

	EYFS	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Word Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Segment sounds in simple words - Blend simple sounds together to read simple words - Link sounds to letters of alphabet - Use correct formation of letters of the alphabet 	Adjective Noun Verb Adverb	Adjective Noun Verb Adverb Conjunctions Irregular past tense verbs	Adjective Noun Verb Adverb Conjunctions (co-ordinating and their meaning) Adverbials (time, manner, place)	Adjective Noun Verb Adverb Conjunction Preposition Pronoun	Adjective Noun Verb Adverb Preposition Conjunction: coordinating and subordinating Pronoun Determiner/article Adverbs for possibility Modal verbs	Adjective Noun (common, abstract, collective, proper) Verb Adverb Prepositions Conjunctions (both types) Determiner/article Conditional, auxiliary and modal verbs
Phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write own name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the names of people, places and things. - Simple noun phrases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simple expanded noun phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded noun phrases - Figurative language (similes, alliteration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figurative language (similes, alliteration, metaphors, hyperbole) - Expanded noun phrases with modifying adverbs - Expanded noun phrases using prepositions - Fronted adverbial phrases - Synonyms to expand vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figurative language (similes, alliteration, metaphors, hyperbole, personification) - Expanded noun phrases with modifying adverbs - Expanded noun phrases using prepositions - Difference between subject and object - Embedded clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use expanded noun phrases, adverbial phrases and prepositional phrases - Figurative language (similes, alliteration, metaphors, hyperbole, personification) - Identify the subject and object within active sentences - Difference between phrase and clause
Sentence and Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write labels and captions - Write a simple sentence - Begin to use a capital letter - Begin to use a full stop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Join words using 'and' to list. - Capital letters in sentences. - Full stops in sentences. - Use 'and' to join simple sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full stops and capital letters - Coordination - Exclamation marks - Question marks - Subordination - Commas to list - Statements - Questions - Exclamation sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistently use commas in lists - Apostrophes for contractions - Apostrophes for singular possession - Range of subordinating conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inverted commas for direct speech and supporting punctuation - Apostrophes for contractions - Apostrophes for singular possession - Apostrophes for plural possession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inverted commas for direct speech and supporting punctuation - Commas to separate subordinate clauses from main clauses - Relative clauses - Embedded clauses - Brackets and dashes for parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Move position of main and subordinate clauses - Inverted commas for direct speech, reported speech and quotations - Use subordinating and coordinating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to use 'and' to list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital letter for names of people, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun I. - Demarcate questions using a question mark - Demarcate exclamations using an exclamation mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Command - Apostrophes for contractions - Apostrophes for singular possession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixture of simple and compound sentences - Inverted commas for direct speech - Irregular rules / further rules for plurals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify phrase and clause - Move position of main clause and subordinate clause - Commas after fronted adverbials - Commas to separate subordinate clauses from main clauses - Wide range of connectives to extend complex sentences - Variety of simple, complex and compound sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative prefix rules – il, im etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conjunctions in a range of sentences - Colon to introduce a list and semicolons within a list - Semicolons, colons and dashes to separate clauses - Hyphens - Bullet points
Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate in the correct tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use past tense accurately. - Use present tense accurately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accurately use present tense - Accurately use past tense - Use progressive verb form - Some features of standard written English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use progressive verb forms - Paragraphs to link related ideas - Present perfect verb forms - Consistently use features of standard written English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use progressive verb form - Relevant paragraphs - Present perfect and past perfect verb forms - Nouns and pronouns to aid cohesion - Control the use of standard and non-standard English - Awareness of dialect - Correct layout of dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use progressive verb form - Relevant paragraphs - Present perfect and past perfect verb forms - Control the use of standard and non-standard English - Cohesive devices to link paragraphs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use progressive verb form - Relevant paragraphs - Present perfect and past perfect verb forms - Control the use of standard and non-standard English - Wide range of cohesive devices within and between paragraphs, including ellipsis for formal and informal writing - Subjunctive - Passive voice - Manipulation of verb forms
Terminology* (Identify and use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital letter Full stop Sentence Letter Word Sound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full stop Word Capital letter Letter Sentence Adjective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective Noun/proper noun Verb Adverb Conjunction Exclamation mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective Noun/ Proper noun Verb Adverb Grammar Comma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective Noun/proper noun Verb Adverb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective Noun/proper noun Verb Adverb Prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective Noun/proper noun Verb Adverb Prepositions

<p>*most significant terminology within year group. These will all continue to progress</p>	<p>Segment Blend Alphabet</p>	<p>Noun/ proper noun Verb Adverb Exclamation mark Question mark Punctuation Joining words Plural Singular Past tense Present tense</p>	<p>Question mark Plural Singular Noun Phrases Command Statement Suffix Compound sentence Coordinating Subordinating Past/present/progressive Comma Apostrophe Contraction Grammar 1st/3rd person</p>	<p>Apostrophes Past/perfect/progressive Compound sentence Expanded noun phrase Similes Alliteration Prepositions Conjunction (coordinating) Prefix Subordinate clause Main clause Inverted commas Perfect tense Complex sentences Infinitive form</p>	<p>Conjunctions (Coordinating and subordinating) Apostrophes Inverted commas Perfect Past, present, Progressive Alliteration Similes Compound sentence Subordinate clause Pronoun Possessive pronoun Determiner/article Homophone Phrase/Clause Figurative Metaphors Hyperbole Non-Standard English Adverbial phrases Connective Complex sentences</p>	<p>Conjunctions – coordinating and subordinating Pronoun Compound sentence Complex sentence Past/present/progressive Alliteration Similes Metaphors Hyperbole Subordinate clause Determiner/article Relative pronoun Ambiguity Modal Synonym Antonym Subject Object Personification Relative clause Embedded clause Parenthesis Cohesion</p>	<p>Conjunction – coordinating and subordinating Pronoun Determiner/article Relative pronoun Past/present/Progressive/perfect Ambiguity Modal Synonym Antonym Homonyms Ellipsis Verb forms Conditional Auxiliary Active/passive Subjunctive mood Personification Colon Semicolon Dash Hyphen Bullet point</p>
<p>Marking of spelling punctuation and grammar errors</p>	<p>Correct tense in speech</p>	<p>Spelling and punctuation errors underlined in pink with code used.</p>	<p>p sp g (in margin and error underlined where needed up to Term 3. T4 used to encourage independence with editing and redrafting e.g. post it notes 1:1 verbal feedback)</p>	<p>p sp g v marking codes in margin</p>	<p>p sp g v marking codes in margin</p>	<p>p sp g v marking codes in margin</p>	<p>Previous marking code moving to dots in margin during Term 1/2. Term 4 onwards – much more independent without use of codes / dots.</p>