address and
	something is e.g:			ise; –ify]	whose, that, or	within a	difference



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He could go			an omitted	paragraph [for	between
home but he		Verb prefixes [for	relative	example, then,	standard
must finish this	- () , ,	example, dis–,	pronoun	after that, this,	English and
first.	() , ,	de–, mis–, over–		firstly)	'slang' terms
		and re–]	Modal verbs		
Relative			or verbs of	Link ideas	Common
clauses add		Synonyms and	possibility	across	misconceptions:
information to		antonyms: Two		paragraphs	 relative
sentences by		words are		using adverbs	pronouns e.g.
using a relative		synonyms if they		of time, place,	which/that/what
pronoun such		have the same		number	• speaking in full
as who, that or		meaning, or			sentences
which. For		similar meanings.			
example, 'She		Two words are			From Spoken
lives in		antonyms if their			English
Worcester which		meanings are			Curriculum:
is a cathedral		opposites.			speak audibly
city' or 'That's					and fluently with
the girl who lives					an increasing
near the school'.					command of
					Standard
Parenthesis is a					English
word, phrase, or					
clause inserted					
into a sentence					
to add extra,					
subordinate or					
clarifying					
information.					
When a					
parenthesis is					



	removed, the						
	sentence still						
	makes sense on						
	its own. For						
	example, "I met						
	James (my						
	oldest brother)						
	at the cinema.						
Y6	The subject of a	A semicolon is	Revision of	Synonyms and	Passive and	Linking ideas	Formal and
	sentence is the	used is to join	tenses	antonyms: Two	active forms	across	informal
	person, place,	together two main		words are		paragraphs	speech
	thing, or idea	related clauses. It		synonyms if they	Subjunctive	(repetition,	
	that is doing or	indicates a pause		have the same	forms	adverbials,	From Spoken
	being	which is more		meaning, or		ellipsis)	English
	something. You	pronounced that a		similar meanings.			Curriculum:
	can find the	comma but less		Two words are		Layout	speak audibly
	subject of a	final than a full		antonyms if their		devices	and fluently with
	sentence if you	stop.		meanings are		(headings,	an increasing
	can find the	:		opposites.		subheadings,	command of
	verb.	,				columns,	Standard
	The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It is the who or what that the subject does something to.	A colon is used to introduce a list or to separate two independent but linked clauses. • • A dash is a versatile punctuation mark				bullets, tables)	English



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	Passive and	that can be used
	active voice: In	within a sentence
	a sentence	(instead of
	written in the	brackets) to show
	active form, the	parenthesis. A
	subject usually	dash mustn't be
	precedes the	confused with a
	object e.g. The	hyphen, which is
	boy (subject)	used to combine
	broke (active	words together.
	past tense verb)	—
	the window	
	(object).	A hyphen is used
		to combine or join
	A sentence is	words to avoid
	written in	ambiguity (e.g.
	passive form	twenty two-pound
	when the	coins or twenty-
	subject of the	two pound coins).
	sentence has an	-
	action done to it	
	by someone or	Bullet points are
	something else.	symbols used to
	e.g. The window	introduce items in
	was broken by	a list.
	the boy. In this	
	sentence, the	
	subject (the boy)	
	comes after the	
	object (the	
	window) and the	



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past participle of			
the verb (broken)			
was used with a			
preposition (by).			
The subjunctive			
mood is the verb			
form used to			
explore a			
hypothetical			
situation (e.g., lf			
l were you) or to			
express a wish, a			
demand, or a			
suggestion (e.g.,			
l demand he be			
present).			