



Fakenham Junior School

'Be the best YOU can be'

**Coverage of Grammar and
punctuation**

yr 3 - yr 6

YEAR 3 - Grammar and punctuation focus

Recognise simple sentences and begin to recognise compound and complex sentences

Use and recognise nouns, adjectives and adjectival phrases

Use powerful verbs. Introduce the idea of a verb

Introduce the idea of tense in verbs

Use formal speech using inverted commas in narrative. Use speech bubbles or scripted speech depending on the task

Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, such as super-, anti-, auto-

Use of the determiner a or an before a consonant or a vowel

Word families based on common words

Expressing time and cause using conjunctions
(eg. when, before, next, after, while, because)
(eg. then, next, soon, so), or prepositions (eg. before, after, during, in, because of)

Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material

Headings and subheadings to aid presentation

Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (eg. I have written it down so we can check what he said)

LANGUAGE: word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted commas (or speech marks), prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, subordinate clause

<u>YEAR 4 - Grammar and punctuation focus</u>
Use adverbs to modify verbs
Use conjunctions to express time or cause
Use prepositions to express time and place
Person - understanding that writing can be in the third or first person
Use adverbs and adverbials (prepositional phrases which can act as adverbs)
Use commas after or before phrases and clauses
Pronouns - using pronouns to avoid repetition or ambiguity and to add clarity and cohesion
Use dialogue in narrative or in drama, emphasising the differences between spoken and written English
Use the possessive apostrophe
Use fronted adverbials and a comma after
'We were' instead of 'We was' 'I did' instead of 'I done'
Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme
Use of speech marks to punctuate direct speech
<u>LANGUAGE:</u> pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

YEAR 5 - Grammar and punctuation focus

Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences

Use relative clauses beginning with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'why', or 'whose'

Use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity

Use adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphs

Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis

Recognise the difference between direct and indirect speech and relate to differences between informal and formal speech structures

Use apostrophes correctly

Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility

Y5/Y6 Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)

Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (eg -ate, -ise, -ify)

Verb prefixes (eg. dis-, de-, mis-, over-, and re-)

Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (eg. then, after that, this, firstly)

LANGUAGE: relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity

YEAR 6 - Grammar and punctuation focus

Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences

Use full stops, commas, exclamation marks, speech marks and question marks to punctuate sentences correctly

Use a wide range of adjectives and adjectival phrases, adverbs, adverbials and prepositional phrases to add description and elaboration to writing

Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

Use semi-colons or dashes

Distinguish between informal and formal vocabulary and sentences structures (incl. subjunctive)

Use bullet points and punctuate correctly

Use colons and semi-colons in punctuating bullet points

Y5/Y6 Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)

Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity

Use passive voice to present information in an objective way

Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure a text

Linking ideas across paragraphs using cohesive devices, semantic cohesion (use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and elision

LANGUAGE: active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, synonym, colon, semi-colon, bullet points