

Sentence Types

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1	Using 'and' to join sentences	<i>The wild things waved their terrible claws and I told them to be quiet.</i>	Joining words	High
2	Use conjunctions to join ideas in longer sentences Co-ordination: using 'and', 'or' and 'but' (Compound) Subordination: using 'when', 'where', 'if', 'that' and 'because' (Complex)	Children need to start using compound and complex sentences in their writing: <i>When the tiger came to tea, he ate up all the food and drank up all the water.</i> <i>If another tiger comes to tea, we have some tins of tiger-food.</i>	None	Medium / High (should be able to use joining words)
3	Recognise simple sentences and begin to recognise compound and complex sentences	Encourage children to extend their sentences using joining words (conjunctions). They can join simple sentences (clauses) <i>The boat arrived late and the man walked down the gangway.</i> They can add a subordinate clause to a sentence <i>When the rain stopped, the girls went back to the playground.</i>	Sentence Conjunction	High
	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause. Co-ordination: using 'and', 'or' and 'but' (compound) Subordination: using a wider range of conjunctions to add subordinate clauses (complex).	Extend children's use of longer sentences in their writing, so they frequently use sentences with at least one subordinate clause. Use joining words (conjunctions) such as: and, or, but, if, when, where, because, so, although, etc.	Conjunction Clause	High (in terms of chn using complex sentences in writing)
	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because].			
4	Use conjunctions to express time or cause	Extend children's use of complex sentences by encouraging them to think about how, when, where or why something was done or happened. <i>Dad tripped on the stairs because the cat was lying there.</i> <i>When the film was over, we all went and had a meal.</i> <i>He was certainly still angry so the dogs thought it best to keep out of his sight for a while.</i>	Conjunction Clause Sentence Subordinate clause	High
5	Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence	High
	Use relative clauses beginning with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'why' or 'whose'.	Extend children's use and knowledge of subordinate clauses.	Relative clause Relative pronoun	Medium
6	Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Punctuation: Commas/Brackets/Dashes/Semi Colons (Linked to Sentence Types)

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2				
3				
4	Use commas after or before phrases and clauses	Introduce the idea of a 'short pause' which does not merit a new sentence but does require a comma. Show chn how we can use commas before or after phrases or clauses. <i>After the door slammed, the class sat in total silence.</i> <i>As light as a bird, the glider disappeared into the clouds.</i>	Comma	Medium
5	Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Encourage children to read their work for sense and meaning, and to punctuate short pauses with commas.	Comma	High
	Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Help children to see that brackets, dashes and commas can all be used to indicate parenthesis <i>In the museum, the toys (always the most popular exhibit) are on display as you enter the hall.</i> <i>In the museum, the dinosaur - first seen from the stairs - is the largest exhibit they possess.</i> <i>In the museum, the fossils, never easy to display, have lights behind them.</i>	Bracket Dash Comma Parenthesis	Medium
6	Use semi-colons or dashes	Show children how we can use a semi-colon to indicate a pause longer than a comma and we can use a dash to indicate a further thought. <i>The woolly mammoth was thought to have died out after the ice-age; the weather became too hot for them to survive.</i> <i>Simon absolutely refused to apologise - he was convinced he had done nothing wrong.</i>	Semi-colon Dash	Low (at this stage)
	Use full stops, commas, exclamation marks, speech marks and question marks to punctuate sentences correctly.	Help children use punctuation correctly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full stops, question marks for questions and exclamation marks for exclamations. • Speech marks for dialogue, with capital letters and full stops or exclamation/question marks as appropriate. • commas for pauses within sentences. 	Full stop Comma Exclamation mark Question mark	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Nouns/Pronouns and Adjectives

