

Bold statements are a statutory requirement of the National Curriculum in England

	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation	Terminology
EYFS	<p>Introduce: Planning Tool –Story map /story mountain</p> <p>Whole class retelling of story</p> <p>Understanding of beginning/ middle / end</p> <p>Retell simple 5-part story: <i>Once upon a time First / Then / Next But So Finally,.....happily ever after</i></p> <p>Non-fiction: Factual writing closely linked to a story Simple factual sentences based around a theme Names Labels Captions Lists Diagrams Message</p>	<p>Introduce: Simple sentences</p> <p>Simple Connectives: and who until but</p> <p>Say a sentence, write and read it back to check it makes sense.</p> <p>Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) <i>and / but</i> -‘ly’ openers <i>Luckily / Unfortunately,</i></p> <p>‘Run’ - Repetition for rhythm: e.g. <i>He walked and he walked</i></p> <p>Repetition in description e.g. <i>a lean cat, a mean cat</i></p>	<p>Introduce: Determiners <i>the a my your an this that his her their some all</i></p> <p>Prepositions: <i>up down in into out to onto</i></p> <p>Adjectives e.g. <i>old, little, big, small, quiet</i></p> <p>Adverbs e.g. <i>luckily, unfortunately, fortunately</i></p> <p>Similes – using ‘like’</p>	<p>Introduce:</p> <p>Finger spaces</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Capital letters</p>	<p>Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word Sentence • Full stops • Capital letter • Simile – ‘like’

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Year 1	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction:</p> <p>Planning Tools: Story map / story mountain</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Understanding - beginning /middle /end to a story</p> <p>Understanding - 5 parts to a story:</p> <p>Opening <i>Once upon a time...</i></p> <p>Build-up <i>One day...</i></p> <p>Problem / Dilemma <i>Suddenly,.. / Unfortunately,..</i></p> <p>Resolution <i>Fortunately,..</i></p> <p>Ending <i>Finally,..</i></p> <p>Non-fiction:</p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>(See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Types of sentences:</p> <p>Statements</p> <p>Questions</p> <p>Exclamations</p> <p>Simple Connectives:</p> <p>And or but so because so that then <i>that while</i> when <i>where</i></p> <p>Also as openers:</p> <p>While... When... Where...</p> <p>-‘ly’ openers</p> <p><i>Fortunately,..Unfortunately, y, Sadly,..</i></p> <p>Simple sentences e.g. <i>I went to the park.</i> <i>The castle is haunted.</i></p> <p>Embellished simple sentences using adjectives</p> <p><i>The giant had an enormous beard. Red squirrels enjoy eating delicious nuts.</i></p> <p>Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions)</p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>inside outside towards across under</i></p> <p>Determiners: <i>the a my your an this that his her their some all lots of many more those these</i></p> <p>Adjectives to describe e.g. <i>The old house...</i> <i>The huge elephant...</i></p> <p>Alliteration e.g. <i>dangerous dragon slimy snake</i></p> <p>Similes using as....as... e.g. <i>as tall as a house as red as a radish</i></p> <p>Precise, clear language to give information e.g. <i>First, switch on the red button</i></p> <p><i>Next, wait for the green light to flash...</i></p> <p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes)</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</p>	<p>Consolidate Reception list</p> <p>Introduce: Capital Letters: Capital letter for names</p> <p>Capital letter for the personal pronoun I</p> <p>Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Speech bubble Bullet points</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word • Sentence • Full stops • Capital letter • Simile – ‘like’ <p>Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuation • Question mark • Exclamation mark • Speech bubble • Bullet points • Singular/ plural • Adjective • Verbs • Alliteration Simile – ‘as’

Planning tools:

text map / washing line

Heading

Introduction

Opening factual statement

Middle section(s)

Simple factual sentences around

a

them

Bullet points for instructions

Labelled diagrams

Ending

Concluding sentence

and/or/ but/so e.g.

