




Glebe Primary School's English Route Through School




	<u>Openers</u>	<u>Conjunctions within sentences</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Word Structure</u>	<u>Sentence Construction</u>	<u>Text Structure</u>	<u>Punctuation</u>	<u>Words They Must Know (terminology)</u>
EYFS (emphasis on verbal)	Time: Once upon a time, Early one morning, First, Then, Next, But, so, Finally, And they all lived happily ever after.	And, who, until but	Start prepositions: <i>up, down, in, out, into, onto</i> Alliteration <i>Mad monkey</i>		Start with sentence openers (How adverbs): <i>Luckily, Unfortunately</i> Simple & compound sentences (using and/but) Repetition for rhythm: <i>he walked & he walked</i> Repetition for description: <i>A lean cat, a mean cat.</i>		Full stops Capital letters Finger spaces	
Yr 1 	Consolidate EYFS List Because, To his amazement, If Time words (time adverbs): One day, The next morning, In the end, Now, Soon, While, After, Until,	Consolidate EYFS List because or so that then when where	Consolidate EYFS List Prepositions: <i>inside, outside, towards, across, under, over</i> Similes using as: <i>As tall as a house.</i> How adverbs: <i>suddenly, silently, slowly, quickly, loudly, happily, sadly</i> Alliteration: <i>dangerous dragon slimy snake</i> Adjectives: To describe: The <i>old</i> house. The <i>huge</i> elephant.	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes) Suffixes that can be added to verbs e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i> How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives negation, e.g. <i>unkind, or undoing</i> , e.g. <i>untie the boat</i>	Consolidate EYFS List Compound sentences using coordinating conjunctions: <i>and/ or/but/so</i> <i>The children played on the swings and slid down the slide.</i> <i>Spiders can be small or they can be large.</i> <i>Charlie hid but Sally found him.</i> <i>It was raining so they put on their coats.</i> Complex sentence using because <i>I like strawberries because they're sweet.</i> Simple Sentence: <i>I went to the park.</i> Types of Sentences: Questions & Exclamations Expanded noun phrase in a simple sentence (adjective in front of the noun): <i>The giant had an enormous beard.</i> <i>The Squirrel ate delicious nuts.</i>	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Understanding - beginning /middle /end to a story Beginning <i>Once upon a time... or One day,</i> Problem / Dilemma <i>Suddenly.../ Unfortunately,...</i> Resolution/ End <i>Fortunately,... Finally,....</i>	Full stops . Capital letters Finger spaces Question marks ? Exclamation marks !	Word, Sentence, Letter, Capital letter , Full stop , Punctuation , Singular, Plural, conjunction Adjective Question mark , Exclamation mark





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Yr 2 	Consolidate Yr1 List But: However, although, Time: After a while, Immediately, Eventually, A few days later, Where: Across the road, Over the hill, Inside the castle,	Consolidate Yr1 List and/ or/ but/ so.	Consolidate Yr1 List Prepositions: behind, above, along, before, between, after Similes using like: <i>...like sizzling sausages.</i> <i>..like a knife through butter.</i> Using ly words (how adverbs) to describe & to inform: <i>The snow fell gently and quietly.</i> <i>Pick up the pot carefully</i> Using more ambitious verbs : <i>The boys peeped inside the cave.</i> Imperative verbs (bossy verbs) <i>Pick it up.</i> <i>Lay the table.</i> <i>Fold it in half.</i> Onomatopoeia: <i>whoosh, bang, crackle, boom</i>	Consolidate Yr1 List Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the spelling appendix.) Use of the suffixes –er and est to form comparisons e.g <i>This is larger. This is the largest.</i>	Consolidate Yr1 List More how adverbs : <i>bravely, carefully, anxiously, sharply, crossly, angrily, proudly.</i> Descriptive lists of 3 things : <i>he wore blue shoes, a dark hat and a red coat.</i> Simple extended noun phrases : <i>lots of money, plenty of dragons.</i> 2 adjectives to describe the noun: <i>The scary, old woman.</i> <i>Squirrels have long, bushy tails.</i> Types of Sentences: Statements : <i>School Finishes at 3pm.</i> Questions : <i>How old are you?</i> Exclamations : <i>How rude!</i> Secure compound sentences from yr 1 using coordinating conjunctions: and/ or/ but/ so. Where Adverbial phrases as starters: <i>At the end of the lane.... Over the rainbow...</i> Direct speech using said. Reporting clause at the end. Complex sentences using more subordinating conjunctions : When, while, if, that, because. <i>When it's cold, I put on my coat.</i> <i>While the animals were munching breakfast, the visitors arrived.</i>	Consolidate Yr1 List The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts. Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress e.g. <i>she is drumming, he was shouting.</i> Plan opening around character, setting, time of day & type of weather Understanding 5 parts to a story: Opening: <i>In a land far away.... One cold but bright morning.....</i> Build-up: <i>Later that day,</i> Problem / Dilemma: <i>To his amazement</i> Resolution: <i>As soon as</i> Ending e.g. <i>Fortunately,</i> Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence.	Consolidate Yr1 List Commas between adjectives : <i>big, black</i> Commas in lists: <i>He bought apples, pears and bananas.</i> Commas after openers: <i>Later,.... Slowly,....</i> Speech marks " " Apostrophe to mark contraction: <i>can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's for it is, I'll</i> Apostrophe to show singular possession : <i>The girl's name.</i>	Consolidate Yr1 List Noun, Noun phrase Statement, Question, Exclamation, Command, Compound, Coordinating conjunction Adjective, Verb, Suffix Adverb Tense(past,presen) Apostrophe, Comma (Introduce speech marks) (introduce bossy verbs) Onomatopoeia simile





