

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



Grammar							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum		Pupils should be taught to develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'. Learning the grammar for Year 1 in English Appendix 2. Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Pupils should learn how to use the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2. Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Pupils should be taught to use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.		Pupils should be taught to use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	
Skills	Grammar rules, concepts and terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.	Apply the grammar rules and concepts, and use suitable grammatical terminology.
Knowledge		Children will know the following terminology; letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.	Children will know the following terminology; noun, noun phrase, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present),	Children will know the following terminology; adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix,	Children will know the following terminology; determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.	Children will know the following terminology; modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash,	Children will know the following terminology; subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis,

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



		<p>Singular – refers to one.</p> <p>Plural – means ‘more than one’. Normally has a suffix –s or –es.</p> <p>Sentence- a group of words put together to mean something. A sentence must contain a noun (subject) and a verb.</p> <p>Full stop- a punctuation mark used to separate sentences.</p> <p>Question mark- a piece of punctuation used to mark the end of a sentence that includes a question.</p> <p>Exclamation mark- used at the end of a sentence that shows a strong feeling, like surprise or anger. They can also show that someone is raising their voice or shouting.</p>	<p>apostrophe and comma.</p> <p>Noun – person, place or object.</p> <p>Noun phrase – expands a single word e.g. adult fox.</p> <p>Exclamation – states something like a statement but with a strong feeling or emotion and it ends with an exclamation mark.</p> <p>Command – an order, giving someone an instruction or telling them to do something. Commands usually start with an imperative verb.</p> <p>Compound- a word that contains at least two root words e.g. blackbird.</p> <p>Suffix – an ‘ending’, used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own.</p> <p>Tense – the choice between verbs which indicate the present tense (are happening now) and past tense (has already happened).</p> <p>Apostrophe – a piece of punctuation which has</p>	<p>clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas.</p> <p>Preposition – describes location, direction or relations of time.</p> <p>Conjunction – a word which links two words or phrases together.</p> <p>Word family – words which are related to each other by a combination of morphology, grammar and meaning. E.g. teach – teacher.</p> <p>Prefix – a group of letters added to the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.</p> <p>Clause – a group of words that contain a subject and a</p>	<p>Determiner – words that come before a noun. They introduce the noun and give the reader important information about it.</p> <p>Pronoun- a word that takes the place of a noun e.g. she, him, his, this, he, who etc.</p> <p>Possessive Pronoun- they show ownership e.g. mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs etc.</p> <p>Adverbial- a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause.</p>	<p>cohesion and ambiguity.</p> <p>Modal verb- to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty, ability or obligation. Modal verbs are; will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.</p> <p>Relative pronoun- these link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause that describes an earlier noun or pronoun.</p> <p>Relative clause- a special type of subordinate clause that modifies noun. It often does this using the relative pronouns ‘who’ and ‘that’.</p> <p>Parenthesis- a word, phrase or</p>	<p>hyphen, colon, semi-colon and bullet point.</p> <p>Subject – the subject of the a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun. The subjects normal position is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just before the verb in a statement . - Just after the auxiliary verb, in a question. <p>Object – An object is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb, and shows what the verb is acting upon.</p> <p>Active voice – An active verb has its usual pattern of</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			<p>two uses. 1. To show the place of missing letters. 2. Showing possession.</p> <p>Comma- a piece of punctuation used to separate items in a list.</p>	<p>verb. Makes sense on its own because it's a complete thought.</p> <p>Subordinate clause – supports a clause, doesn't make sense on its own.</p> <p>Direct speech – reporting exactly what someone has said, using inverted commas to show this.</p> <p>Consonant letter – b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y and z.</p> <p>Vowel letters – a, e, i, o and u.</p> <p>Inverted commas – a piece of punctuation used to indicate words which are being spoken aloud.</p>		<p>sentence that is put in writing as extra information or an afterthought.</p> <p>Bracket- a piece of punctuation used to show parenthesis.</p> <p>Dash- a piece of punctuation used to show parenthesis.</p> <p>Cohesion- a text is cohesive if it is clear how the meaning of its parts fit together.</p> <p>Cohesive devices (determiners and pronouns, conjunctions and adverbs and ellipsis of expected words) can help with this.</p> <p>Ambiguity- when a sentence can be open to more than one meaning, leading to potential confusion for the reader.</p>	<p>subject and object (in contrast with the passive).</p> <p>Passive voice – The thing that would normally be the object gets turned into the subject through the use of the passive form of the verb. They often include a prepositional phrase starting with 'by'.</p> <p>Synonym – Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings.</p> <p>Antonym- Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites e.g. hot-cold.</p> <p>Ellipsis – Ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase which is expected and predictable.</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