The children played on the swings

and *slid down the slide.*

*Spiders can be small **or** they can be large.*

*Charlie hid **but** Sally found him.*

*It was raining **so** they put on their coats.*

Complex sentences:

Use of 'who' (relative clause)

e.g.

*Once upon a time there was a little old woman **who** lived in a forest.*

*There are many children **who** like to eat ice cream.*

'Run' - Repetition for rhythm

e.g. *He walked and he walked and he walked.*

Repetition for description

e.g.

a lean cat, a mean cat

a green dragon, a fiery dragon

How the **prefix un-** changes the meaning of **verbs** and **adjectives** (negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing, e.g. untie the boat)

Year 2	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction</p> <p>Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing- up' grid</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Understanding 5 parts to a story with more complex vocabulary</p> <p>Opening e.g. <i>In a land far away....</i> <i>One cold but bright morning.....</i></p> <p>Build-up e.g. <i>Later that day</i></p> <p>Problem / Dilemma e.g. <i>To his amazement</i></p> <p>Resolution e.g. <i>As soon as</i></p> <p>Ending e.g. <i>Luckily, Fortunately,</i></p> <p>Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation.</p> <p>Non-fiction:</p> <p>Introduce:</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations Commands</p> <p>-‘ly’ starters e.g. <i>Usually, Eventually, Finally, Carefully, Slowly, ...</i></p> <p>Vary openers to sentences</p> <p>Embellished simple sentences using: adjectives e.g. <i>The boys peeped inside the dark cave.</i></p> <p>adverbs e.g. <i>Tom ran quickly down the hill.</i></p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences (Coordination): <i>and/ or / but / so</i> (coordinating conjunctions)</p> <p>Complex sentences (Subordination)</p> <p>Drop in a relative clause: who/which e . g Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried.</p> <p>The Vikings, who came from Scandinavia, invaded Scotland.</p> <p>The Fire of London, which started in Pudding Lane, spread</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>behind above along before between after</i></p> <p>Alliteration e.g. <i>wicked witch slimy slugs</i></p> <p>Similes using...like... e.g. <i>... like sizzling sausages ...hot like a fire</i></p> <p>Two adjectives to describe the noun e.g. <i>The scary, old woman... Squirrels have long, bushy tails.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for description e.g. <i>Snow fell gently and covered the cottage in the wood.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for information e.g. Lift the pot carefully onto the tray</p> <p>The river quickly flooded the town.</p> <p>Generalisers for information, e.g. Most dogs.... Some cats....</p> <p>Formation of nouns using</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Demarcate sentences: Capital letters Full stops</p> <p>Question marks</p> <p>Exclamation marks</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Comma after –ly opener e.g. <i>Fortunately,....Slow ly,....</i></p> <p>Speech bubbles /speech marks for direct speech</p> <p>Apostroph es to mark contracted forms in spelling e.g. <i>don’t, can’t</i></p> <p>apostrophes to mark singular possession e.g. <i>the cat’s name</i></p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word • Sentence • Full stops • Capital letter • Question mark • Exclamation mark • Speech bubble • Bullet points <p>Singular/ plural</p> <p>Adjective Verb Connective Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’</p> <p>Introduce: Apostrophe (contractions and singular possession)</p> <p>Commas for description</p> <p>‘Speech</p>

