

Year 1 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes)</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</p> <p>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. unkind)</p>	<p>How words can combine to make sentences</p> <p>Joining words and joining clauses using and</p>	<p>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p>	<p>Separation of words with Spaces</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I</p>	<p>letter</p> <p>capital letter</p> <p>word</p> <p>singular</p> <p>plural</p> <p>sentence</p> <p>punctuation</p> <p>full stop</p> <p>question mark</p> <p>exclamation mark</p>
<p>Year 1 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Leaving spaces between words o Joining words and joining sentences using and o Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark o Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' o Learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing 			<p>Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to recognise sentence boundaries in spoken sentences and to use the vocabulary listed in English Appendix 2 ('Terminology for pupils') when their writing is discussed.</p> <p>Pupils should begin to use some of the distinctive features of Standard English in their writing. 'Standard English' is defined in the glossary</p>	

Year 2 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]	Subordination (using when, if, that or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing.	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	noun, noun phrase statement, questions exclamation, command
Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in English Appendix 1)	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]	Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]	Commas to separate items in a list	compound, adjective, verb suffix
Use the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs	How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command		Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]	adverb tense (past, present) apostrophe comma
Year 2 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i> Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) o Learn how to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences with different forms: statements, question, exclamation, command <input type="checkbox"/> Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. the blue butterfly <input type="checkbox"/> Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) <input type="checkbox"/> the grammar for year 2 in English A <input type="checkbox"/> some features of written Standard English <input type="checkbox"/> Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing 			Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i> The terms for discussing language should be embedded for pupils in the course of discussing their writing with them. Their attention should be drawn to the technical terms they need to learn.	

Year 3 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, such as super-, anti-, auto-</p> <p>Use of forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (e.g. a rock, an open box)</p> <p>Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble]</p>	<p>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (for example, when, so, before, after, while, because] adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore] or prepositions (for example, before, after, during, in because of)</p>	<p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</p> <p>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p> <p>Use of the perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p>	<p>Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</p>	<p>Adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')</p>
<p>Year 3 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although o Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense o Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause o Learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using and punctuating direct speech <input type="checkbox"/> Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading 			<p>Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i></p> <p>Grammar should be taught explicitly: pupils should be taught the terminology and concepts set out in English Appendix 2, and be able to apply them correctly to examples of real language, such as their own writing or books that they have read.</p> <p>At this stage, pupils should start to learn about some of the differences between Standard English and non-Standard English and begin to apply what they have learnt [for example, in writing dialogue for characters].</p>	

Year 4 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
<p>The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s</p> <p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (we were instead of we was, I did instead of I done)</p>	<p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair)</p> <p>Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.)</p>	<p>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p>	<p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation with inverted commas: The conductor shouted, “Sit down!”]</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' name]</p> <p>The use of commas after fronted adverbials</p>	<p>Determiner</p> <p>pronoun</p> <p>possessive pronoun</p> <p>adverbial</p>
<p>Year 4 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition o Using fronted adverbials o Learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using commas after fronted adverbials o Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with the singular and plural nouns o Using and punctuating direct speech <input type="checkbox"/> Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading 		<p>Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i></p> <p>Grammar should be taught explicitly: pupils should be taught the terminology and concepts set out in English Appendix 2, and be able to apply them correctly to examples of real language, such as their own writing or books that they have read.</p> <p>At this stage, pupils should start to learn about some of the differences between Standard English and non-Standard English and begin to apply what they have learnt [for example, in writing dialogue for characters].</p>		

Year 5 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example –ate; -ise; -ify]</p> <p>Verb prefixes [for example dis-, de-, mis-, over-, and re-]</p>	<p>Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun</p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]</p>	<p>Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly]</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]</p>	<p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>modal verb</p> <p>relative pronoun</p> <p>relative clause</p> <p>parenthesis</p> <p>bracket</p> <p>dash</p> <p>cohesion</p> <p>ambiguity</p>
<p>Year 5 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause o Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility o Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun o Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 o Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing o Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis o Use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing writing and reading 			<p>Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should continue to add to their knowledge of linguistic terms, including those to describe grammar, so that they can discuss their writing and reading.</p>	

Year 6 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Content Overview

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
<p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]</p> <p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little]</p>	<p>Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, I broke the window in the green house versus The window in the greenhouse was broken(by me)]</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags e.g. He's your friend, isn't he? Or the use of the subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]</p>	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and ellipsis</p> <p>Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]</p>	<p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up]</p> <p>Use of a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]</p>	<p>subject</p> <p>object</p> <p>active</p> <p>passive</p> <p>synonym</p> <p>antonym</p> <p>ellipsis</p> <p>hyphen</p> <p>colon</p> <p>semi-colon</p> <p>bullet</p> <p>points</p>
<p>Year 6 Programme of Study (Statutory Requirements) <i>Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms o Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence o Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely o Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility o Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2 o Indicate grammatical and other features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity o Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses o Using a colon to introduce a list o Punctuating bullet points consistently o Use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing writing and reading 		<p>Notes and guidance (non-statutory) <i>Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</i></p> <p>Pupils should continue to add to their knowledge of linguistic terms, including those to describe grammar, so that they can discuss their writing and reading.</p>		

