

English Framework JG Sept 2014

Year	Word (spelling)	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology
1	Plural noun suffixes -s -es Suffixes - no spelling changes Un - prefix	Combine words to make sentences/clauses Join sentences clauses using 'and'	Sequence sentences to form narratives	Finger spaces, Capital letters, full stops, exclamation & question marks. Capital letters (proper nouns and I)	Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark
2	Make nouns with suffixes -ness -er and compound words Adjectives -ful, -less -er, -est in adjectives -ly in adverbs	Subordination (when, if, that, because) Expanded noun phrases Grammatical patterns to show statement, exclamation or command	Correct tense, including past and progressive tense	Capital letters, full stops, exclamation & question marks. Commas in a list Apostrophes (omissions and singular possession)	Noun, noun phrase Statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma.
3	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-] Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' Word families based on common words: for example, solution, solve, solver, dissolve, insoluble	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions], adverbs, or prepositions	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [He has gone out to play vs He went out to play]	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	preposition conjunction word family, prefix. clause, subordinate clause direct speech. consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks').
4	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases Fronted adverbials	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Apostrophes to mark plural possession Use of commas after fronted adverbials	determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial
5	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-]	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun. Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Linking ideas across paragraphs Using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause
6	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out - discover; ask for - request; go in - enter] How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little].	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections.	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses. Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]	subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