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Yr 3 	Consolidate Yr2 List Because Time Prepositions (adverbs): Later When While Whenever Without Warning, Meanwhile, Prepositions (Where adverbs): Next to By the side of In front of During Through Throughout	Consolidate Yr2 List all of the coordinating conjunctions: FANBOYS For/ and/ nor/ but/ or/ yet/ so	Consolidate Yr2 List Prepositions: Next to, By the side of, In front of, During, Through, Throughout, Ambitious verbs: tremble, slither Expressing time, place & cause using subordinate conjunctions: when, before, after, while, because. Proper nouns: Mrs Price, Nottingham	Consolidate Yr2 List Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes , such as super-, anti-, auto- Use of the determiners a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (e.g. a rock, an open box) Word families showing how words are related in form and meaning e.g solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble. teacher, teach beauty, beautiful	Consolidate Yr2 List Direct speech with an appropriate synonym of said & reporting clause at the beginning: <u>Tom shouted</u> , "Why?" Direct speech using questions and exclamations . Contractions: can't, won't, I'll, shan't, could've, would've, should've, Compound Sentences using all of the coordinating conjunctions: FANBOYS For/ and/ nor/ but/ or/ yet/ so Adverb starters to add detail e.g. <u>Carefully</u> , she crawled along the floor of cave.... <u>Amazingly</u> , small insects can.... Adverbial phrases used as a 'where', 'when' or 'how' starter (fronted adverbials) <u>A few days ago</u> , we discovered a hidden box. <u>At the back of the eye</u> , is the retina. <u>In a strange way</u> , he looked at me. Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time & cause e.g. 'He <u>has gone</u> out to play.' contrasted with 'He <u>went</u> out to play.'	Consolidate Yr2 List Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. Headings & sub-headings to aid presentation . Extended vocabulary to introduce 5 story parts: Introduction –include detailed description of setting / characters Build-up –build in some suspense towards the problem /dilemma Problem / Dilemma – include detail of actions / dialogue Resolution - should link with the problem Ending – should link back to the start, show how the character is feeling, how the character or situation has changed from the beginning.	Consolidate Yr2 List Apostrophe of contraction Speech marks/inverted commas Use of commas after fronted adverbials e.g. <u>Later that day</u> ,	Consolidate Yr2 List Word family, Coordinating Conjunction , Adverb , Preposition , Direct speech, Inverted commas (or 'speech marks') prefix , Consonant, Vowel, Clause, Subordinate clause , Apostrophe of contraction/ omission Determiner Proper noun Perfect tense (Paragraphs)





