





	Foundation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Grammatical terms		Spell words containing 40+ learned phonemes.	Word, sentence, letter, capital letter full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark. Verb, tense (past, present), adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma.	Preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks').	Word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted comma (or speech marks), prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, subordinate clause, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun,	Relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity.	- Active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, synanym, colon, semi-colon, bullet pointsKnow how words are related by meaning as synanyms and antonyms (for example, big, large, little).
Spelling	- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters	- Spell words containing 40+ learned phonemes	-Use spelling rules - Spell by segmenting words inro phonemes and represent them with the correct graphemes - Spell common exception words correctly - Spell contraction words correctly Add suffixes to langer words	- Form nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. super-, anti-, auto Recognise word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning e.g.	adverbial. -Use prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them -Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals (e.g. girls', boys') and in words with irregular plurals (e.g. children's).	-Use verb prefixes appropriately e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over-, reConvert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes e.gate, -ise, -ify.	-Spell the wast majority of words correctly.

		(ment, ness, ful,	solve,			
		kess)	solution,			
		-Use the	solver,			
		possessive	dissolve,			
		apostrophe	insoluble.			
		(singular - girl's				
		book)				
Punctuation	- Leave spaces	-Full stops	-Using and	-Extending the	-Using modal	-Recognising
	between words.	-Capital letters	punctuating direct	range of	verbs or adverbs	vocabulary and
	- Use the word	-exclamation	speech <mark>(use</mark>	sentences with	to indicate	structures that
	'and' to join	marks	speech marks and	more than one	degrees of	are appropriate
	words and	-Question marks	a reporting clause	clause by using a	possibility.	for formal speech
	sentences.	-Commas for lists	AFTER speech)	wider range of	-Using relative	and writing,
	- Begin to	-Apostrophes for		conjunctions	clauses beginning	including
	punctuate using a	contracted forms		including when,	with who, which,	subjunctive forms
	capital letter for	-Apostrophes for		if, because,	where, when,	- Using passive
	the names of	singular		although at the	whose, that or	verbs to affect
	people, places, the	possession		beginning of	with an implied	the presentation
	days of the week			sentences, using	(i.e. omitted)	of information in
	and I.			commas to	relative pronoun.	a sentence
	- Use both			indicate	-Using commas to	-Using hyphens to
	familiar and new			subordination.	clarify meaning	avoid ambiguity
	punctuation			-Choosing nouns	or avoid	-Using brackets,
	correctly,			or pronouns	ambiguity in	dashes or
	including full			appropriately for	writing.	commas to mark
	stops, capital			clarity and	-Using brackets,	boundaries
	letters.			cohesion and to	dashes or	between
	exclamation			avoid repetition.	commas to mark	independent
	marks, question			-Using fronted	boundaries	clauses
	marks.			adverbials.	between	-Using a colon to
	ATOMACO,			-Using commas	independent	introduce a list.
				after fronted	clauses.	-Punctuating bullet
				adverbials.	Amuses.	points
				Indicating		consistently.
				U		missisieruy.
				possession by		
				using the		

				possessive apostrophe with plural nounsUsing and punctuating direct speech to advance the narrative (reporting clause before and after the speech)		
Functions of sentences	- - - - - su (m be en	Statement Question Exclamation Cammand Use expanded our phrases Use ubordination when if that or ecause – at the nd of sentences) Use coordination or, and, but)	- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although at the end of a sentenceUsing conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause Prepositions (before, after, during, because of).	Write sentences that include: Conjunctions Adverbs Direct speech, Clauses for subordination (both at the beginning and end of sentences) Prepositions (before, after, during, because of). Adverbial phrases. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjective, nouns and prepositions	Write sentences that include: Relative clauses Modal verbs Relative pronouns Prackets Parenthesis Hyphens, colons and semi colons	Write sentences that include: Relative clauses Modal verbs Relative pronouns Brackets Parenthesis A mixture of active and passive voice A clear subject and object Hyphens, colons and semi colons Bullet points

					phrases e.g. 'the teacher' expanded to 'the strict maths teacher with curly hair'.		
Verb forms and tenses			- Use the present and past tense correctly				
Writing composition	- Write recognisable letters; most of which are correctly formed Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others	- Say first and then write to tell others about ideas Re-read writing to check it makes sense.	- Write for a variety of purposes Make simple additions, revisions and corrections	- Plan, write, edit and improve Organise paragraphs around a theme.	-Plan, write, edit and improve Organise paragraphs around a theme Sequence paragraphs.	-Write cohesively at length using devices to build cohesian within a paragraph	- Identify the audience for writing - know the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing - Interweave descriptions of characters, settings and atmosphere with dialogue Write cohesively at length, linking ideas a cross paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices:

							repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials.
Present neatly	- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing - using the tripod grip in almost all cases.	- Sit correctly and hold a pencil correctly.	- Write for a variety of purposes Write, review and improve Begin to form lower-case letters correctly Form lower-case letters of a consistent size Begin to join some letters.	-Make handwriting legible by ensuring downstrokes of letters are parallel and letters are spaced appropriately.	-Make handwriting legible by ensuring downstrokes of letters are parallel and letters are spaced appropriately.	-Write fluently and legibly with personal style.	-Write fluently and legibly with personal style.