<p>Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing -up' grid</p> <p>Introduction: Heading Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition Opening question</p> <p>Middle section(s) Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences / sections Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts Diagrams</p> <p>Ending Make final comment to reader Extra tips! / Did-you-know? facts / True or false?</p> <p>The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>)</p>	<p>quickly.</p> <p>Additional subordinating conjunctions: <i>what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/ if/to/until</i> e.g. While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived <i>During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off the trees.</i></p> <p>Use long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Use short sentences for emphasis. e.g. <i>He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.</i> <i>African elephants have long trunks, curly tusks and large ears.</i></p> <p>Expanded noun phrases e.g. <i>lots of people, plenty of food</i></p> <p>List of 3 for description</p>	<p>suffixes such as –ness, –er</p> <p>Formation of adjectives</p> <p>using suffixes such as –ful, –less</p> <p>(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the spelling appendix.) Use of the suffixes –er and –est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs</p>		<p>marks' Suffix</p> <p>Verb / adverb</p> <p>Statement question exclamation Command (Bossy verbs)</p> <p>Tense (past, present, future) ie not in bold</p> <p>Adjective / noun</p> <p>Noun phrases</p> <p>Generalisers</p>
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Year 3	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction Secure use of planning tools: Story map /story mountain / story grids / ‘Boxing-up’ grid (Refer to Story-Type grids)</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Paragraphs to organise ideas into each story part</p> <p>Extended vocabulary to introduce 5 story parts: Introduction –should include detailed description of setting or characters Build-up –build in some suspense towards the problem or dilemma Problem / Dilemma –include detail of actions / dialogue Resolution - should link with the problem Ending – clear ending should link back to the start, show how the character is feeling, how the character or situation has changed from the beginning.</p> <p>Non- Fiction Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: e.g. Text map, washing line, ‘Boxing –</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list Introduce: Vary long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis and making key points e.g. <i>Sam was really unhappy. Visit the farm now.</i></p> <p>Embellished simple sentences: Adverb starters to add detail e.g. <i>Carefully, she crawled along the floor of the cave....</i> Amazingly, small insects can.... Adverbial phrases used as a ‘where’, ‘when’ or ‘how’ starter (fronted adverbials) <i>A few days ago, we discovered a hidden box.</i> <i>At the back of the eye, is the retina.</i> <i>In a strange way, he looked at me.</i> Prepositional phrases to place the action: <i>on the mat; behind the tree, in the air</i></p> <p>Compound sentences (Coordination):<i>and/ or / but / so / for /nor / yet</i> (coordinating conjunctions) Develop complex sentences (Subordination) with range of subordinating conjunctions</p> <p>-‘ing’ clauses as starters e.g.</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list</p> <p>Introduce: Prepositions <i>Next to by the side of</i> <i>In front of during through throughout because of</i></p> <p>Powerful verbs e.g. <i>stare, tremble, slither</i></p> <p>Boastful Language e.g. <i>magnificent, unbelievable, exciting!</i></p> <p>More specific / technical vocabulary to add detail e.g. <i>A few dragons of this variety can breathe on any creature and turn it to stone immediately.</i></p> <p><i>Drops of rain pounded on the corrugated, tin roof.</i></p> <p>Nouns formed from prefixes e.g. <i>auto... super...anti...</i></p> <p>Word Families based on common words e.g. <i>teacher –teach, beauty – beautiful</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 2 list Introduce:</p> <p>Colon before a list e.g. <i>What you need:</i></p> <p>Ellipses to keep the reader hanging on</p> <p>Secure use of inverted commas for direct speech Use of commas after fronted adverbials (e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>)</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word • Sentence • Statement question exclamation Command • Full stops • Capital letter • Question marks • Exclamation mark • Speech bubble • ‘Speech marks’ • Bullet points • Apostrophe (contractions only) • Commas for sentence of 3 - description <p>Singular/ plural Suffix</p> <p>Adjective / noun / Noun phrases Verb / adverb</p>