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2	Use adjectives to describe nouns	<i>The wild tiger, the black bear and the swimming whale.</i>	Noun Adjective	Medium
	Use adjectival phrases to describe nouns	The tiger who came to tea was lovely and gentle.		Low at this stage
3	Use and recognise nouns, adjectives and adjectival phrases IN HAMILTON TRUST SCHEME HERE ACTUALLY IN Y4 CURRICULUM	Explain what a noun is, and how an adjective or adjectival phrase can modify the noun: <i>Mrs Coles' house was noisy, loud and messy. Peter and Poppy, who were my age, looked after me very nicely.</i>	Noun Adjective	High
4	Person - understanding that writing can be third or first person	Children need to become aware that writing can be 'She did this...' or 'I did this...'. We can write in the 3rd or the 1st person. <i>The dog wandered down the street looking for cats and food.</i> <i>I wandered down the street looking for my dog.</i>	Verb	High
	Pronouns - using pronouns to avoid repetition or ambiguity and to add clarity and cohesion	Encourage children to use pronouns to help them make sense and be clear: 1. Avoid repetition: <i>While Sam watched the TV programme. Sam finished making his Lego spaceship.</i> 2. Avoid ambiguity: <i>Mary wanted to help her granny and she was feeling very tired.</i> 3. Add to the cohesion: <i>When she went to bed, Mog was feeling rather full of milk and cat food.</i>	Pronoun	Medium
5	Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	<i>The blue and white salts left in the basin can be placed in a jar for safe-keeping.</i> <i>The herd of deer we saw earlier have returned to the hillside.</i> (A good test of a noun phrase is that the whole thing can be replaced by a pronoun.)	Noun Phrase	Medium
6	Use a wide range of adjectives and adjectival phrases, adverbs, adverbials and prepositional phrases to add description and elaboration to writing.	Consolidate children's use of description to enable them to express themselves in interesting ways.	Noun Adjective Verb Adverb Phrase Preposition	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Verbs

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2	Use and distinguish past and present text	In a story it is often past tense: <i>The tiger went to the cupboard and took out all the tins. He drank up all the water in the tap.</i> In a description of something which is true now, it is present tense. <i>My favourite colour is red. I like playing princesses and magic games best.</i>	Verb Tense Past Present	Low at this stage
	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (eg, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>).			
3	Use powerful verbs Introduce the idea of a verb	Explain the concept of a verb and encourage children to use powerful verbs in their writing Not: <i>I went out of the room</i> but <i>I stormed out of the room ...</i> or <i>I plodded out of the room</i> <i>I crept out of the room...</i>	Verb	High
	Introduce the idea of tense in verbs FUTURE?	Explain the concept of a verb and help children to recognise these. They also relate the tense of verbs used to the type of writing. E.g. narrative is usually past tense, description can be present tense. <i>She ran along the road and saw the robber vanishing down a trapdoor.</i> <i>My friend has red hair, blue eyes and is always telling jokes.</i>	Verb Past tense Present tense	Medium at this stage
	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>]			
4	Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i> , or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>]			
5	Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Show children how we can have a hierarchy of possibility using modal verbs: <i>I may go to my granny's.</i> <i>I might go to my granny's.</i> <i>I should go to my granny's.</i> <i>I will go to my granny's.</i> <i>I must go to my granny's.</i>	Modal verb	Medium (in terms of chn using such verbs in writing)
6				

Adverbs/Adverbials and Prepositions/Prepositional Phrases

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2				
3	Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>], or prepositions [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>]			
4	Use adverbs to modify verbs	Children need to understand that we can not only say that something is done or happened, but also HOW. <i>She went off happily to see her granny.</i> <i>He kicked the ball furiously into the wall.</i>	Adverb	Medium
	Use prepositions to express time and place	Help children make their writing more interesting by using prepositional phrases. <i>With a heavy heart, the princess put the frog back in the pond.</i> <i>He kicked the ball right over the wall.</i>	Preposition Phrase	High (in terms of chn using such phrases in writing)
	Use adverbs and adverbials (prepositional phrases which act as adverbs)	Extend children's understanding of adverbs, showing them how to use a phrase to say HOW something is done or HOW it happened. <i>He spoke crossly and in a loud voice to all the children.</i> <i>The dog ran with the lead in its mouth, down the street.</i>	Adverb	Medium
	Use fronted adverbials Use a comma after it	Extend children's use of adverbs by encouraging them to start their sentences with an adverbial. <i>In total silence, the children tiptoed along the corridor.</i> <i>Without blinking, Max stared into all their yellow eyes.</i>	Adverbial Phrase	Low
5	Use adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphs or tense choices [for example, <i>he had seen her before</i>]	Encourage children to use paragraphs to break up their writing and to link ideas using words such as ' <i>Earlier...</i> ' or ' <i>Nearby...</i> ' or ' <i>Secondly...</i> '. They can also use phrases in the same way: ' <i>Later on...</i> ' or ' <i>Far away...</i> '.	Adverbial	High
	Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>]			
6	Use a wide range of adjectives and adjectival phrases, adverbs, adverbials and prepositional phrases to add description and elaboration to writing.	Consolidate children's use of description to enable them to express themselves in interesting ways.	Noun Adjective Verb Adverb Phrase Preposition	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Punctuation: Speech

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2				
3	Use dialogue in narrative or in drama	Start by relating speech bubbles to speech marks. Make sure what is inside the speech bubble (marks) is what we or the characters SAY. <i>"I'm hungry!" yelled the big, bad wolf. "Give me some FOOD!"</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
4	Use dialogue in narrative or in drama, emphasising the differences between spoken and written speech.	Extend children's use of dialogue, consolidating the use of speech punctuation and ensuring that what is in the speech marks is what is SAID, not what might be written. E.g. We can use contracted forms, and we can use slang... <i>"Give me a break," sneered Tom, "You can't expect me to believe that!"</i> <i>"Ger'off, you're hurting me," Sam told his younger brother.</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>]			
5	Recognise the difference between direct and indirect speech and relate to differences between informal and formal speech structures	Chn need to turn direct speech into indirect speech and recognise how the writing becomes more formal. <i>"I'll never admit that you're better than Arsenal," Fred growled as the Man U supporter tightened the headlock.</i> Turns into: <i>Fred refused to admit that Arsenal was inferior to Manchester United, even though the supporter had him in a headlock.</i>		
5/6	Y5/Y6 Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)	Consolidate children's use of dialogue, including use of speech punctuation Stress differences between spoken and written speech. E.g. Contracted forms, and slang... <i>"Give me a break," sneered Tom, "You can't expect me to believe that!"</i> <i>"Ger'off, you're hurting me," Sam told his younger brother.</i>	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech	High
6	Use full stops, commas, exclamation marks, speech marks and question marks to punctuate sentences correctly.	Help children use punctuation correctly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full stops, question marks for questions and exclamation marks for exclamations. • Speech marks for dialogue, with capital letters and full stops or exclamation/question marks as appropriate. • commas for pauses within sentences. 	Full stop Comma Exclamation mark Question mark	High (This is essential for end of Y6)

Punctuation: Apostrophes

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1				
2	Use apostrophes for contracted forms - relate this to differences between spoken & written English	Encourage children to write speech in a realistic way, e.g. I don't want to come home!	Apostrophe	Low at this stage
	Learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book].			
3	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]. IN SHEFFIELD STAT NOT CURRICULUM			
4	Use the possessive apostrophe	Use for singular and plural nouns. <i>Joanna's temper was rising fast.</i> <i>He really wanted his brother's football shirt.</i> <i>All the dogs' dinners had been stolen.</i>	Apostrophe	Medium
5	Use apostrophes correctly	Consolidate correct use of apostrophes: 1. To indicate possession in singular or plural nouns: <i>The dog's tail, cats' eyes, ..</i> 2. To indicate a contraction - taking the place of missing letter(s) <i>I'm, don't, ...</i>	Apostrophe Contraction	Medium
6				

Punctuation: Capital letters, full stops, commas in lists, ? and !

YEAR	TOPIC	EXAMPLES	TERMINOLOGY	IMPORTANCE
1	Using full stops and capital letters to demarcate sentences	We sailed to the land where the wild things are.	Sentence Word Letter Capital letter Full stop	High
	Use capital letters for proper names and the personal pronoun I.	My name is Rosie and I have a dog called Woof.	Name Capital letter	High
	Using a question mark at the end of a sentence to indicate a question	<i>Why did Max want to come home?</i>	Question Question mark	Low at this stage
	Using an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence to indicate an exclamation	<i>There was a terrible mess!</i>	Exclamation Exclamation mark	Low at this stage
2	Demarcate sentences using capital letters at the start and full stops, exclamation or question marks at the end.	<i>The doorbell rang. Who could it be? Mummy answered the door and got a surprise. There was a tiger!</i>	Sentence Capital letter Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark	High
	Use commas in making lists	<i>The endangered animals we are looking at are: tigers, pandas, whales and cheetahs.</i>	Comma	Low at this stage
3				
4				
5				
6				

Y2: Statement, question, exclamation, command

Y3: A and an

Y4: Determiners

Y6: antonym/synonym