

Millbrook Community Primary School
Grammar Curriculum Map

Focus	Pine/Cedar	Willow	Cherry	Maple	Holly	Hazel	Chestnut	Sycamore
Grammar - Word	Use plural noun suffixes -s and -es	Use plural noun suffixes -s and -es Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding prefix un- Form adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> Use the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and use <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs	Form nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding Form adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> Use the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and use <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs	Form nouns with a range of prefixes [<i>super-, anti-, auto-</i>] Use <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Recognise the grammatical difference between plural and possessive <i>-s</i> Use standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms	Recognise the grammatical difference between plural and possessive <i>-s</i> Use standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [<i>-ate; -ise; -ify</i>] Use verb prefixes [<i>dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-</i>]	Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and writing (<i>Unit 18, 19, 24</i>), including subjunctive forms (<i>Unit 27</i>) Introduce subject and object (<i>Unit 1</i>)
Grammar Sentence - Cohesion Detail		Write expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>]	Write expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>]		Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases	Use relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> , or an omitted relative pronoun	Use relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> , or an omitted relative pronoun	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (<i>Unit 10</i>) The difference between

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					Ensure parenthesis is used correctly and accurately for relative clauses.	Ensure parenthesis is used correctly and accurately for relative clauses.	Ensure parenthesis is used correctly and accurately for relative clauses.	structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing The use of subjunctive forms
Grammar sentence - Cohesion Varying sentence types	Combine words to make sentences Leave spaces between words Join words and clauses using <i>and</i> Sequence sentences to form short narratives	Combine words to make sentences Leave spaces between words Join words and clauses using <i>and</i> Sequence sentences to form short narratives	Use subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>), followed by a comma Write sentences with different forms: Statement, question, exclamation or command	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions, followed by a comma [<i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i>] adverbs, followed by a comma [<i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>] prepositions [<i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>]	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including <i>when, if, because, although</i> Ensure the correct use of commas for a subordinate clauses at the start of a sentence	Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including <i>when, if, because, although</i> Ensure the correct use of commas for a subordinate clauses at the start of a sentence	Ensure the correct use of commas for a subordinate clauses at the start of a sentence	Use subjunctive forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech (<i>Unit 11</i>) Use of subordinate clauses, relative clauses (<i>Unit 10</i>) Ensure the correct use of commas for a subordinate clauses at the start of a sentence

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Grammar Cohesion - Paragraphs				<p>Begin to group related ideas into paragraphs</p> <p>Use headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p>	<p>Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Use Fronted adverbials, followed by a comma</p> <p>Choose appropriate pronouns or nouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p>	<p>Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph</p> <p>Use Fronted adverbials, followed by a comma</p>	<p>Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph</p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices</p>	<p>Use layout devices (<i>Unit 13, unit 16</i>)</p> <p>Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices [for example, repetition, adverbials, ellipsis]</p> <p>Recap on using a wide range of devices to include fronted adverbials, pronouns or nouns to and avoid repetition (<i>Unit 22</i>)</p>
Grammar Cohesion - Tenses	Correct choice and use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past		Use modal verbs	<p>Link ideas using tense choices</p> <p>Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</p>	
Grammar - Punctuation	Use a capital letter for names of people,	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the	Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and	Use inverted commas to	Use commas after fronted adverbials	Begin to use brackets, dashes or commas to	Use commas to clarify meaning	Use the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the

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	places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark Use commas to separate items in a list	exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Use commas to separate items in a list Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	punctuate direct speech	Indicate apostrophes to mark plural possession Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech	indicate parenthesis Punctuate direct speech accurately.	or avoid ambiguity Punctuate direct speech accurately. Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	boundary between independent clauses (<i>Unit 25</i>) Use the colon to introduce a list and use semi-colons within lists Punctuate bullet points consistently Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity (<i>Unit 15</i>) Uses of ellipsis (<i>Unit 21</i>)
Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, verb, adjective	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, suffix, prefix, verb, adjective, noun, question, exclamation, command, tense, comma	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma	preposition, conjunction prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks'), determiner, article	Pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, inverted commas, apostrophes, determiner, article	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, determiner, article	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity, determiner, article	subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points, determiner, article

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Non negotiables	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs ?!. Beginning to use punctuation for parenthesis	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs, fronted adverbials, expanded noun phrases, punctuation for parenthesis ?!.	Golden sentences, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs, fronted adverbials, expanded noun phrases, punctuation for parenthesis ?!.;()
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*Golden sentences – capital letter, finger spaces, full stop.