

Yearly Overview

Subject: GPS

	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Grammar	letters	Sentence demarcation . ! ?	sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command	adverbs - then, next, soon, therefore prepositions - before, after, during, in, because of	using fronted adverbials	using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied omitted relative pronoun	recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
	word	capital letters for names and pronoun 'I'	sentence demarcation capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks	using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	difference between plural and possessive - s	using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause	use of ellipsis
	sentence	join words using and	commas in lists apostrophes for omission and singular possession	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions - when, before, after, while, so, because	Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)	devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number	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

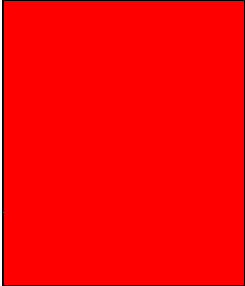
		regular plural noun suffixes s, -es	the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form	use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'	extended noun phrases, including with prepositions	converting nouns or adjectives into verbs	further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials
		verb suffixes where root word is unchanged -ing, -ed, -er	subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)	word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)	appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion	verb prefixes	synonyms and Antonyms
		un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs	suffixes to form new words -ful, -er, -ness, -est, -ly	form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)			differences in informal and formal language

Grammatical terminology

Grammatical terminology	letters	letter capital letter	noun, noun phrase	word family, prefix	pronoun, possessive pronoun	modal verb, relative pronoun	synonym, antonym
	words	word, singular, plural	statement, question, exclamation, command	clause, subordinate clause	adverbial	relative clause	ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points
	sentence	sentence	apostrophe, comma	direct speech inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner	parenthesis, dash, bracket	active, passive
		punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	adjective, verb, adverb	adverb, preposition conjunction		cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object
			tense (past, present)	consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter			
			compound, suffix				

Punctuation							
Punctuation	capital letter	beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark	learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks,	using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)	using commas after fronted adverbials	using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing	using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
	finger space	using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	commas for lists and		indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns	using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
		Separation of words with spaces	apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive(singular)		using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)		using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Spelling and word building							
Spelling and word building		spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly	spell words that are often misspelt	spell words that are often misspelt	spell some words with 'silent' letters	spell some words with 'silent' letters
		common exception words	learning new ways of spelling phonemes for	spell further homophones	spell further homophones	continue to distinguish between	continue to distinguish between

			which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones		and near homophones	homophones and other words which are often confused	homophones and other words which are often confused
	name the letters of the alphabet in order	learning to spell common exception words	place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals	place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals	use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically	use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically	
	the days of the week	distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones	spell further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them	prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them	
	using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular)	use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words	use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words	
	using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs	learning to spell more words with contracted forms			use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	

		using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words	add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly				
		using the prefix un	apply spelling rules				