Coverage		<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (plural, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark) and use them in context within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (noun phrase, command sentence, exclamation sentence, adjectives, suffixes; -ness, -er, -ful, -less, -est and -ly, verb tenses, apostrophes and commas in a list) and use them in context within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (prepositions, conjunctions, prefixes, subordinate clauses, direct speech punctuated within inverted commas) and use them in context within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (determiners, pronouns, possessive pronouns and adverbials) and use them in context within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (modal verbs, relative pronouns, relative clauses, parenthesis; brackets and dashes) and use them in context within their writing.</p> <p>Editing When editing their writing, children will be given time to ensure their writing is cohesive as well as ensuring</p>	<p>SPaG Across the year, children will be taught about the terminology listed above in their SPaG lessons.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to apply the grammar terminology that they have learned (subject, object, active voice, passive voice, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon and bullet point) and use them in context within their writing.</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



						they have avoided ambiguity (where applicable).	
National Curriculum		Pupils should be taught to leave spaces between words. Pupils should be taught to join words and join sentences using <i>and</i> .	Pupils should be taught to learn how to use subordination (using when, if, that, or, because) and coordination (using or, and, or, but). Pupils should be taught to learn how to use sentences with different forms; statement, question, exclamation, command.	Pupils should be taught to develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. - Using fronted adverbials. - Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although. 		Pupils should be taught to develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun.	
Skills	Sentences	Leave spaces between words and join words and clauses using 'and'.	Use coordination and subordination to extend their sentences.	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.	Use fronted adverbials, pronouns and conjunctions to vary their sentence structure.	Use relative clauses to give more information about the noun.	
Knowledge		Children know that after every word they need to leave a space. Children know that 'and' is a joining word as it can be used to join words and clauses.	Children know that words which indicate subordination are; when, if, that, because. Children know that words which indicate coordination are; or, and, but etc. Children are able to remember some subordinating and coordinating conjunctions	Children are able to express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions. Children will know the conjunctions; when, before, after, while, so and	Children know that a fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb. Children know that after writing a fronted adverbial it needs punctuating with a	Children know that a relative clause gives the reader extra information about the noun in the main clause. Children are able to use relative clauses (beginning with	

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			<p>as listed above and use them within their writing. Children know that there are four types of sentences; statement, command, exclamation and question. Children know that statements give information or 'state' things. Children know that commands are an order, giving someone an instruction or telling them to do something. Commands usually start with an imperative verb. Children know that exclamations state something but with a strong feeling or emotion and it ends with an exclamation mark. Children know that questions ask something, include a question word and need to end with a question mark. Children are able to use a variety of the four sentence types in their writing.</p>	<p>because. Children will know the adverbs; then, next, soon and therefore. Children will know the prepositions; before, after, during, in and because of.</p> <p>Children will be able to use the conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions listed above to indicate time, place and cause.</p>	<p>comma before they continue with the rest of their sentence.</p> <p>Children are able to use fronted adverbials, pronouns (she, him, his, this, he and who) and conjunctions within their writing helping to make it more cohesive and to avoid repetition.</p>	<p>who, which, where, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun), in their writing.</p>	
Coverage		<p>SPaG Children will be taught</p>	<p>SPaG Children will be taught</p>	<p>SPaG Children will be</p>	<p>SPaG Children will be</p>	<p>SPaG Children will be</p>	