<p>up' grid, story grids</p> <p>Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Introduction Develop hook to introduce and tempt reader in e.g. <i>Who....? What....?</i> <i>Where....? Why....?</i> <i>When....? How....?</i> Middle</p> <p>Section(s) Group related ideas /facts into paragraphs Subheadings to introduce sections / paragraphs Topic sentences to introduce paragraphs Lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts</p> <p>Flow diagram</p> <p>Develop Ending Personal response Extra information / reminders e.g. Information boxes/ Five Amazing Facts</p> <p>Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause e.g. <i>I have written it down so I can check what it said.</i> Use of present perfect instead of simple past. <i>He has left his hat behind,</i> as opposed to <i>He left his hat behind</i></p>	<p><i>Sighing, the boy finished his homework.</i> <i>Grunting, the pig lay down to sleep.</i></p> <p>Drop in a relative clause using: who/whom/which/whos e/ that e.g. <i>The girl, whom I remember, had long black hair.</i> <i>The boy, whose name is George, thinks he is very brave.</i> <i>The Clifton Suspension bridge, which was finished in 1864, is a popular tourist attraction.</i></p> <p>Sentence of 3 for description e.g. <i>The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.</i> <i>Rainbow dragons are covered with many different coloured scales, have enormous, red eyes and swim on the surface of the water.</i></p> <p>Pattern of 3 for persuasion e.g. <i>Visit, Swim, Enjoy!</i></p> <p>Topic sentences to introduce non-fiction paragraphs e.g. <i>Dragons are found across the world.</i></p> <p>Dialogue –powerful speech verb e.g. <i>“Hello,” she whispered</i></p>	<p>Use of determiners a or an according to whether next word begins with a vowel e.g. <i>a rock, an open box</i></p>	<p>Bossy verbs Tense (past, present, future) Generalisers</p> <p>Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word family • Conjunction • Adverb • Preposition • Direct speech • Inverted commas • Prefix • Consonant/Vowel • Clause • Subordinate clause • Determiner • Synonyms • Relative clause • Relative pronoun • Imperative • Colon for instructions • Subordinating conjunction
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Year 4	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p>Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: e.g. story map /story mountain /story grids /'Boxing-up' grids (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p>Plan opening using: Description /action</p> <p>Paragraphs: to organise each part of story to indicate a change in place or jump in time</p> <p>Build in suspense writing to introduce the dilemma</p> <p>Developed 5 parts to story</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Build-up</p> <p>Problem / Dilemma</p> <p>Resolution</p> <p>Ending</p> <p>Clear distinction between resolution and ending. Ending should include reflection on events or the characters.</p> <p>Non-Fiction</p> <p>Secure use of planning tools: Text map/ washing line/ 'Boxing –up' grid</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p>Introduce: Standard English for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms</p> <p>Long and short sentences: Long sentences to enhance description or information</p> <p>Short sentences to move events on quickly e.g. It was midnight. It's great fun.</p> <p>Start with a simile e.g. <i>As curved as a ball, the moon shone brightly in the night sky.</i></p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences (Coordination) using coordinating conjunction <i>and / or / but / so / for / nor / yet (coordinating conjunctions)</i></p> <p>Develop complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with range of subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>Consolidate understanding of fronted adverbials (see adverb starters, Year 3, plus ed- ing-ly</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p>Introduce: Prepositions <i>at underneath since towards beneath beyond</i></p> <p>Conditionals - <i>could, should, would</i></p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives e.g. <i>small...smaller...smallest good...better...best</i></p> <p>Proper nouns- refers to a particular person or thing e.g. <i>Monday, Jessica, October, England</i></p> <p>The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s</p> <p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. <i>we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done</i>)</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 3 list</p> <p>Introduce: Commas to mark clauses and to mark off fronted adverbials</p> <p>Full punctuation for direct speech: Each new speaker on a new line Comma between direct speech and reporting clause e.g. <i>"It's late," gasped Cinderella!</i></p> <p>Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. <i>the girl's name, the boys' boots</i>) as opposed to s to mark a plural</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word • Sentence • Statement • question • Exclamation • Command • Full stops • Capital letter • Question mark • Exclamation mark • Speech bubble • 'Speech marks' • Direct speech • Inverted commas • Bullet points • Apostrophe (contractions only) • Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action • Colon - instructions <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel</p> <p>Adjective / noun / noun</p>

