



NB - All unit skills are progressive. Therefore, continue to build on the previous terms skills with new learning.

		<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Word</u>	Plural noun suffix s	Reinforce plural noun Suffix s and es Suffix added to verbs er	Reinforce plural s and es How prefix un changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Suffix added to verbs - ing, er, ed	Reinforce suffix added to verbs - ing, er, ed	Reinforce plural noun s, es Suffix added to verbs - ed
	<u>Sentence</u>	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using - and	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using - and	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and, because, so	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and, because, so	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and, because, so	Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using and, because, so
	<u>Text</u>	Sequences sentences to form short narratives	Sequences sentences to form short narratives	Sequences sentences to form short narratives	Sequences sentences to form short narratives	Sequences sentences to form short narratives	Sequences sentences to form short narratives
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Capital letters for names and personal pronouns - I	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Capital letters for names and personal pronouns - I	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Capital letters for names and personal pronouns - I
<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Word</u>	Uses of suffix er and est on adjectives	Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. -ful, -less Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Use of the Suffixes -er & -est in adjectives Use of the suffix -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. -ness, -er and by compounding Formation of adjectives using suffixes e.g. -ful,	Formation of nouns using suffixes e.g. -ness, -er and by compounding Use of the Suffixes -er & -est in adjectives

						–less Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Use of the suffix –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
	<u>Sentence</u>	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement and question Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question and command Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a statement, question and command	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, command, and exclamation Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a question, exclamation and statement	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, command and exclamation Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification
	<u>Text</u>		Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs	Correct choice and consistent use of past and present tense throughout writing including progressive forms of verbs
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Use apostrophes to	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences.	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Use of capital letters, full stops and question marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark

		mark singular possession in nouns	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling Commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions)	Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns	Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list	singular possession in nouns Commas to separate items in a list
<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Word</u>	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- Build on previous units & focus on: Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (un- and re-)	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (un- and re-)	Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel	Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (un-) Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti- (mis- , in-, dis-, un-) Use of the forms a or an when next word starts with a consonant or a vowel Word families based on common words showing how words are related in form and meaning
	<u>Sentence</u>	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although)	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of) Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. (when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although) Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)	Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore) Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. (before, after, during, in, because of)	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. (then, next, soon, therefore)

	<u>Text</u>	Present perfect form of verbs	Present perfect form of verbs Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Present perfect form of verbs Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Word</u>	Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s	Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)	Verb inflections (we were instead of we was)
	<u>Sentence</u>	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositions Fronted adverbials	Fronted adverbials	Fronted adverbials
	<u>Text</u>	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to	Nouns or pronouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Paragraphs to

		organise ideas around a theme		organise ideas around a theme		organise ideas around a theme	organise ideas around a theme
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns)	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes for possession (plural nouns) Use commas after fronted adverbials	Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Use commas after fronted adverbials
<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Word</u>	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Verb prefixes re, over, dis The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Use a thesaurus with confidence Verb prefixes mis, over and de Transforming nouns and adjectives into verbs	The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone
	<u>Sentence</u>	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, eg the use of the passive form	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Semi-colons to separate the boundary between independent clauses	Indicate degrees of possibility using modal verbs and adverbs	Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs. Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, eg the use of the passive form	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun. Understand the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal speech in writing, eg the use of the passive form

	<u>Text</u>	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs, using adverbials Use a range of devices to build cohesion, eg conjunctions
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Commas for parenthesis Dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses Colons and bullet points	Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	Semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses of equal weighting Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity Commas for clarity	Recap speech punctuation Brackets for parenthesis
<u>Year 6</u>	<u>Word</u>	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal and informal vocabulary choices	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – technical vocabulary and precise use of nouns, verbs and adjectives to add to formal tone	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone	Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms The difference between vocabulary of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate to formal speech and writing – formal tone
	<u>Sentence</u>	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence The use	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate to formal

		to formal - use of question tags in informal speech	appropriate to formal	appropriate to formal	of question tags in informal speech		speech in writing –the use of the subjunctive form in some very formal speech and writing Wish – if I were...
	<u>Text</u>	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – repetition and ellipsis Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – repetition and ellipsis Use headings, sub-headings, columns and captions to structure information	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs, using a wider range of cohesive devices eg. the use of conjunctions, adverbials, pronouns and synonyms Use of headings, sub-headings and bullets to structure texts	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – adverbials Use headings and sub-headings to structure text	Linking ideas within and across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – pronouns
	<u>Punctuation</u>	Colons to introduce a list and semicolons for more elaborate lists Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis Semi-colon to separate two main clauses	Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning. Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation).	Use dashes, brackets and semi-colons to punctuate sentences precisely to enhance meaning Use range of punctuation taught at KS2 (Speech punctuation)	Colon to introduce a list and semicolons for more elaborate lists Use commas to punctuate relative clauses Speech punctuation Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Punctuation of bullet points Hyphens used to avoid ambiguity	Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Colon used as a break in a sentence, after a fronted adverbial, separate items in a list and parenthesis Using semi-colons as boundaries between independent clauses	Use the semi-colon as the boundary between independent clauses Hyphens are used to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity



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