



Pottery Primary School Long term planning- Grammar

These are the specific areas of grammar children need to be taught in their year groups. At Pottery, we use a two-year rolling curriculum and planning is done in teams (KS1, LKS2 and UKS2). Teachers are to ensure the grammar in their year groups are taught and revised throughout both years to ensure all children are introduced and have opportunities to embed their learning. Grammar is taught within 'The Write Stuff' literacy lessons and also discrete grammar lessons.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es)• verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er)• un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs• to combine words to make sentences, including using and• Sequencing sentences to form short narratives• separation of words with spaces• sentence demarcation (. ! ?)• capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command• the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form• subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)• some features of written Standard English• suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness)• sentence demarcation• commas in lists• apostrophes for omission & singular possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense• form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)• use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'• word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">using fronted adverbials• difference between plural and possessive -s• Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)• extended noun phrases, including with prepositions• appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun• converting nouns or adjectives into verbs• verb prefixes• devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	<ul style="list-style-type: none">recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms• using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence• using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause• differences in informal and formal language• synonyms & Antonyms• further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials• use of ellipsis