<p>Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Logical organisation Group related paragraphs</p> <p>Develop use of a topic sentence Link information within paragraphs with a range of connectives.</p> <p>Use of bullet points, diagrams</p> <p>Introduction Middle section(s) Ending</p> <p>Ending could Include personal opinion, response, extra information, reminders, question, warning, encouragement to the reader</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion</p>	<p>below)</p> <p>-‘ed’ clauses as starters e.g. <i>Frightened, Tom ran straight home to avoid being caught.</i></p> <p>Expanded -‘ing’ clauses as starters e.g. <i>Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his rucksack.</i></p> <p>-‘ly’ phrases as starters e.g. <i>Unfortunately, no chocolate biscuits remained.</i></p> <p>Drop in –‘ing’ clause e.g. <i>Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her chair. The tornado, sweeping across the city, destroyed the houses.</i></p> <p>Sentence of 3 for action e.g. <i>Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into his seat.</i></p> <p>Repetition to persuade e.g. <i>Find us to find the fun</i></p> <p>Dialogue - verb + adverb - <i>“Hello,” she whispered, shyly.</i></p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition</p>			<p>phrase Verb / Adverb</p> <p>Bossy verbs - imperative</p> <p>Tense (past, present, future)</p> <p>Connective Conjunction</p> <p>Preposition</p> <p>Determiner/ generaliser</p> <p>Clause Subordinate clause Relative clause</p> <p>Relative pronoun</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’</p> <p>Synonyms</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronoun • Possessive pronoun • Adverbial • Fronted adverbial • Apostrophe – plural possession
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ear 5	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce: Secure independent use of planning tools Story mountain /grids/flow diagrams (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p>Plan opening using: Description /action/dialogue</p> <p>Paragraphs: Vary connectives within paragraphs to build cohesion into a paragraph Use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.</p> <p>Use 5 part story structure Writing could start at any of the 5 points. This may include flashbacks Introduction –should include action / description -character or setting / dialogue Build-up –develop suspense techniques Problem / Dilemma –may be more than one problem to be resolved Resolution –clear links with dilemma Ending –character could reflect on events, any changes or lessons, look forward to the future ask a question.</p> <p>Non-Fiction</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce: Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, that, where, when, whose</i> or an omitted relative pronoun.</p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Develop complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Expanded –ed clauses as starters e.g. <i>Encouraged by the bright weather, Jane set out for a long walk.</i> <i>Terrified by the dragon, George fell to his knees.</i></p> <p>Elaboration of starters using adverbial phrases e.g. <i>Beyond the dark gloom of the cave, Zach saw the wizard move.</i> <i>Throughout the night, the wind howled like an injured creature.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Metaphor Personification</p> <p>Onomatopoeia</p> <p>Empty words e.g. <i>someone, somewhere</i> <i>was out to get him</i></p> <p>Developed use of technical language</p> <p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate; –ise; –ify)</p> <p>Verb prefixes (e.g. <i>dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–</i>)</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 4 list</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <p>Rhetorical</p> <p>question Dashes</p> <p>Brackets/dashes/commas for parenthesis</p> <p>Colons</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter/ Word • Sentence • Statem ent questi on exclam ation Comm and • Full stops/ Capitals • Question mark • Exclamation mark • ‘Speech marks’ • Direct speech • Inverted commas • Bullet points • Apostrophe contractions/ possession • Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action • Colon – instructions • Parenthesis / bracket / dash <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vo</p>

