	Key Stage 1		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum Content: Cohesion	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives. (To be taught through teaching and learning sequences.)	Correct choice and consistent use of present <b>tense and past</b> tense <b>throughout</b> writing. (Link with teaching of verbs.) (past or present)	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. (Link with teaching of noun/noun phrases.) describe settings and characters using expanded noun phrases 'The beautiful, emerald sea' (setting) or 'A quiet, little boy' (character)'The beautiful, dark emerald sea' (setting) or 'A quiet, little tiny boy'(character) One freezing cold night (setting) The very best night of his life (character) Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. begin to use paragraphs to structure writing Fiction: Paragraphs to organise ideas into each story part Non-fiction: Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Headings and subheadings to aid presentation. use <u>simple organisational devices</u> (e.g. headings or sub-headings) appropriately pronoun possessive pronoun	Devices to <u>build cohesion within a</u> <u>paragraph</u> (for example, then, after that, this, firstly) (Link with teaching of adverbials.) use pronouns and nouns to <u>aid cohesion</u> and avoid repetition <b>Types of pronouns</b> : personal, relative, demonstrative, indefinite, reflexive, interrogative, possessive, subject and object Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. (To be taught through teaching and learning sequences.) <u>use paragraphs</u> or sections to organise and structure according to purpose and audience <b>Fiction</b> : Paragraphs to organise ideas into each story part <b>Non-fiction</b> : Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Link ideas <u>across paragraphs</u> using a wider <u>range of cohesive devices</u> <u>begin to use</u> a <u>range of devices</u> to build <u>cohesion</u> (e.g. <u>conjunctions</u> , adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) <u>across paragraphs</u> <u>begin to use</u> a <u>range of devices</u> to build <u>cohesion</u> (e.g. conjunctions, <u>adverbials</u> <u>of time and place</u> , pronouns, synonyms) <u>across paragraphs</u> <u>begin to use</u> a <u>range of devices</u> to build <u>cohesion</u> (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, <u>pronouns</u> , synonyms) <u>across paragraphs</u> <u>begin to use</u> a <u>range of devices</u> to build <u>cohesion</u> (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, <u>pronouns</u> , synonyms) <u>across paragraphs</u> How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example, big, large, little). (Link with teaching of noun/noun phrases.) synonym antonym	Linking ideas <u>across paragraphs</u> using a <u>wider</u> 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. use a <u>wider range</u> of devices to build cohesion 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], <u>and ellipsis</u> Build upon Yr5 objective and now Use a range of devices to build <u>cohesion</u> (e.g. <u>conjunctions</u> , adverbials <u>of time and place</u> , <u>pronouns</u> , <u>synonyms</u> ) <u>across paragraphs</u> in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere, using a variety of techniques to engage the reader and choosing appropriate vocabulary that creates a <u>consistent</u> <u>picture</u> , e.g. verbs, preposition phrases, fronted adverbials, expanded noun phrases, relative clauses This is more about consistency but links to cohesion use verb tenses <u>consistently</u> and <u>correctly</u> throughout their writing Layout devices (for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text). (To be taught through teaching and learning sequences.) use a range of punctuation Semi-colons, colons, hyphens

	Regular plural noun	Formation of	Choosing nouns or pronouns	Noun phrases expanded by the addition	<u>begin to use</u> a <b>range of devices</b> to build	How hyphens can be used to avoid
	suffixes -s or -es (for	nouns using	appropriately for clarity and	of modifying adjectives, nouns and	cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of	ambiguity (for example, man eating
	example, dog, dogs;	suffixes such	cohesion and to avoid repetition	prepositional phrases	time and place, <i>pronouns</i> , synonyms)	shark versus man-eating shark, or
	wish, wishes),	as -ness, -er		use <b>expanded noun phrases</b> by the	across paragraphs	recover versus re-cover).
	including the effects	and by	describe settings and characters using	addition of modifying adjectives to		
	of these suffixes on	compounding	expanded noun phrases	develop descriptions of settings and	use preposition phrases to add detail,	use the range of punctuation <i>Hyphens</i> –
	the meaning of the	(for example,			qualification and precision	used for modifying nouns
	noun.	whiteboard,	Formation of nouns using a range of	characters		used for mounying nouns
		superman).	prefixes (for example super-t anti-,		(in relation to nouns) Qualifiers and intensifiers are words or phrases that	Vessbulen, growman and supervision.