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



		<p>how to use 'and' to join words and phrases.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Modelling – Children will be shown how to use a space after every word.</p> <p>Basics lens – class teacher to plan this in to model and allow children to practice joining words and clauses using 'and'.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of using finger spaces and joining words and clauses using 'and'.</p>	<p>about subordinating and coordinating conjunctions. Children will also be taught about the four sentence types; statements, commands, exclamations and questions.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – children will be shown how to use subordinating and coordinating conjunctions. They will also be shown how to write the four different sentence types. They will also have the opportunity to practice writing these different types of sentences in their own writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of subordinating and coordinating conjunctions as well as the four</p>	<p>taught about prepositions.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – children will be shown how to use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. They will also have the opportunity to practice using them in their own writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</p>	<p>taught about, fronted adverbials, pronouns, conjunctions and prepositions.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – Children will be shown how to use fronted adverbials. They will also have the opportunity to practice using them in their own writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of using fronted adverbials and pronouns.</p>	<p>taught about relative clauses and modal verbs.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – children will be show how to use relative clauses in their writing. They will also have the opportunity to practice using them in their own writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of relative clauses.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			different sentence types.				
National Curriculum			Pupils should be taught to learn how to use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, for example the blue butterfly.	Pupils should be taught to choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion to avoid repetition.		Pupils should be taught to use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.	
Skills	Vocabulary		Use simple expanded noun phrases with an adjective that describes the noun.	Continue to use and identify expanded noun phrases, beginning to use some prepositional phrases.	Use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.	Use expanded noun phrases, identifying the adjective and prepositional phrase that have been used to give more information.	Use and identify expanded noun phrases that convey complicated information concisely.
Knowledge			<p>Children know that a noun phrase is a group of words that have a noun as a key word. They also know that an expanded noun phrase is a noun phrase that has been expanded by adding in an adjective to add more detail.</p> <p>Children are able to use expanded noun phrases modified by an adjective within their writing.</p>	<p>Children recall what an expanded noun phrase is. As well as using adjectives to expand a noun phrase, children are also able to expand a noun phrase using a preposition.</p> <p>Children are able to use expanded noun phrases modified by a preposition</p>	Children are able to use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases within their writing.	<p>Children are able to use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases within their writing.</p> <p>Children are able to identify the adjective or preposition within an expanded noun phrase that has</p>	Children are able to confidently use and identify noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases, that convey information concisely, within their writing.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



				within their writing.		been used to give more information.	
Coverage			<p>SPaG Children will be taught about expanded noun phrases.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – Children will be shown how to use expanded noun phrases in their writing. Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice use expanded noun phrases within their writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of expanded noun phrases by using them within their writing.</p>	<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – Children will be shown how to use expanded noun phrases can be modified with the inclusion prepositions in their writing. Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using expanded noun phrases within their writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of expanded noun phrases by using them within their writing.</p>	<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using expanded noun phrases within their writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of expanded noun phrases by using them within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG Children will have the opportunity to identify either the adjective or prepositional phrase within an expanded noun phrase.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using a variety of expanded noun phrases within their writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of expanded noun phrases by using them within their</p>	<p>SPaG Children will revise their knowledge of expanded noun phrases.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using a variety of expanded noun phrases within their writing, to convey information concisely.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of expanded noun phrases by using</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



