

Grammar and Punctuation Long Term Plan

Grammar and Punctuation Nursery

Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
Beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured.				
Knows information can be relayed in the form or print.	Knows that print carries meaning and, in English is read from left to right and top to bottom.	Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories		Book Pages Words Sentence Story

Grammar and Punctuation Reception

Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
Read and write words phonetically.	To use finger spaces between words.	Sequencing words to form short sentences.	Separation of words with spaces.	Sound Letter Word Sentence Capital letter Full stop
Read the first 50 high frequency words.	To begin to use <i>and</i> to join two sentences together.		Introduction to the use of capital letters and full stops.	

**Grammar and Punctuation
Year 1 and 2**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Definition of a verb. Capital letters and full stops and finger spaces. Putting words together to make a sentence. Definition of a conjunction. Adjectives - definition, use and to find one in a sentence.	Using capital letters for names and the personal pronoun. Adding punctuation (question and exclamation marks) Capital letters and full stops and finger spaces. (embedding) Adjectives (embedding) Conjunctions	Definition of a noun. Adding joining (conjunctions) words (and, but, so, because) Adding the appropriate missing joining word into sections of text. Simple past and present tense Using capital letters for names and the personal pronoun. (embedding) Adjectives (embedding)	Suffixes (adding ed, er, ing and est) Regular plural noun suffixes (adding s or es) How it changes the meaning of the noun. e.g. dog- dogs wish- wishes Question marks and exclamation marks (embedding)	Prefix (Adding 'un' in front of a word) How it changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives. e.g. unkind, untie Adjectives (embedding) Adding joining (conjunctions) words (and, but, so, because) (embedding) Simple past and present tense Using capital letters for names and the personal pronoun. (embedding)	Adding the correct word to make sentences grammatically correct. e.g. The use of: was, were Simple past and present tense Choosing grammatically correct sentences Embedding all Year 1 EGPS objectives

Year 2	Questions, statements, exclamations and commands. Using capital letters for names and the personal pronoun, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. Expanded noun phrases (for description and specification) Verbs - progressive verbs in the past and present tense. Use of commas in a list Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and Co-ordination (using or, and, but) Adverbs of time to sequence	Expanded noun phrases (for description and specification) Use of suffixes 'er' and 'est' in adjectives. Use of 'ly' to turn adjective into adverbs. Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and Co-ordination (using or, and, but) Past and present tense Suffixes that can be added to verbs (adding ed, ing or er) Using capital letters for names and the personal pronoun, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. (embedding)	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and Co-ordination (using or, and, but) Use of 'ly' to turn adjective into adverbs. Expanded noun phrases (for description and specification) Use of commas in a list. Past and present tense (embedding) Verbs - progressive verbs in the past and present tense.	Apostrophes To mark where letters are missing e.g. you're or to mark possession. Present and past tense Forming adjectives using suffixes ('ful' and 'less'). Forming nouns using suffixes ('ness' and 'er') and by compounding (e.g; cupcake, superman). Expanded noun phrases (embedding)	Embedding all Year 2 EGPS objectives
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**Punctuation and Grammar
Year 3**

Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes , such as <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i>	Expressing time and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, so) or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	To use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	word family conjunction adverb preposition direct speech speech marks prefix
Word families based on common words - to consolidate the understanding of adding suffixes to root words		Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Embed apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling	consonant vowel clause suffixes subordinate clause pronouns
		Embed commas to separate items in a list		
Use of the determiners <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel (e.g. <i>a</i> rock, <i>an</i> open box)		Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (e.g. I have written it down so we can check what he said.)		
To learn irregular tense changes e.g.; go, went				
Embed the use of the suffixes – <i>est</i> to form comparison of adjectives and adverbs				

**Punctuation and Grammar
Year 4**

Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
The grammatical difference between plurals and possessive –s . e.g. The cows in the field –plural. The cow's nose- possessive	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition (e.g. The car was red. It was also very shiny)	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Use of inverted commas and other speech punctuation to punctuate direct speech	pronoun possessive pronoun (fronted) adverbials possession contraction
Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. He was instead of He were or I did instead of I done)	Fronted adverbials (e.g., <i>Next</i> to the kitchen is a small store room; <i>In</i> the middle of the bed sat a large white cat; <i>Quickly</i> , he opened the door)	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences	Embed apostrophes to mark contracted forms and introduce apostrophes for possession (including plural nouns).	
	Use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair		Use of commas after fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, Jack went to the park; Slowly, I ambled down the road)	

**Punctuation and Grammar
Year 5**

Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
Converting nouns or adjectives using suffixes (- <i>ate</i> , - <i>ise</i> , - <i>ify</i>)	Relative clauses beginning with <i>who</i> , <i>which</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>why</i> , <i>whose</i> (e.g. Joe went to the park, <i>where</i> he saw lots of flowers)	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly)	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	relative clause modal verb relative pronoun parenthesis bracket
Verb prefixes (e.g. <i>dis-</i> , <i>de-</i> , <i>mis-</i> , <i>over-</i> and <i>re-</i>)	Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely)	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. Later) place (e.g. Nearby) and number (e.g. Secondly)	Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity (e.g. embedded clause, complex sentence)	dash determiner cohesion ambiguity

**Punctuation and Grammar
Year 6**

Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing)	Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus the window in the greenhouse was broken)	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices; semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase - He ran and ran and ran but it was no good) grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as; on the other hand, in contrast, as a consequence) and contraction (e.g. I'm, can't, who'll)	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma.	Active and passive voice Subject and object Hyphen Colon, semi-colon Bullet points
	Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. <u>The boy that jumped over the fence</u> is over there, or <u>The fact that it was raining</u> meant the end of sports day)	Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points, or tables, to structure text	Punctuation of bullet points to list information	
Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms e.g. big, large, little	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. He's your friend, isn't he? or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech (e.g. John <i>asked that</i> Mark <i>submit</i> his research paper before the end of the month; <i>It is important</i> she <i>attend</i> the meeting.	Manage shifts in formality by using a range of formal and informal vocabulary and grammatical structures consistently and effectively to match particular audiences and purposes.	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover)	
Perfect form of verbs to mark the relationship of time and cause.			Use the colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists	