

Place value of grammar and punctuation



| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Nouns and verbs | Nouns and verbs | Nouns and verbs (Action and being) | Nouns and verbs (Action and being) | Nouns and verbs (Action and being) | Nouns and verbs (Action and being) |
| Subject/verb identification How words combine to make a sentence. Separation of words with spaces. | Subject/verb identification | Subject/verb identification | Subject/verb identification | Subject/verb identification | Subject/verb identification |
| Where does my capital letter go? Where does my full stop go? | Tenses (present and past tense) Progressive forms of verbs in the present or past tense. | Tenses Present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. | Tenses Present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. | Tenses Perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause. | Tenses Passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. |
| Tenses | Replace the subject with a pronoun. | Replace the subject with a pronoun. | Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) | Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) | Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) |
| Question marks. | Where does my capital letter go? Where does my full stop go? | Where does my full stop go? | Prepositions | Prepositions | Semi-colons. |
| Exclamation marks. | Question marks. | Question marks | Paragraphs | Adverbs and adverbials (TRAMP) | Prepositions |

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| Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun 'I'. | Exclamation marks. | Exclamation marks | Adverbs and adverbials (TRAMP) | Commas for fronted adverbials | Adverbs and adverbials (TRAMP) |
| Prepositions | Prepositions. | Prepositions | Fronted adverbials Commas for fronted adverbials | Subordination conjunctions (A WHITE BUS) | Commas for fronted adverbials |
| Co-ordination conjunctions (and) | Sentence types. | Paragraphs | Subordination conjunctions (A WHITE BUS) | Commas for clauses and clarity | Subordination conjunctions (A WHITE BUS) |
| Sequencing sentences to form a narrative. | Co-ordinating conjunctions (and, but, or) | Co-ordination conjunctions (FANBOYS) Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause using a range of conjunctions. | Commas for clauses and clarity | Relative clauses | Commas for clauses and clarity |
| | Subordination using when, if, that, because. | Adverbs and adverbials (TRAMP) Expressing time, place and cause. | Sentence types | Punctuation for parentheses (commas, dashes and brackets) | Relative clauses |
| | Expanded noun phrases. Commas in a list. | Subordination conjunctions (A WHITE BUS) | Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases. | Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between two independent clauses. | Punctuation for parentheses (commas, dashes and brackets) |

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| | | Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause using a range of conjunctions. | | | |
| | Apostrophes for contraction. | Sentence types and how to use them for effect. | Appropriate choice of pronoun/noun for cohesion. | Expanded noun phrases. | Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between two independent clauses. |
| | Apostrophes for possession. | Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. | Apostrophes for plural possession. | Adverbs or modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility. | Hyphens to avoid ambiguity |
| | | Headings and sub-headings - teacher to decide when to teach as needs teaching during the relevant genre. | Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. | Cohesive devices | Colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within a list. Punctuation of bullet points to list information |
| | | | | Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices. | Wide range of devices to link ideas across paragraphs. |
| | | | | | Layout devices - teacher to decide when to teach as needs teaching during the relevant genre. |

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| <p>Sentence:</p> <p>How words combine to make a sentence.</p> <p>Joining words and clauses using 'and'.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Sequencing sentences to form a narrative.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> <p>Separation of words with spaces.</p> <p>Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks.</p> <p>Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun 'I'</p> <p>Terminology: Letter</p> | <p>Sentence:</p> <p>Subordination using when, if, that because. Co-ordination using or, and, but.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases.</p> <p>Sentence types.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Present and past tense.</p> <p>Progressive forms of verbs in the present and past tense.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> <p>Capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks.</p> <p>Commas in a list.</p> | <p>Sentence:</p> <p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause using a range of conjunctions, including when, if, although, because.</p> <p>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Paragraphs.</p> <p>Headings and sub-headings.</p> <p>Present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> | <p>Sentence:</p> <p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Paragraphs</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun/noun for cohesion.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> <p>Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p> <p>Apostrophes for plural possession.</p> | <p>Sentence:</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases.</p> <p>Relative clauses</p> <p>Adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility or modal verbs.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Cohesive devices within paragraphs.</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices.</p> <p>Perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> | <p>Sentence:</p> <p>Passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech - question tags, subjunctive form.</p> <p>Text:</p> <p>Wide range of devices to link ideas across paragraphs.</p> <p>Layout devices.</p> <p>Punctuation:</p> |
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| Capital letter Word Singular Plural Sentence Punctuation Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark | Apostrophes for contraction. Apostrophes for possession. Terminology: Noun Noun phrase Statement Question Exclamation Command Compound Suffix Adjective Adverb Verb Tense (past, present) Apostrophe Comma | Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Terminology: Preposition Conjunction Word family Prefix Clause Subordinate clause Direct speech Consonant Consonant letter vowel Vowel letter Inverted commas | Commas after fronted adverbials. Terminology: Determiner Pronoun Possessive pronoun Adverbial | Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. Terminology: Modal verb Relative pronoun Relative clause Parenthesis Bracket Dash Cohesion Ambiguity | Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses. Colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within a list. Punctuation of bullet points to list information. Hyphens to avoid ambiguity. Terminology: Subject Object Active Passive Synonym Antonym Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi-colon Bullet points |
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