Appendix 2: Grammatical features within each year group

Year 1

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting
• Short and simple, starting with a CL and ending with a full stop (finger spaces used) • Phonetically plausible spelling • Spelling tricky words Introduce year group sentence type: 1Ad, All the W's	CL Full stop Finger space	capital letter phoneme grapheme diagraph trigraph full stop word sentence	• sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly • begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place • form capital letters form digits 0-9 • understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. • Join digraphs/trigraphs (as have been taught in EYFS)

Year 2

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting
• Join words and sentences using 'and' • Understand how words can combine to make sentences Introduce year group sentence type: BOYS, 2:Ad, BIT, LIST	• CL for proper nouns • CL for start of sentence • Ending sentences with . ? !	letter capital letter word singular plural sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark	• Form lower case letters relative to one another • CLs and digits correct size in relation to lower case • Begin to use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join • Space between words

Year 3

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting

• Subordination
   when, if, that, because
• Coordination
   or, and, but
• Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
• Sentences form:
   ○ Statement
   ○ Question
   ○ Exclamation
   ○ Command
Introduce year group sentence type:
All the Ws, … like a … as a …., Power of 3, Double ly ending
	• CL . ! ?
	• Apostrophes for:
	   - contracted forms
	   - possessive (singular)
	• Commas for lists
		noun noun phrase statement question exclamation command compound adjective adverb verb tense(past/present) apostrophe comma suffix	• Legible and fluent handwriting is maintained at speed
			• - Appropriate choice of letter shape
			• Whether or not to join letters
			• Choice of writing implement

Year 4

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting
• More than one clause sentence • Using a wider range of conjunctions inc. when, if, because, although • Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions (time and cause) Introduce year group sentence type: VP, VAP, Emotion word, action, Short sentences, Nwww, -ing, -ed	Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas	• Use diagonal and horizontal strokes • Understand which letters need to be joined and which do not • Increasing legibility • Consistent and high quality writing • Sufficient spacing so that ascenders and descenders do not touch

Year 5

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting
• Fronted adverbials • Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Introduce year group sentence type: Ad, same as, The more, the more, Personification of weather, O. (i), 3 bad dash	• Inverted commas for direct speech with other correct ending punctuation • Possessive apostrophe for plural nouns • Commas for fronted adverbials	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	• Legible and fluent • Choice of letter shape • Know when to join • Choice of writing implement

Year 6

Sentence	Punctuation	Terminology	Handwriting
• Modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Relative clauses (who, which, where, when, whose, that)	• Parenthesis ( ) - - , , • Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	• Choose which shape of a letter • Decide when to join • Choose the writing implement which is best suited to the task
Next: • Passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence • Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech an writing (inc. subjunctive form)	**Next**: • Hyphens • Bullet points • Colon to introduce list • Semi-colon or dash to mark boundaries between clauses	**Next**: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points	