

The correct use of grammar is important because it is the main feature within both our spoken and written communication. Correct grammar is important because it allows us to have our communication accurately conveyed. It is essential for writing, increases the credibility of it and boosts the confidence of the writer. In Orleans Primary School we use Deepening Understanding resources in order to deliver our grammar lessons. The lessons are mapped out across the academic year, ensuring flexibility and allowing for consolidation where needed. The lessons follow the same format throughout the school (a powerpoint presentation followed by fluency and reasoning questions for the children to complete). The grammar taught through Year 1-6 is progressive and links to the statutory requirements of the national curriculum.

Rights Respecting Links:

Article 28 - All children have the right to an education.

Article 29 - Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full.

Intent:

- To promote high standards of language and literacy.
- To give pupils the knowledge required to become confident writers.
- To understand the English language and the importance of grammar.
- To enable children to have conscious control and choice in language.

Grammar and Punctuation Progression - Orleans Primary School

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><u>3-4 year olds:</u></p> <p>Understand 'why' questions.</p> <p>Develop communication.</p> <p>Use longer sentences of 4-6 words.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> How words can combine to make sentences.</p> <p>Joining words and joining sentences using <i>and</i>.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and , or but).</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification.</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> Expressing time, place and cause when using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun.</p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs.</p>	<p><u>Sentence structure</u> Use of the passive voice 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 and writing.</p> <p>Use of the subjunctive form.</p>
<p><u>Reception:</u></p> <p>Learn new vocabulary.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary throughout the day.</p> <p>Articulate ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Correct choice and consistent use of the present tense and past tense throughout writing.</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.</p> <p>Headings and subheadings to aid presentations.</p> <p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun and noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph.</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place, number and tense choice (he had seen her before).</p>	<p><u>Text Structure</u> Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of words or phrases, grammatical connections and ellipsis.</p> <p>Layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, tables to structure text.</p>
	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Separation of words with spaces.</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun I.</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list.</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns.</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to demarcate direct speech.</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession.</p> <p>Use of commas after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u> Use of semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</p> <p>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colon within lists.</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information.</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity.</p>
<p><u>ELG:</u> Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems where appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark.</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense, past, present, apostrophe, comma.</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant-letter-vowel, letter, inverted commas (or speech marks).</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, fronted adverbial.</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity.</p>	<p><u>Terminology:</u> subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.</p>

Grammar and Punctuation Progression - Orleans Primary School - Autumn Term

<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
The alphabet.	Capital letters.	Word classes.	Main and subordinate clauses.	Determiners.	Identify word classes.
Lowercase letters.	Punctuating sentences.	Expanded noun phrases.	Conjunctions.	Pronouns.	Expanded noun phrases.
Spaces between words.	Recognising and writing sentences.	Types of sentences.	Prepositions.	Adverbial phrases and fronted adverbials.	Relative clauses.
Capital Letters.	Conjunctions (and, but or so).	Expanding sentences.	Adverbs.	Direct and indirect speech.	Parenthesis.
Capital letters for I and to start sentences.	Commas in a list.	Past and present tense.	Tenses.	Concise expanded noun phrases.	Modal verbs.
Capital letters for days and months.	Recognising nouns.	Past and past progressive.	Direct speech.	Relative pronouns.	Adverbs for degrees of possibility.
Capital letters for names of people and places.	Writing nouns.	Apostrophes.	Types of nouns.	Recognising relative clauses.	Commas.
Full stops.	Recognising adjectives.	Vowels and consonants.	Recognising expanded noun phrases.	Using relative clauses.	Tenses.
Recognising common nouns	Writing adjectives.	Determiners (a and an).	Using expanded noun phrases.	Recognising parenthesis.	Recognising formal/informal language.
Recognising proper nouns.	Commas to separate adjectives.	Main clauses.	Recognising pronouns.	Using parenthesis.	Using formal/informal language.
	Recognising noun phrases.				Recognising subjunctive form.
	Writing noun phrases.				Using subjunctive form.

Grammar and Punctuation Progression - Orleans Primary School - Spring Term

<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Writing nouns.	Recognising expanded noun phrases.	Subordinate clauses.	Using pronouns.	Recognising commas.	Devices for cohesion.
Recognising sentences.	Writing expanded noun phrases.	Coordinating conjunctions.	Recognising determiners.	Using commas.	Synonyms.
Writing sentences.	Recognising verbs.	Conjunctions to express time and place.	Using determiners.	Commas to clarify.	Antonyms.
Conjunctions (and).	Writing verbs.	Conjunctions to express cause.	Recognising adverbial phrases.	Recognising colons.	Using colons.
Conjunctions (or).	Recognising adverbs.	Prepositions to express time.	Using adverbial phrases.	Recognising semi-colons.	Using semi-colons.
Conjunctions (but).	Writing adverbs.	Prepositions to express cause.	Recognising fronted adverbials.	Recognising dashes.	Using dashes.
Conjunctions (so).	Conjunctions (when and if).	Prepositions to express place.	Using fronted adverbials.	Recognising modal verbs.	Hyphens
Question words.	Conjunctions (because and that).	Adverbs of time.	Apostrophes.	Using modal verbs.	Subject and Object
Punctuating questions.	Commands.	Adverbs of place.	Recognising speech punctuation.	Recognising adverbs of possibility.	Recognising active and passive voice.
Exclamations.	Exclamations.	Adverbs of cause.	Using speech punctuation.	Using adverbs of possibility.	Using active and passive voice.
	Identifying sentence types.				Ellipsis.
	Apostrophes (contraction).				Bullet points.