<p>Introduce: Independent planning across all genres and application</p> <p>Secure use of range of layouts suitable to text.</p> <p>Structure: Introduction / Middle / Ending</p> <p>Secure use of paragraphs: Use a variety of ways to open texts and draw reader in and make the purpose clear</p> <p>Link ideas within and across paragraphs using a full range of connectives and signposts Use rhetorical questions to draw reader in</p> <p>Express own opinions clearly</p> <p>Consistently maintain viewpoint</p> <p>Summary clear at the end to appeal directly to the reader</p>	<p>Drop in –‘ed’ clause e.g. <i>Poor Tim, exhausted by so much effort, ran home.</i> <i>The lesser known Bristol dragon, recognised by purple spots, is rarely seen.</i></p> <p>Sentence reshaping techniques e.g. lengthening or shortening sentence for meaning and /or effect</p> <p>Moving sentence chunks (how, when, where) around for different effects e.g. <i>The siren echoed loudlythrough the lonely streetsat midnight</i></p> <p>Use of rhetorical questions</p> <p>Stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) e.g. <i>“Stop!” he shouted, picking up the stick and running after the thief.</i></p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (perhaps, surely)</p>			<p>well Adjective / noun / noun phrase Verb / Adverb Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) Conjunction / Connective Preposition Determiner/ generaliser Pronoun – relative/ possessive Clause Subordinate/ relative clause Adverbial Fronted adverbial</p> <p>Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’ Synonyms</p> <p>Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative clause/ pronoun • Modal verb • Parenthesis • Bracket- dash • Determiner • Cohesion • Ambiguity • Metaphor • Personification • Onomatopoeia <p>Rhetorical questions</p>
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	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Punctuation	Terminology
Year 6	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure. Include suspense, cliff hangers, flashbacks/forwards, time slips Start story at any point of the 5 part structure Maintain plot consistently working from plan</p> <p>Paragraphs -Secure use of linking ideas within and across paragraphs</p> <p>Secure development of characterisation</p> <p>Non-fiction:</p> <p>Secure planning across non-fiction genres and application</p> <p>Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose</p> <p>Use range of techniques to involve the reader –comments,</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Secure use of simple / embellished simple sentences</p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences</p> <p>Secure use of complex sentences: (Subordination) Main and subordinate clauses with full range of conjunctions:</p> <p>Active and passive verbs to create effect and to affect presentation of information e.g. Active: <i>Tom accidentally dropped the glass.</i> Passive: <i>The glass was accidentally dropped by Tom.</i> Active: <i>The class heated the water.</i> Passive: <i>The water was heated.</i></p> <p>Developed use of rhetorical questions for persuasion</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. <i>the boy that jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it was raining meant the end of sports</i>)</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. <i>said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing</i>)</p> <p>How words are related as synonyms and antonyms e.g. <i>big/ large / little</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Year 5 list</p> <p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma.</p> <p>Use of colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists.</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information.</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. <i>man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover</i>)</p>	<p>Consolidate:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter/ Word • Sentence • Statement question exclamation Command • Full stops/ Capitals • Question mark • Exclamation mark • ‘Speech marks’ • Direct speech • Inverted commas • Bullet points • Apostrophe contractions/ possession • Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action, views/opinions, facts • Colon – instructions • Parenthesis • Bracket- dash <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family consonant/ Vowel Adjective / noun / noun phrase</p>