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 Yr 4	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Subordinate conjunctions: <i>Since</i> As-meaning because <i>Although</i> <i>While</i> <i>After</i> <i>Until</i> <i>Unless</i></p> <p>Time preposition: <i>Gradually,</i> <i>Suddenly,</i> <i>Occasionally,</i> <i>All of a sudden,</i> <i>Later that day,</i> <i>Before the sun came up,</i> <i>All night long,</i> <i>Never before,</i></p> <p>Where preposition, <i>Under the ...,</i> <i>Opposite from the...,</i> <i>Between the... and the ...,</i> <i>Everywhere s/he looked...,</i></p> <p>How/Degree Almost <i>unbelievably,</i> Quite <i>understandably,</i> <i>Barely</i> alive, <i>Completely</i> exhausted,</p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Comparative adjectives (<i>bigger, smaller</i>) & superlative adjective (<i>cleanest, strongest</i>)</p> <p>Pronouns (words that take the place of a noun): <i>him, her, it, these, those, you.</i></p> <p>Possessive pronoun: <i>Mine yours, his, hers, theirs, ours</i></p> <p>Abstract nouns: (can't see or touch): <i>happiness, sadness, anger, jealousy, justice.</i></p> <p>Collective nouns (names for groups): <i>a pride of lions, a gaggle of geese.</i></p> <p>Introduce metaphors: <i>The stars were glittering jewels.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>The grammatical difference between plural :<i>The girls looked sad</i> and possessive → : <i>The girls' teacher.</i></p> <p>Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms e.g. <i>we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Short dramatic sentences: <i>He froze.</i></p> <p>Complex sentences with the subordinate conjunction at the beginning of the sentence, followed by comma, separating the clause & subordinate clause. Focus on: <i>Since, As-meaning because, Although, While, After, Until, Unless</i> <i>Since I was a child, I loved to sing.</i> <i>As it was raining outside, I put on my coat.</i> <i>Although he looked intimidating, he was actually kind and gentle.</i></p> <p>Direct speech with a how adverb after the verb: <i>"Hello," she whispered shyly.</i></p> <p>Fronted Adverbial (<i>Later that day, Over the bridge,</i>)</p> <p>Start the sentence with a simile e.g. <i>As curved as a ball, the moon shone brightly in the night sky.</i> <i>Like a wailing cat, the ambulance screamed down the road.</i></p> <p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns & prepositional phrases e.g. <i>the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair.</i></p> <p>Introduce continuous verb terms: <i>I am walking, I was walking, I will be walking.</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences.</p> <p>Secure use of planning tools: e.g. story map /story mountain/'Boxing-up' grids</p> <p>Story: Opening to include: Description /action Build in suspense writing to introduce the dilemma Clear distinction between resolution & ending. Ending should include reflection on events / characters. Paragraphs: to organise each part of story to indicate a change in place/ time .</p> <p>Paragraph Non-fiction: to organise ideas around a theme. Develop use of a topic sentence Link information within paragraphs with a range of conjunctions.</p> <p>Use of bullet points, diagrams.</p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Comma for pauses</p> <p>Comma after fronted adverbials</p> <p>Rhetorical question: <i>What was that?</i></p> <p>Use of inverted commas & other punctuation to show direct speech (a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas): <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i></p> <p>Apostrophes to mark singular & plural possession: <i>Fred's, The teacher's, the boys', the teachers'</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p> <p>Pronoun, Possessive pronoun, Abstract noun, Collective noun, Expanded noun phrase Adverbial, Fronted adverbial Apostrophe of possession Continuous verb tense Complex sentence Subordinate clause Subordinate conjunction Rhetorical question Paragraph</p> <p>(Comparative & Superlative adjectives)</p> <p>(Metaphor)</p>





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Yr 5 	Consolidate Yr4 List especially adverbs as sentence starters Consequently Instead of Compared to Moreover, Furthermore In addition, Additionally Also, However, Whereas, Despite this, Elaborated preposition: <i>Beyond</i> the dark cave, <i>Throughout</i> the night, Using verbs (ing words) to start: <i>Grinning</i> he... <i>Running</i> along... <i>Gasping,</i> <i>Sobbing,</i> (ed words): <i>Encouraged</i> by the..., <i>Terrified</i> by the...,	Consolidate Yr4 List Secure metaphors. Personification: <i>The bullet screeamed,</i> <i>The storm raged,</i> <i>The shadows danced,</i> Idioms: <i>It was raining cats & dogs.</i> <i>Zip it!</i> Empty words, <i>Someone, something</i> Use of 5 senses. Show not tell the emotion: <i>Blushing,</i> <i>she smiled.</i> <i>His face grew white & his hands began to tremble.</i> Co-ordinating conjunctions: <i>Either /or</i> <i>Neither/ nor</i> <i>Both /and</i> <i>Whether/ or</i> <i>Not only /but also</i>	Consolidate Yr4 List Converting nouns & adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate; –ise; –ify) Verb prefixes (e.g. dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–)	Consolidate Yr4 List Relative clause using relative pronouns: who, which, when, or where either & the end of the sentence or in the middle (these are called drop in clauses/embedded clauses) with their commas: <i>The teacher, who was happy & smiley, beamed at her class.</i> <i>The MRB Dragon nests in tall trees, where it feels safest.</i> <i>The rugby match, which was said to be the best ever played, went into extra time.</i> Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (<i>may/might, shall/should, will/would, must ought can / could</i>) or adverbs of possibility , (<i>possibly, perhaps, maybe, probably surely, definitely, certainly</i>) Conditional sentences: <i>If</i> you don't behave, you <i>will</i> miss your break time. Reporting clause in the middle of the sentence: <i>"Hello," murmured Ben, "How are you today?"</i> Drop in –'ed' clause e.g. <i>Poor Tim, exhausted by so much effort, ran home.</i> <i>The lesser known Bristol dragon, recognised by purple spots, is rarely seen.</i> Introduce perfect in verb tenses: <i>I have walked, I had walked, I will have walked.</i>	Consolidate Yr4 List Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly) Direct speech with action: ("Stop!" he shouted, picking up the stick & running after the thief.) Change line change speaker (new paragraph) Change paragraph for Time, Topic, Person or Place. Introduce: Independent planning across all genres & application. Secure use of range of layouts suitable to text. Use a variety of ways to open texts & draw reader in & make the purpose clear. Express own opinions clearly & consistently maintain viewpoint . Summary clear at the end to appeal directly to the reader	Consolidate Yr4 List Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. Apostrophe for irregular possession: <i>children's, men's, women's, people's</i> Inverted commas around quotes from texts. Brackets () dashes - or commas , to indicate parenthesis <i>Dr Who (the famous Time Lord) thinks that Daleks....</i> Dashes to show stammering or interruption in speech: <i>"I-I-I'm so s-s-sorry. I really didn't-"</i> <i>"I don't care!" Sally interrupted.</i> Hyphen: compound nouns & adjectives: <i>water-bottle</i> <i>Merry-go-round</i> <i>Green-eyed</i> <i>Fair-haired</i>	Consolidate Yr4 List Relative clause, Relative pronoun, Reporting clause Embedded clause Modal verb Adverb of possibility Conditional sentence Parenthesis, Bracket, Dash, Hyphen Apostrophe of irregular possession Determiner, Cohesion, Ambiguity Co-ordinating conjunctions Idiom Personification (Fact Opinion) (Perfect tense)