						writing.	them within their writing, in order to help them convey information concisely.
National Curriculum			Pupils should be taught to learn how to use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.	Pupils should be taught to use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.		Pupils should be taught to develop their understanding by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. - Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility. 	
Skills	Verbs and tenses		Use the present and past tense correctly and consistently, including the progressive form.	Begin to use the present perfect form of verbs.	Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.	Use a variety of verb forms with increasing confidence, including the perfect form of verbs and modal verbs.	Choose the appropriate verb form for different contexts, including passive verbs.
Knowledge			Children know that the past tense is used to describe events that have already happened. Children know that the present tense is used to describe something which is true now and is unlikely to change. Children know that the progressive form is used to describe actions that	Children know that the present perfect tense uses have + past participle (usually words ending in -ed or -en). Children begin to use the present perfect form of verbs within their	Children are able to use the present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past tense verbs confidently within their writing.	Children know that there are a variety of verb forms which they are able to use in their writing such as being able to indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (perhaps, surely etc.) and modal verbs	Children are able to select the appropriate verb form for a variety of different contexts, including passive verbs, which affect the presentation of information in a sentence.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			were (past) or are (present) happening. Children know that the past progressive tense was 'in progress' for a certain amount of time e.g. I was fishing. Children know that the present progressive tense is 'in progress' now e.g. I am fishing.	writing.		(might, should, will, must etc.)	
Coverage			<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about the present and past tense. Children will also be taught about the progressive form of verbs.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model how to use the present, past and progressive form of verbs within their writing. Enable - Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using the different verb forms within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about the present perfect form of verbs.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model how to use the present perfect form of verbs. Enable – Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using the present perfect form of verbs within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be reminded about the present perfect form of verbs.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will continue to model how to use the present perfect form of verbs. Enable – Children will have multiple opportunities to practice using the present perfect form of verbs within their writing.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about modal verbs.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model how to use adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility as well as a variety of different verb forms taught in previous year groups.</p> <p>Independent Writing</p> <p>Children will have the opportunity to continue independently</p>	<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model how to select the appropriate verb form for a variety of different contexts, including passive verbs, as well as a variety of different verb forms taught in previous year groups.</p> <p>Independent Writing</p> <p>Children will have the opportunity to continue independently</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			<p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of present, past and progressive form of verbs within their writing.</p>	<p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of the present perfect form of verbs within their writing.</p>	<p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to continue independently applying their knowledge of the present perfect form of verbs within their writing.</p>	<p>the opportunity to continue independently applying their knowledge of adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility within their writing along with a variety of other verb forms taught in previous year groups.</p>	<p>applying their knowledge of selecting the appropriate verb form within their writing.</p>
National Curriculum			<p>Pupils should be taught to learn how to use some features of written Standard English.</p>			<p>Pupils should be taught to recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.</p>	
Skills	Formality		<p>Use some conventions of written standard English.</p>		<p>Use standard English verb forms in their writing.</p>		<p>Use vocabulary and sentence structures, including subjunctive forms, that are appropriate for formal speech and writing.</p>
Knowledge			<p>Children know that standard English is accepted as the 'correct' form of English, used in</p>		<p>Children will know that a verb inflection is a change in the form</p>		<p>Children are able to use vocabulary and sentence structures such as</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			<p>formal speaking or writing. E.g. Standard English – They haven't got anything. Non-Standard English – They ain't got nothing.</p> <p>Children know that Standard English is appropriate a piece of writing whereas Non-Standard English is not and this is more likely to be used when speaking aloud with the exception of formal circumstances.</p>		<p>of a word to show a grammatical function such as a change in tense. E.g. went is an inflection of go.</p> <p>Children know that when writing verb inflections they need to use Standard English e.g. 'I done' should be 'I did'.</p>		<p>subjunctive forms that are appropriate for formal speech and writing.</p>
Coverage			<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about the difference between Standard English and Non-Standard English.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model creating or editing their writing from Non-Standard English to Standard English.</p> <p>Enable – Children will have the opportunity to ensure that they have written in Standard</p>		<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will recap their knowledge of Standard English and Non-Standard English before being taught about verb inflections.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class teacher will model creating or editing verb inflections used in their writing from Non-</p>		<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught the differences between formal and informal speech, as well as the vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Class</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			<p>English.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to showcase their knowledge of Standard English independently within their writing.</p>		<p>Standard English to Standard English. Enable – Children will have the opportunity to ensure that they have written any verb inflections in Standard English.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to showcase their knowledge of Standard English and verb inflections independently within their writing.</p>		<p>teacher will model how to use a variety of vocabulary and structures such as the subjunctive form, to create a piece of formal writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to independently apply their knowledge of vocabulary and structures such as subjunctive forms to create a formal piece of writing.</p>
Punctuation							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
National Curriculum		Pupils should be beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.	Pupils should be taught how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and	Pupils should be taught to indicate grammatical and other features by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using commas after fronted adverbials. - Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. - Using and punctuating direct speech. 		Pupils should be taught to indicate grammatical and other features by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing. - Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity. - Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. 	