<p>questions, observations, rhetorical questions</p> <p>Express balanced coverage of a topic</p> <p>Use different techniques to conclude texts</p> <p>Use appropriate formal and informal styles of writing</p> <p>Choose or create publishing format to enhance text type and engage the reader</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and elision Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text</p>	<p>day)</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech) as in <i>If I were you</i></p>			<p>Verb / Adverb Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) modal verb</p> <p>Conjunction / Connective Preposition Determiner/ generaliser</p> <p>Pronoun – relative/ possessive Clause Subordinate / relative clause Adverbial Fronted adverbial Rhetorical question</p> <p>Cohesion Ambiguity Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’ Synonyms Metaphor Personification Onomatopoeia Introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive voice • Subject and object • Hyphen • Synonym, antonym • Colon/ semi-colon • Bullet points • Ellipsis • Subjunctive <p>Tense: present and past progressive; present perfect; past perfect</p>
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	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure / Language	Grammar, punctuation and vocabulary	Related terminology
Year 7-8	<p>Consolidate Year 6 list:</p> <p>Teachers should build on the knowledge and skills that pupils have been taught at key stage 2. Decisions about progression should be based on the security of pupils’ linguistic knowledge, skills and understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage. Pupils whose linguistic development is more advanced should be challenged through being offered opportunities for increased breadth and depth in reading and writing. Those who are less fluent should consolidate their knowledge, understanding and skills, including through additional practice.</p> <p>Pupils should continue to develop their knowledge of and skills in writing, refining their drafting skills and developing resilience to write at length. They should be taught to write formal and academic essays as well as writing imaginatively. They should be taught to write for a variety of purposes and audiences across a range of contexts.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to write</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 6 list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw on knowledge of literary and rhetorical devices from their reading and listening to enhance the impact of their writing <p>Pupils should continue to plan, draft, edit and proofread through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering how their writing reflects the audiences and purposes for which it was intended amending the vocabulary, grammar and structure of their writing to improve its coherence and overall effectiveness paying attention to accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling; applying the spelling patterns and rules set out in English appendix 1 to the key stage 1 and 2 programmes of study for English 	<p>Consolidate Year 6 list</p> <p>Opportunities for teachers to enhance pupils’ vocabulary will arise naturally from their reading and writing. Teachers should show pupils how to understand the relationships between words, how to understand nuances in meaning, and how to develop their understanding of, and ability to use, figurative language.</p>	<p>The text demands of KS3 require an increasingly wide knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consolidate, extend and apply the grammatical knowledge listed in the next column and understand its use in more challenging texts consolidate and build on their knowledge of grammar and vocabulary through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -studying the effectiveness and impact of the grammatical features of the texts they read - drawing on new vocabulary and grammatical constructions from their reading and listening, and using these consciously in their writing and speech to achieve particular effects - knowing and understanding the differences between spoken and written language, including 	<p>Consolidate KS2 terminology:</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter/ Word Sentence Statement question exclamation Command Full stops/ Capitals Question mark Exclamation mark ‘Speech marks’ Direct speech Inverted commas Bullet points Apostrophe contractions/ possession Commas for sentence of 3 – description, action, views/opinions, facts Colon – instructions Parenthesis Bracket- dash Colon/ semi-colon Bullet points Ellipsis Hyphen <p>Singular/ plural Suffix/ Prefix Word family Consonant/Vowel Adjective / noun / noun</p>

<p>accurately, fluently, effectively and at length for pleasure and information. They should be able to:</p> <p>write for a wide range of purposes and audiences, including: well-structured formal expository and narrative essays; stories, scripts, poetry and other imaginative writing; notes and polished scripts for talks and presentations and a range of other narrative and non-narrative texts, including arguments, and personal and formal letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summarise and organise material, and support ideas and arguments with any necessary factual detail • apply their growing knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and text structure to their writing and select the appropriate form 			<p>differences associated with formal and informal registers, and between standard English and other varieties of English</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using standard English confidently in their own writing and speech • discussing reading, writing and spoken language with precise and confident use of linguistic and literary terminology*. <p>Pupils should be taught to control their speaking and writing consciously, understand why sentences are constructed as they are and to use Standard English. They should understand and use age-appropriate vocabulary, including linguistic and literary terminology, for discussing their reading, writing and spoken language. This involves consolidation, practice and discussion of language. It is important that pupils learn the correct grammatical terms in English and that these terms are integrated within teaching.</p>	<p>phrase Verb / Adverb Bossy verbs - imperative Tense (past, present, future) modal verb Conjunction / Connective Preposition Determiner/ generaliser Pronoun – relative/ possessive Clause Subordinate / relative clause Adverbial Fronted adverbial Rhetorical question Active and passive voice Subject and object Synonym, antonym</p> <p>Cohesion Ambiguity Alliteration Simile – ‘as’/ ‘like’ Synonyms Metaphor Personification Onomatopoeia</p>
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