

Progression through grammatical terms/word classes

Nouns and adjectives	Nouns: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Common nouns, e.g. <i>table, cat, mountain</i>.Proper nouns, e.g. <i>July, Monday, Luke, Burnley</i>.possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (e.g. <i>the girl's books</i>) and plural nouns (e.g. <i>the girls' books</i>).		Adjectives Select, generate and effectively use adjectives.		Noun Phrases Adding adjectives to create noun phrases e.g. <i>the blue butterfly with shimmering wings</i> (for description), <i>granulated sugar</i> (for specification).		Noun Phrases Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases, e.g. <i>the teacher</i> expanded to: <i>the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i> .	
	Verbs	Verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Verbs as 'doing' or 'action' words;Verbs as 'being' words, e.g. <i>am, was, were</i>.Tense consistency	Progressive form of verbs to in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress,e.g. <i>she is drumming; he was shouting</i>	Present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past, e.g. <i>He has gone out to play</i> (present perfect) contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> (simple past).	Past perfect and future perfect form of verbs	Modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. <i>might, could, shall, will, must</i> .	Passive and active e.g. <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse versus the window in the greenhouse was broken</i> .	Subjunctive verb forms <ul style="list-style-type: none">The hypothetical subjunctive ('if', 'wish')The mandatory (bossy) subjunctive
Adverbs and adverbials		Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Simple adverbs – lyUse suffix ly to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. <i>slowly, gently, carefully</i>.	Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs, e.g. <i>then, next, suddenly, silently, eventually. soon, therefore</i>Expressing number or frequency using adverbs, e.g. <i>never, seldom, once, regularly</i>.	Adverbials Expressing time, place and cause using: <ul style="list-style-type: none">adverbial phrases, e.g. <i>the elf crept out <u>from behind the Christmas tree</u></i>.Adverbial clauses, e.g. <i>Dan crept through the door <u>as the church bells rang</u></i>.	Fronted Adverbials <ul style="list-style-type: none">Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when e.g. <i><u>As the clock struck twelve</u>, the soldiers sprang into action</i>.Create sentences with fronted adverbials for where e.g. <i><u>In the distance</u>, a lone wolf howled</i>.	Adverbs Explore, collect and use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. <i>surely, perhaps, maybe, definitely, alternatively, certainly, probably</i> .	Adverbials to build cohesion between paragraphs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">In discursive and persuasive texts, e.g. <i>on the other hand, the opposing view, similarly, in contrast, although, additionally, another possibility, alternatively, as a consequence</i>.In narrative, e.g. <i>in</i>	

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						<i>the meantime, meanwhile, in due course, until then</i>
Conjunctions	Coordinating conjunctions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>and</i>• <i>so</i>• <i>but</i>• <i>or</i>			Subordinating conjunctions, e.g. <i>if, when, although, because, while, as, after, before</i>		
Pronouns and determiners	Pronouns: Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to aid cohesion and avoid repetition		Relative pronouns: to create sentences with relative clauses, e.g. <i>The thief broke into the house <u>which</u> stood on the top of the hill. Sam, <u>who</u> had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river.</i>		Relative pronouns: to create sentences where the relative pronoun is omitted, e.g . <i>Tina, standing at the bus stop, pondered the day ahead.</i>	
Prepositions	Prepositions: Relating to place and position, e.g. <i>under, beneath, above, beyond, below</i>			Prepositions: expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, after, during, in, because of,		