

Progress through the curriculum





| | tent to be introduced (statutory requirement) | Writing at the expected standard |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Word | The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done] | write for a range of purposes and audiences with an increasing awareness of appropriate language and form (e.g., description of a school event, poetry to evoke feelings) create settings, characters and plot in narrative use speech punctuation correctly most of the time use vocabulary and grammatical structures to communicate ideas for the given audience and purpose (e.g., use a range of sentences and begin to vary the position of clauses within a sentence) use a range of conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions and pronouns for cohesion, detail and clarity (e.g. appropriate noun or pronoun to avoid repetition and adverbs to express time and cause) use past and present tenses correctly, and include a wider range of verb forms (e.g., we were going; they have been) use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y4 mostly correctly (e.g., commas after adverbials; use of apostrophe) spell correctly words from learning in previous year groups, and most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and use phonics and morphology to spell words, beginning to use a dictionary to check spellings write legibly and with increasing fluency, paying attention to size and spacing maintain the use of joined handwriting throughout independent writing. |
| Sentence | Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] | |
| Text | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition | |
| Punctuation | Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>] Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names] Use of commas after fronted adverbials | |
| Terminology for pupils | determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial | |