

## Grammar and Punctuation in Primary Schools

Year	Word structure	Sentence structure	Text structure	Punctuation	Terminology for pupils
1	Regular plurals – s - es Suffixes – ing - ed Prefix un- for negation	How words combine to make sentences.	Sequencing sentences into stories.	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters . ! ?  Capital letters for names	Word, sentence, letter, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark.
2	Formation of nouns using suffixes -ness Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as – ful, -less Use of suffixes - er - est to form comparisons.	Using subordinating conjunctions: when, if, that, because.  Expand noun phrases.  Sentence types: statement, command, questions, exclamations	Present and past tense  Continuous form of present and past tense verbs. Eg. She is drumming, He was shouting.	Capital letters . ? !  Commas in lists  Apostrophes for contraction. Eg. It is = It's	Verb, tense, adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma.
3	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes Eg. super – anti- auto- Use of determiners “a” or “an”.	Time connectives. Eg. before, after  Prepositions. Eg. Next to, underneath, behind.	Paragraphs  Headings and sub-headings  Use of perfect form of verb. Eg. I have written it down so we can check what he said.	Capital letters . ? ! , “ “	Conjunction/connective, adverb, preposition, direct speech, speech marks, prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, subordinate clause.

<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s</p> <p>Standard English verb inflections. Eg. We were instead of we was.</p>	<p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence.</p> <p>Fronted adverbials. Eg. At night, we... After lunch, the boy....</p>	<p>Paragraphs used to organise ideas by theme.</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence.</p>	<p>Capital letters . ? ! , “ “</p> <p>Apostrophes used to mark singular and plural possession. Eg. The girl’s game, The girls’ game.</p> <p>Commas used after adverbials.</p>	<p>Pronoun, possessive, adverbial</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes. Eg. –ate, -ise, -ify</p> <p>Verb prefixes Eg. dis-, de-, mis-, over-</p>	<p>Relative/embedded clauses beginning with <i>who, which, why, where, whose</i></p> <p>Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs. Eg. might, should, will must.</p>	<p>Device to build cohesion within a paragraph. Eg. Then, after that, first</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time eg. later, Place eg. nearby and number eg. secondly.</p>	<p>Capital letters . ? ! , “ “</p> <p>( ) -</p> <p>Commas to clarify meaning and in embedded clauses.</p>	<p>Relative clause, modal verb, pronoun, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity.</p>
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>The difference between informal and formal vocabulary.</p>	<p>Use of passive voice that affects information in the sentence. Eg. <i>I broke the window</i> and <i>The window was broken.</i></p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information. Difference between formal and informal structures.</p>	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using cohesive devices.</p> <p>Use of adverbials.</p> <p>Layout devices like headings and sub headings, columns, bullets, tables to structure text.</p>	<p>Capital letters . ? ! , “ “</p> <p>( ) -</p> <p>; : (colons and semi colon)</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points</p> <p>Hyphens.</p>	<p>Active and passive voice, subject, object, hyphen, semi colon, synonym, colon, bullet points.</p>