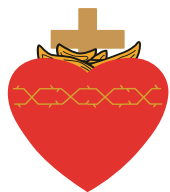


Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School

English-Punctuation and Grammar Curriculum Long Term Plan

English Punctuation & Grammar	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Year 1	<p>Leaving spaces between words.</p> <p>Capital letters to punctuate sentences.</p> <p>Full stops to punctuate sentences.</p> <p>Form lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.</p>	<p>Word classes (nouns and verbs)</p> <p>Capital letters for names of people and names of places and personal pronoun 'I'.</p>	<p>Conjunctions – joining words and joining clauses using 'and.'</p> <p>Introduce 'but' and 'or'</p> <p>Begin to punctuate sentences using an exclamation mark.</p> <p>Commands with exclamation marks.</p>	<p>Beginning to punctuate sentences using a question mark.</p> <p>Singular and plural</p> <p>Regular plural noun suffixes _s or _es. For example dogs, wishes</p>	<p>Word class (verbs and adjectives)</p> <p>Prefix – un</p> <p>How it changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives.</p>	<p>Suffixes – ed, ing, er, est</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of rootword. E.g. helping, helped, helper</p> <p>Sequencing sentences</p>
Year 2	<p>Capital letters/full stops (names of people, places, days of the week.</p> <p>commas to separate a list</p> <p>expanded noun phrases</p> <p>spelling common exception words</p>	<p>conjunctions</p> <p>coordination (or, and, but)</p> <p>subordination (when, if, that, because)</p>	<p>using 'ly' to turn adjectives into adverbs.</p> <p>apostrophes for possession</p> <p>past/present tense</p>	<p>add suffixes -ment/-ness/-full</p> <p>expanded noun phrases</p> <p>exclamation/statement sentences</p>	<p>SATS revision of any gaps in learning</p> <p>suffixes -er/-est</p> <p>continue expanded noun phrases</p>	<p>use and understand the grammatical terminology for Y2</p> <p>(noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense, apostrophe, comma)</p>



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Year 3	Using commas to add extra information and list actions. Using 'as' 'when' 'while' to start our sentences. Using speech punctuation.	Using apostrophes for contractions Using expanded noun phrases Using prepositions Using fronted adverbials marked with commas Using subordinating conjunctions- when, before, after, while, because, if	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, cause and place. Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. Using adjectives and adverbs effectively. Perfecting speech punctuation – providing characters with dialogue – use final pages of Tuesday to write conversations. Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. Using paragraphs to group and relate ideas. Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.	Verb prefixes Accurate use of inverted commas and commas after fronted adverbials. Expressing time and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, so, before, after, while, because); adverbs (e.g. before, after, during, because of) or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of) Using paragraphs to group and relate ideas.	To explore how to use drawing as an approach to enhance thinking for writing and developing vocabulary. To explore and follow the authentic process that an author/illustrator goes through when developing a picture book.
Year 4	Pronouns Punctuating Direct Speech Headings/subheadings Expanded noun phrases Similes & metaphors Personification	Extending sentences with more than one clause Present perfect tense Fronted Adverbials with commas Onomatopoeia Informal language Conjunctions	Verbs, adverbs and adjectives Using conjunction, adverbs and prepositions to express, time, cause and place. Exclamation Sentences Persuasive language	Rhetorical Questions Imperative verbs Headings/Subheadings Using Apostrophes for contraction	Apostrophes Paragraphs Sentences with different forms – exclamation, question marks, commas and full stops Direct Speech Prepositions Direct and reported speech	Adverbial Phrases – Fronted adverbials Expanded Noun Phrases Emotive Language Writing in past tense



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English Punctuation & Grammar	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Year 5	Expanded noun phrases (...the dark gloomy cupboard under the stairs...) Adverbials/Fronted adverbials (Use fronted adverbials to show how/when an event occurs, Without a sound... After a moment...) Adverbs to indicate degree of possibility Subordinating/ co-ordinating conjunctions commas	Relative clauses Relative pronouns Speech dialogue Perfect form of verb tenses	Modal verbs Passive verbs Parenthesis Verb tenses	Speech dialogue Paragraph cohesion Use nouns & pronouns for clarity and cohesion	Colons/ semi colons Time openers Use subordinate clauses to add detail or context (Although Theseus was scared, he prepared to enter the maze. They crept into Minos's great labyrinth. Inside the maze....) Revision of Year 5 Grammar	Conjunctions Apostrophes of plural possession Revision of Year 5 Grammar
Year 6	Use paragraphs Use heading/subheadings Use expanded noun phrases Use passive voice to remain formal or detached.	Use Adverbials- furthermore, in addition, nevertheless, consequently Use colons to introduce lists. Use semi-colons to punctuate complex lists. Use modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. Use planned repetition	Use subordinate clauses in varied positions within sentences. Use relative clauses to add further detail. Use brackets to mark relative clauses. Use dashes Use detailed description Use paragraphs to organise in time sequence	Use conjunctions Use of hyperbole Use facts and statistics Use imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency. Use paragraphs	Use of detailed description Use of subjunctive form where needed. Use of hyperbole	Use of facts and statistics Use relative clauses to add further detail. Use modal verbs to convey degrees of possibility. Use of conjunctions-if, when, unless, although Use of detailed description