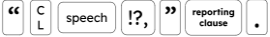


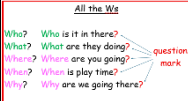



	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6		
Vocabulary	<p>This vocabulary should be used throughout the teaching of writing. (Bold = statutory) Below is when it may be introduced/focussed on, but it should be applied consistently across the school as appropriate. British English conventions should be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got not gotten • Lower case after colon (unless I or proper noun) • Exclamations begin with What or How and are usually demarcated by an exclamation mark. • Exclamation mark = heightened emotions 							
Word/ sentence	Letter Capital letter Word Singular Plural	Sentence Prefixes Suffixes Root word Consonant Vowel	Statement Questions Commands Exclamations	Compound words Compound sentences	Homophone Subject Word Families Synonym Antonym	Determiner a/an 1 st 2 nd 3 rd person	Standard English Formal/informal	Subject object Passive Active
Phrase/ Clause		Phrase (two or more words functioning as a single unit within a sentence) Noun phrase (group of words functioning as a noun e.g. the book, my pencil) Expanded noun phrase (adds detail to noun e.g. the big red book on the table)	Clause (group of words that contains a verb) Main clause (subject + verb + makes sense) Subordinate clause (needs main clause to make sense) Co-ordinating Conjunction Subordinating Conjunction		Relative clause			
Punctuation	Full stop Question Mark Exclamation Mark Bullet Points	Comma Apostrophes Contraction= omitting <i>letters isn't</i>) Omission = omitting <i>words or phrases (6 o'clock)</i> possession	Inverted comma (Speech marks) Direct Speech Speech First Speech Second Reporting clause		Parenthesis Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons Hyphens	Reported speech Question tag ellipsis		
Noun "a person, place, thing or ideas"	Noun Proper Noun Adjective	Noun Phrase (expanded noun phrase)	Concrete abstract	Pronoun Possessive Pronoun collective	Relative pronoun			
Verb "action" "time, place or cause"	Verb Adverb	Fronted Adverbial	Adverbial (Fronted Adverbial)		Modal verb	Subjunctive		
Prepositions "Place, time or direction"	Prepositions		Prepositional Phrase					
Tense		Past Present			Simple past/ Simple present Past progressive/Present progressive Perfect form			
Figurative Language	Alliteration Simile Repetition		Personification	Onomatopoeia	Metaphors			

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Sentence	Statement . Question ? Exclamation ! Command . (imperative verb first)	Statement . Question ? (5Ws) Exclamation ! Command . (imperative verb first)	Speech First  Speech Second  Synonyms for "said" (powerful speech verbs)	Speech First, Speech Second Add adverb/phrase to reporting clause	Speech interrupted  Stage directions in speech (speech + verb + action) e.g. "Stop!" he shouted, picking up the stick and running after the thief. Reported speech	Speech - question tags Ellipsis - to show an unfinished thought, omitted information or a pause.
		 Vary long descriptive sentences & short sentences for emphasis	Vary long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis and making key points			Subject verb object Active passive
Punctuation	List Labels Speech bubbles	Apostrophes Omission/contraction Possession (singular) Commas list of items Also, see list of adjectives	Contractions to be used in speech to show contrast between formal and informal Contractions should not be used in formal non-fiction Newspaper - Captions Paragraphs Subheading/heading	Diagrams Synonym antonym	Apostrophes: Plural Possession Hyphens Bullet points (no capital letter/no punctuation for lists/Full punctuation if sentences) Commas to avoid ambiguity	

Figurative language	Alliteration	'As' or 'Like' Sentence Similar: Use 'as' or 'like' to compare items The flames were as fierce as a tiger hunting for its prey. The exploding bomb was like a bubbling volcano. Curved like a ball, the moon hung in the sky.	Personification of Weather (Give the weather a human trait (verb) to create an atmosphere) verb = sad/atmosphere Rain wept down the window. verb = tense/ scary atmosphere Wind screamed through the branches.	Onomatopoeia The bees buzzed around the flowers. Whoosh! The wind through the trees.	Personification (build n weather from LKS2) metaphor	
	Similes using 'like'	Similes using 'as' or 'like'	Simile as a fronted adverbial		Empty words e.g. someone, somewhere was out to get him	
	'Run' - Repetition for rhythm e.g. He walked and he walked and he walked. Repetition for description e.g. a lean cat, a mean cat a green dragon, a fiery dragon		Repetition to persuade e.g. Find us to find the fun		Metaphors	

<u>Compound Sentence:</u> <u>Co-ordinating</u> No comma used (until clarity use UKS2)	Compound: and	Compound: and or but	Compound: FANBOYS  (There are 7 co-ordinating conjunctions)		Colon for list main clause: list	Use semi-colons to separate items in list if phrases being separated.
	Main clause + main clause	Main clause + main clause	Main clause + main clause		Colon for clauses (De: de) Main clause: main clause	
<u>Complex Sentence:</u> <u>Subordinating</u> Comma when subordinate clause first.		Complex: Subordinating Main clause + subordinate clause	Complex: Subordinating time and cause Main clause + subordinate clause Subordinate clause, main clause		Complex: relative clause Fiction ,, Non-fiction () Informal -- Relative clauses start with relative pronouns	
						
						

Adding Detail - Noun phrases (usually include a determiner- the, a, my...) - Relative Clauses - Parenthesis	Noun phrase Capitals - Proper Nouns I	Expanded noun phrases - premodification	Cohesion: Nouns/ pronouns Premodification + prepositional phrase after	Cohesion: Nouns/Pronouns Possessive pronoun Determiner	Relative clause - see complex sentences	
	Adjectives to describe the noun	Two adjectives to describe the noun (with comma)	Adjectives to describe with additional description after the noun	Parenthesis ,, () - The book, a real page-turner , kept me up all night. The Eiffel Tower (a famous Parisian landmark) is very tall. Drop in '-ed' clause Drop in '-ing' clause		
Commas in list		List of 3 for description e.g. He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat. African elephants have long trunks, curly tusks and large ears.	Sentence of 3 for description e.g. The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.	Sentence of 3 for action e.g. Sam rushed down the road, jumped on the bus and sank into his seat. The Romans enjoyed food, loved marching but hated the weather.		
			Pattern of 3 for persuasion e.g. Visit, Swim, Enjoy!		Pattern of 3 for persuasion e.g. Visit, Swim, Enjoy!	
Verb Adverbs/ Adverbial phrases (Use commas after fronted adverbials)	Verb Verb Adverb Fronted adverbials (comma)	Verb Adverb Fronted adverbials (comma)	Adverbs time place cause Commas - fronted adverbials	adverbial Adverbs/ adverbial phrases time place cause (including fronted)	Modal verb Adverb - possibility	Subjunctive - formal If I were ... or Were they...
	Every sentence needs a verb to make sense.	Verb adverb Fronted adverbial, main clause.	Fronted adverbial, main clause. 'ing' clauses as starters(words) '-ed' clauses as starters	Fronted adverbial, main clause. Expanded '-ing' clauses as starters (phrases) Expanded -ed clauses as starters (phrases)	Preposition of time place and direction	
Tense	Past/present	Past/present- including irregular and verb agreement Present + past progressive (ing)	present perfect	Present/past progressive/ perfect	Perfect tense for time and cause	