Year 2

Year 1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Text Structure | Sentence Level | Useful Vocabulary | Word Classes | Punctuation |
| Brief introduction and conclusion.  Written in the past tense e.g. He went…  She travelled…  Main ideas organised in groups.  Ideas organised in chronological order. | Subject/verb sentences e.g.  They were…  It happened…  Use simple adverbs eg. Quickly, slowly  Use simple noun phrases eg. Large crowd. | As a child…  As a teenager…  At a young age…  Many years later…  One of the interesting things about… was…  In my view…  His/ Her life was…  I believe…  He/She was…  He/She became | Noun  Form nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er or by compounding. Expanded noun phrases for description. Add “es” to nouns.  Verbs  Progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense. Add “es”, “ed” and “ing” to verbs.  Adjectives  Add “er” and “est” to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word.  Conjunctions  Subordination- when, if, that, because,  Co-ordination- or, and, but.  Tense  Correct and consistent use of past and present tense.  Adverbs  “ly” added to adjective to form adverb. | Use full stops correctly.  Use question marks correctly.  Use exclamation marks correctly.  Use capital letters correctly.  Possessive apostrophes for singular nouns.  Commas to separate lists. |

Year 4

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Text Structure | Sentence Level | Useful Vocabulary | Word Classes | Punctuation |
| Clear introduction and conclusion.  Paragraphs organised correctly around a theme/key events.  Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. | Fronted adverbials e.g. While we were at the park…  As we arrived…  Include adverbs to show how often eg. Additionally, frequently, rarely.  Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.  Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. This difficult time inspired me to…  Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity. | In his/her early years…  By the time she/he had…  In his/her final years…  What is clear is that...  Even though he/she was not popular at the time,…  Although feeling ran high in the community,…  In many ways it wasn’t until….  He/She might have been…. | Noun  Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.  Verbs  Standard English forms for verbs.  Adjectives  Choose appropriate adjectives.  Conjunctions  Use a wide range of conjunctions.  Tense  Correct use of past and present tense.  Adverbs  Know what an adverbial phrase. Use fronted adverbials with commas. | Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.  Commas are used after fronted adverbials. |

Year 4

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Text Structure  Year 5 | Sentence Level | Useful Vocabulary | Word Classes | Punctuation |
| Developed introduction and conclusion.  Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after, that, this, firstly).  Description of events are detailed and engaging.  The information is organised chronologically.  Ideas linked across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) and number (secondly). | Sentence length varied.  Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why or whose.  Wide range of subordinate conjunctions e.g. Whilst, until, despite. | In (insert year) at the age of…. he/she…  The time came for…  In his/her later years…  Once he/she had…  Nobody is sure why…  In spite of…  His/ Her lasting legacy is that…. | Noun  Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.  Verbs  Use modal verbs.  Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.  Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.  Adjectives  Choose appropriate adjectives.  Conjunctions  Use a wide range of conjunctions.  Tense  Change tense according to features of the genre.  Adverbs  Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials used with commas. | Consolidate all previous learning.  Brackets, commas or dashes to indicate parenthesis.  Use of commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity. |
| Text Structure  Year 6 | Sentence Level | Useful Vocabulary | Word Classes | Punctuation |
| Ideas are linked across paragraphs using a wide range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion and grammatical connections.  A range of layout devices. | Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.  Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.  Sentence length varied.  Fronted adverbials used to clarify writer’s position eg. As a consequence of your actions…  Prepositional phrases used. | They are unusually…  They are rarely…  They are never…  They are very…  Generally…  Frequently they….  From that time,…  While this was happening,….  Many months later,…  In his/ her final years,….  His/ Her dedication to,…. | Noun  Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.  Verbs  Use modal verbs.  Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify.  Convert nouns in verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.  Adjectives  Choose appropriately  Conjunctions  Use a wide range of conjunctions.  Tense  Change tense according to feature of the genre.  Adverbs  Link ideas across a text using cohesive devices such as adverbials. | Use a wide range of punctuation throughout.  How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity. |