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



			the possessive (singular).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses. - Using a colon to introduce a list. - Punctuating bullet points consistently. 	
Skills	Punctuation	Begin to use punctuation (capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark).	Use taught punctuation and new uses of punctuation (full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, commas and apostrophes).	Use taught punctuation and new punctuation (inverted commas).	Use taught punctuation and new uses of punctuation (apostrophe, inverted comma, comma).	Use taught punctuation and the new uses of punctuation (commas, brackets, dashes).	Use taught punctuation and new punctuation (semicolon, colon, dash, bullet points and hyphens).
Knowledge		<p>Children know that they need to use a capital letter at the start of a sentence, for names, places, days of the week and for the personal pronoun 'I'.</p> <p>Children know that they need to use a full stop to demarcate end of a sentence.</p> <p>Children know that in a sentence written as a question, they need to end it with a question mark.</p> <p>Children know that</p>	<p>Children should recall from Year 1 when they need to use a capital letter, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark in their writing. They should be able to do this correctly and concisely.</p> <p>Children will know that commas are a piece of punctuation used to separate items in a list. Children will be able to use commas to separate items in a list in their writing.</p> <p>Children will know that</p>	<p>Children know that when they punctuate direct speech they need to use inverted commas.</p> <p>Children begin to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech within their writing.</p>	<p>Children recall from Year 3 how to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Children will be more confident at punctuating direct speech using inverted commas.</p> <p>Children will know how to use apostrophes to mark plural possession and commas after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Children will know how to use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>Children will know how to use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p>Children will know how to use the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</p> <p>Children will know how to use a colon to introduce a list and how semi-colons can be used within lists.</p> <p>Children will know how to use bullet points to list</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



		<p>they need to use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence that shows a strong feeling, like surprise or anger. They can also show that someone is raising their voice or shouting.</p> <p>Children are able to use capital letters and full stops consistently and correctly within their writing. They are also able to use punctuation marks and exclamation marks when necessary.</p>	<p>apostrophes have two uses. 1. To show possession. 2. To mark where letters are missing in spelling.</p>				<p>information.</p> <p>Children will be able to use hyphens within their writing to avoid ambiguity.</p>
Coverage		<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about the different instances where they need to use a capital letter.</p> <p>Children will be taught how to punctuate the end of a sentence with a full stop, exclamation mark and question mark.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about using commas to separate items in a list and using apostrophes for singular possession and omitted letters.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Children will have the opportunity to practice using commas to</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught about how to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff)</p> <p>Model – Children will be shown how to use inverted</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be reminded how to use inverted commas. They will also be taught how to use apostrophes to show plural possession and how to use commas after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught how to use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>Children will be taught how to use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p>SPaG</p> <p>Children will be taught how to use the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</p> <p>Children will be taught how to use</p>

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



		<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will be have the opportunity to practice using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will be able to use capital letters, full stops, capital letters, question marks and exclamation marks independently within their writing.</p>	<p>separate items in a list and apostrophes for possession and omission.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to use commas to separate items in a list and apostrophes for possession and omission independently within their writing.</p>	<p>commas to punctuate direct speech. Enable – Children will have the opportunity to practice using inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech independently within their writing.</p>	<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Children will have the opportunity to practice using inverted commas, apostrophes to show plural possession and commas after fronted adverbials within their writing.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to use inverted commas, apostrophes (for plural possession) and commas after fronted adverbials independently within their writing.</p>	<p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – Children will be shown how to use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis. They will also be shown how to use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis and commas to clarify meaning and to avoid ambiguity independently within their writing.</p>	<p>the colon to introduce a list and how to use a semi-colon within a list.</p> <p>Children will be shown how to use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>English Lessons (The Write Stuff) Model – Children will be shown how to use a colon to introduce a list and how to use a semi-colon within a list. Children will also be shown how to use bullet points to list information. Children will also be shown how to use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Independent Writing Children will have the opportunity to</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



							use punctuation such as; semi-colons, colons, bullet points and hyphens independently within their writing.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---