



Happisburgh CE VA Primary & Early Years School

Learning for Life ...to be the best you can be

Skills Curriculum

Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6
<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop understanding of leaving spaces between words, joining words and joining clauses using "and" • Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' • Understand terminology: letter, capital letter, sentence, singular, plural 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) • Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • Use subordination (when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) • Use some features of written Standard English • Use terminology noun, noun phrase, suffix, 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use more than one clause in a sentence by using a wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because, although) • Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • Choose nouns or pronouns for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • Use commas after fronted adverbials • Use the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns • Use punctuation for direct speech • Use and understand the grammatical 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because, although) • Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause • Use commas after fronted adverbial • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns • Use and punctuate direct speech 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence • Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause • Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun • Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing • Use hyphens, brackets, dashes or commas 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms • Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence • Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause • Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun



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	<p>adverb, tense, apostrophe, comma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use suffixes: ful, less, er, est, ly	<p>terminology: word family, clause, subordinate clause, conjunction, prefix, vowel, consonant, inverted commas (speech marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use and understand the grammatical terminology: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses, a colon to introduce a list and bullet points• Use and understand the grammatical terminology: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing• Use hyphens, brackets, dashes or commas• Use semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses and a colon to introduce a list• Use ellipsis for effect• Use bullet points consistently• understand the grammatical terminology: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym
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