







Folville Junior School

The Write Stuff Grammaristic Progression

This document exemplifies each of the Grammaristics and where they are introduced across the school in line with the national curriculum requirements. It is important to note that this is a cumulative model where previous learning must be revisited, further reinforced, and developed in every year group that follows.

	Year 2 (for reference)	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Adverbs and adverbial phrases 		Use adverbs to express time and cause (then, next, soon, therefore)	Use fronted adverbials (and use commas after them)	Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (such as perhaps, surely) Use adverbials to link ideas across paragraphs (time – later, place – nearby, number – secondly)	Link ideas using adverbials
Basics 	Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify Understand what the role of a noun, adjective, adverb and verb is within a sentence	Use an or a according to whether the following word begins with a consonant or vowel Accurately use pronouns within a sentence Choose nouns and pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion Use prepositions to express time and cause (before, after, during, in, because of)	Use Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of spoken forms (we were instead of we was) Use noun phrases expanded by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases (the strict Maths teachers with curly hair) Understand and use determiners in writing	Use modal verbs to indicate possibility or certainty Understand and use relative pronouns when composing relative clauses	Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Understand how to make writing cohesive by repeating words or phrases

<p>Sentence structures</p> 	<p>Learn to use subordination (when, if, that, because) and coordination to link sentences (or, and, but)</p> <p>Understand what is meant by a compound sentence and use them within writing</p>	<p>Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (when, before, after, while, so, because)</p> <p>Understand what is meant by a clause and a subordinate clause, consider how they rely on each other and use correctly in writing</p>	<p>Appropriate use of pronoun or noun within or across sentences to aid cohesion</p>	<p>Use relative clauses that begin with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun</p>	<p>Use colons, semi-colons and dashes to link independent clauses</p>
<p>Dialogue and contracted forms</p> 	<p>Spell words with the contracted form</p>	<p>Compose sentences that include dialogue (introduce inverted commas to punctuate speech)</p>	<p>Correctly punctuate direct speech (including comma after reporting clause and punctuation to end speech before inverted comma)</p>	<p>Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups</p>	<p>Understand the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and the appropriate register for formal speech and demonstrate this in writing</p> <p>Use questions (such as isn't he?) to show the difference between informal and formal speech</p>
<p>Purpose</p> 	<p>Write for different purposes including: narratives, poetry and real events</p> <p>Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, command and exclamation</p>	<p>Use headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p>	<p>Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups</p>	<p>Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups</p>	<p>Use subjunctive to show the difference between informal and formal speech (If I were/were they to come)</p> <p>Use layout devices (such headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points or tables) to structure a text</p>

Paragraphs 	Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups	Introduce paragraphs as a way to group related material	Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups	Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups
Passive/active voice 					Use passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
Past and present tense 	Use the present and the past tenses correctly throughout writing Use the progressive form to mark actions in progress (she is drumming)	Use the present perfect forms of verbs in contrast to the past tense	Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups	Use tense choices to link ideas across paragraphs (he had seen her before) Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships between time and cause (he had seen her before)	Revisit, reinforce and develop upon previous year groups
Punctuation 	Use the possessive apostrophe (singular) Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling Use full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks to demarcate sentences Use commas to separate items in lists	Introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Place the possessive apostrophe in regular and irregular plurals	Use commas after fronted adverbials Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (for example, a comma after the reporting clause, punctuation to end speech) Use apostrophes to mark plural possession	Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Use semi-colons, colons and dashes to mark the boundary between independent clauses Use a colon to introduce a list Use semi-colons within lists Punctuate bullet points appropriately to list information Understand how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity and demonstrate this in writing Use ellipsis to link ideas across paragraphs and create cohesion