	How the prefix un-		auto-).	use <b>expanded noun phrases</b> by the	are added to another word to <b>modify its meaning</b> .	Vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation:
	changes the meaning	Formation of		addition of modifying nouns to develop	Prepositional phrases can be used after nouns as	How hyphens can be used to avoid
	of verbs and	adjectives	Word families based on common	descriptions of settings and characters	qualifiers to give information about place.	ambiguity [for example, man eating
	adjectives (negation,	using suffixes	words, showing how words are related		Example:	shark versus man-eating shark, or
	for example, unkind,	such as -fuli -	in form and meaning (for example,	use <b>expanded noun phrases</b> by the	The muscles below Peter's knees were beginning to	recover versus re-cover]
Ś	or undoing: untie the	less.	solve, solution, solver, dissolve,	addition of prepositional phrases to	ache a little.	-
Noun-phrases	boat).		insoluble).	develop descriptions of settings and	the second se	hyphen
ğ	description of soul	Use of the	,	characters	use expanded noun phrases to add	
Ę	singular plural	suffixes	Use of the forms a or an according to		detail, qualification and precision, e.g.	(Although hyphen is terminology in
<u>o</u>			whether the next word begins with a	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun	with one or more adjectives, with a	Y6, this punctuation mark will be
L L		-er, -est in	consonant or a vowel (for example, a	within and across sentences to aid	modifying adjective, modifying noun or	used in word work and writing
ō		adjectives.	rock, an open box).	cohesion and avoid repetition.	with a preposition phrase	from Y2 onwards)
		aajeetiveei		use <b>pronouns</b> and nouns to aid cohesion	Expanded noun phrase with a <i>modifying noun + a</i>	from 12 offwards)
and				and avoid repetition	qualifier of quantity = The somewhat old	in norrativos, dosaribo sattings
ភ			The grammatical difference between	Types of pronouns: personal, relative,	newspaper seller	in narratives, describe settings,
Nouns		Expanded	plural and possessive s,	demonstrative,	Expanded noun phrase with a modifying	characters and atmosphere, using a
n		noun phrases		indefinite, reflexive, interrogative,	prepositional + a qualifier of time = The <u>book</u> with	variety of techniques to engage the
ž		for description	Apostrophes to mark singular and	possessive, subject and object	the tattered cover has been read many times,	reader and <i>choosing appropriate</i>
		and	plural possession (for example, the	possessive, subject and object		<b>vocabulary</b> that creates a <u>consistent</u>
Ľ.		specification	girl's name, the girls' names).			picture, e.g. verbs, preposition phrases,
lt€		(for example,		consistently use a range of precise	use relative clauses, sometimes	fronted adverbials, expanded noun
Content:		the blue		vocabulary (nouns, verbs and adjectives)	omitting the relative <i>pronoun</i>	phrases, relative clauses
		butterfly, plain		Examples:	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which,	Ensure <i>noun phrases</i> are carefully
Curriculum		flour, the man		<ul> <li>Not precise: The baby dog</li> </ul>	where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e.	chosen for consistency across a piece of
n Ir		in the moon).		saw a <b>bird</b>	omitted) relative pronoun	writing
C L				• Precise: The <i>puppy</i> saw a		
Ľ		Commas		raven		
D D		to				
		separate			Use of commas to clarify meaning	
u9		items in		determiner pronoun possessive pronoun	or avoid ambiguity.	
<u>0</u> .		a list.			the second second state difference of the second	
National				preposition prefix consonant vowel	How words are related by meaning as	
z		Apostrophes to			synonyms and antonyms (for	
		mark singular			example, big, large, little).	
		possession in				
		nouns (for			relative pronoun relative clause	
		example, the			subject object synonym antonym	
		girl's name).			cohesion	
		Noun/noun				
		phrase				
		compound				
		adjective suffix				
					I	

	Taaahannataa	Use of -ly in	Line entire time adverte and	Union continue times adverte and	Link ideas severe verserabe using	in constitute describe estimat
	Teacher notes:	Standard English	Using conjunctions, <u>adverbs</u> and	Using conjunctions, <u>adverbs</u> and	Link ideas <b>across</b> paragraphs using	in narratives, describe settings,
	The <b>difference</b>	to turn adjectives	prepositions to express time and cause	prepositions to express time and cause	adverbials of time and place.	characters and atmosphere, using a
	between an adverb and	into adverbs.	Expressing time, place and cause using	use a <u>range</u> of <b>adverbs</b> to express <u>time</u>	<u>begin to use</u> a <b>range of devices</b> to build	variety of techniques to engage the
	an adverbial:		adverbs (for example, then. next, soon,	to add detail to writing	<u>cohesion</u> (e.g. conjunctions, <u>adverbials</u>	reader and <i>choosing appropriate</i>
		adverb	therefore), or prepositions (for example,	to dod detail to writing	of time and place, pronouns, synonyms)	vocabulary that creates a <u>consistent</u>
	Adverbs modify verbs,		before, after, during, into, because of) .	use a <u>range</u> of <b>adverbs</b> to express <u>cause</u>	across paragraphs	<b>picture</b> , e.g. verbs, preposition phrases,
	adjectives, and		use adverteste overses <b>time</b>	to add detail to writing		fronted adverbials, expanded noun
	other adverbs.		use adverbs to express <u>time</u>			phrases, relative clauses
			use adverteste overses <b>time</b>	use fronted adverbials	use adverbs to add detail, qualification	Ensure adverbials are carefully chosen for consistency across a piece of writing
	Adverbials act		use adverbs to express <u>time</u>		and precision Indicating degrees of	for consistency across a piece of writing
	like adverbs to modify			use commas after fronted adverbials	possibility using:	
	a verb or a clause.		use adverte to express sause		adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely]	
	A duauhia la sau sausiat		use adverbs to express <u>cause</u>		modal verbs [for example, might,	
	Adverbials can consist			fronted adverbial	should, will, must]	
	of a single word					
S	(angrily, here) or an				Grammatical connections (for example,	
ial	entire phrase (at home,		adverb preposition adverbial		the <b>use of adverbials</b> such as on the	
ð	in a few hours) and				other hand, in contrast or as a	
Ň	often say how, where, when or how often				consequence). Linking ideas across	
Ā	something happens or				paragraphs using a wider range of	
÷	is done.				cohesive devices.	
en l	is done.					
ŗ	An adverbial can be					
ပိ	an <b>adverb</b> :					
National Curriculum Content: Adverbials						
nr	He spoke <b>angrily</b> .					
<u>i</u>	They live <b>here</b> .					
nr	We will be back <b>soon</b> .					
Ō	or an <b>adverb with a</b>					
Jal	quantifier:					
<u>io</u>	quantinei					
lat	He spoke <b>really angrily</b> .					
2	They live <b>just here</b> .					
	We will go <b>quite soon</b> .					
	We will go <b>as soon as</b>					
	possible.					
	or a <b>phrase with a</b>					
	preposition:					
	hh					
	He spoke <b>in an angry</b>					
	voice.					
	They live <b>in London</b> .					
	We will go <b>in a few</b>					
	minutes.					

