

Burton Green Primary School

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Year	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology
Year 1	<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helping, helper, helped)</p> <p>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives.</p>	<p>How words can combine to make sentences.</p> <p>Joining words and joining clauses using ‘and’</p>	<p>Sequence sentences to form short narratives.</p>	<p>Spaces between words.</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, ? and ! to demarcate sentences.</p> <p>Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun I</p>	<p>Letter, Capital letter</p> <p>Word, Singular, plural</p> <p>Sentence</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <p>Full stop</p> <p>Question mark</p> <p>Exclamation mark</p>
Year 2	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding (e.g. whiteboard)</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less</p> <p>Uses of the suffixes –er, -est in adjectives and the use of –ly in standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p>	<p>Subordination (when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (or, and , but)</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate it’s function as a <i>statement, question, exclamation or command</i></p>	<p>Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing.</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense.</p>	<p>Use of capital letters, full stops, ? and ! 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>Noun, noun phrase</p> <p>Statement, question, exclamation command</p> <p>Compound, suffix</p> <p>Adjective, adverb, verb</p> <p>Tense (past, present)</p> <p>Apostrophe</p> <p>Comma</p>
Year 3	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (e.g. super-, anti-, auto)</p> <p>Use of the forms <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant.</p> <p>Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning.</p>	<p>Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in because of)</p>	<p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group material. Headings and sub headings to aid presentation.</p> <p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs</p>	<p>Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</p>	<p>Preposition</p> <p>Conjunction</p> <p>Word family, prefix</p> <p>Clause, subordinate clause</p> <p>Direct speech</p> <p>Consonant</p> <p>Vowel letter</p> <p>Inverted commas</p>
Year 4	<p>The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s</p> <p>Standard English forms of verb inflections instead of local spoken forms e.g. we were rather than we was.</p>	<p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials</p>	<p>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p>	<p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession</p> <p>Use of commas after fronted adverbials</p>	<p>Determiner</p> <p>Pronoun, possessive pronoun</p> <p>adverbial</p>
Year 5	<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes e.g. –ate, –ise, –ify</p> <p>Verb prefixes e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-</p>	<p>Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun</p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs</p>	<p>Devises to build cohesion within a paragraph</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices</p>	<p>Brackets, dashes or comas to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>Modal verb</p> <p>Relative pronoun</p> <p>Relative clause</p> <p>Parenthesis</p> <p>Bracket dash</p> <p>Cohesion</p> <p>ambiguity</p>

Year 6	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech & vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections and ellipsis	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.	Subject Object Active passive
	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms	The differences between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing	Layout devices	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.	Synonym antonym Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi-colon Bullet points