<ul> <li>Introduction to capital interval to capital interval to capital interval to capital interval inter</li></ul>

subordination	Joining words and joining clauses using 'and'. Introduction to capital letters, full stops to demarcate sentences. sentence capital letter punctuation full stop	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but). compound verb Use of capital letters, full	Expressing <u>time</u> , <u>place</u> and <u>cause</u> using conjunctions (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because), use a range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions: subordinating conjunctions: Time – while, when, after, before, until, once, since Cause – because, since, as, that, so, why, whether, as if, Place – where, wherever	Using conjunctions express contrast/concession: although, as if, though, while; and Condition: if, unless, provided, since, as long as, use a range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions Compound sentences (Coordination) using connectives: and/ or / but / so / for /nor / yet (coordinating conjunctions) Complex sentences (Subordination) with range of subordinating conjunctions	Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. use commas for clarity mostly correctly Use commas to separate independent clauses when they are joined by any of these seven coordinating conjunctions: and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet. The game was over, but the crowd refused to leave.	Use of the semicolon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (for example, It's raining; I'm fed up). use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly, e.g. semi colon The most common use of the semicolon is to join two independent clauses without using a conjunction like and.
		stops to demarcate			The student explained her question, yet the instructor still didn't seem to	
n and		sentences.			understand.	
atio					Yesterday was her brother's birthday, so she took him out to dinner.	
t: Co-ordination			use a range of <i>co-ordinating</i> and <i>subordinating</i> conjunctions <b>Compound sentences</b> ( <i>Coordination</i> ) using connectives: and/ or / but / so / for		Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. use some punctuation for parenthesis (brackets, commas and dashes)	
Content:			<pre>/nor / yet (coordinating conjunctions) Complex sentences (Subordination) with range of subordinating conjunctions</pre>		Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying	
					information The mildest form of parenthesis, for when you want to quickly insert a detail without distracting the reader, is a subordinate clause: a nonessential phrase framed by a pair of commas	
Curri			conjunction clause subordinate clause		The subordinate-clause parenthesis is one strategy. Another is to use the punctuation characters called parentheses.	
National Curriculum			Use of commas after fronted adverbials (where these are fronted adverbial clauses).		parenthesis bracket dash	
2					semi-colon colon	

al Curriculum Content: Verbs	Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling o! root words (e.g. helping, helper). How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, for example, unkind or undoing: untie the boat).	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (for example, she is drumming, he was shouting). verb tense (past, present) present progressive past progressive Apostrophes to mark where	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play). use correct tense consistently, including the present perfect tense Standard English forms for verb inflections, instead of local spoken forms (for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done). maintain <u>Standard English forms</u> , e.g. using a/an correctly Inflections is the name for the extra letter or letters added to nouns, verbs and adjectives in their different grammatical forms. Nouns are inflected in the plural, verbs are inflected in the various tenses, and adjectives are inflected in the comparative/superlative.	use present, past, progressive and perfect tense verb forms accurately Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done] maintain Standard English forms correctly, e.g. I was (not I were), should have (not should of), ours (not ares),	Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (for example, might, should, will, must). use modal verbs to add detail, qualification and precision Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (for example, -ate; - ise; -ify) • <b>Word:</b> Verb prefixes (for example, dis-, de-r mis-, over- and re-). 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 Linking ideas across paragraphs using tense choices (for example, he had seen her before). Recognise and use vocabulary and etwytwes that are appreciate for	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me) ,) select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; <u>using</u> <u>passive verbs to affect how information</u> <u>is presented;</u> using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility) select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; <u>using modal verbs to</u> <u>suggest degrees of possibility</u> ]
National Curriculum Content: Verbs	untie the boat).	mark actions in progress (for example, she is drumming, he was shouting). verb tense (past, present) present progressive past progressive	maintain <u>Standard English forms</u> , e.g. using a/an correctly Inflections is the name for the extra letter or letters added to nouns, verbs and adjectives in their different grammatical forms. Nouns are inflected in the plural, verbs are inflected in the various tenses, and adjectives are inflected in the	have (not should of), ours (not ares),	typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (for example, find out — discover; ask for— request; go in-enter Linking ideas across paragraphs using tense choices (for example, he had seen her before).	<i>is presented;</i> using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility) select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; <i>using modal verbs to</i>