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 <p>Yr 6</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Furthermore, Notwithstanding, Henceforth, Therefore, Moreover, For that reason, On the other hand, Not to mention,</p> <p>Having looked at both sides, As a consequence, To clarify, Therefore, Subsequently, Due to....,</p> <p>ISPACE Start with : An Ing word A simile A preposition An adverb (how) A conjunction An ed word</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Extended metaphors hyperbole- I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors personification hyperbole</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech & formal speech & writing : <i>said-reported,</i> <i>alleged, or claimed</i> <i>find out – discover;</i> <i>ask for – request;</i></p> <p>Double negatives : <i>I ain't done nothing-</i> <i>I haven't done anything.</i></p> <p>Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, ourselves, themselves)</p> <p>Demonstrative pronouns- (these, those, this, that)</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. <i>big, large, colossal, little, minute</i>).</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Reported/indirect speech: Mum said that she wanted them home early.</p> <p>Power of 3 (tricolon): the <i>purest</i> waters, the <i>cleanest</i> beaches and the <i>friendliest</i> people.</p> <p>Use of the active & passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence or atmosphere: Active <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse.</i> Passive <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me).</i></p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing e.g the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i>, or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come in</i> some very formal writing and speech.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. The boy who jumped over the fence is over there. or The fact that it was raining, meant the end of sports day.)</p> <p>Developed use of rhetorical questions for persuasion.</p> <p>Secure perfect & continuous tenses: <i>I have walked, I had walked, I will have walked.</i></p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials: <i>such as, on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>), and ellipsis.</p> <p>Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text</p> <p>Secure independent planning across story types using 5 part story structure. Include suspense, cliff hangers, time slips flashbacks/forwards, Start story at any point of the 5 part structure</p> <p>Use a variety of text layouts appropriate to purpose</p> <p>Use range of techniques to involve the reader – comments, questions, observations, rhetorical questions Express balanced coverage of a topic</p> <p>Use different techniques to conclude texts .</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Ellipsis To show an omission of a word or words from a text / Create a pause for an effect/ Show an unfinished thought/ To show a trail off into silence.</p> <p>Colons to introduce lists & semi colons to separate a list of phrases: <i>I bought: a bunch of bananas; a kg of apples; 5 pears & a watch.</i></p> <p>Colons in playscripts.</p> <p>Semi colons instead of conjunctions to mark independent clauses: <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i></p> <p>Semi colon to show a quote.</p> <p>hyphens to avoid ambiguity ie <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark</i> Bullet points to list information.</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</i></p> <p>Active voice Passive voice, Subject Object, Formal Informal Hyphen/dash, Synonym, Antonym Subjunctive Perfect tense Colon, Semi-colon, Bullet points Ellipsis Reported/indirect Speech Ambiguity Cohesion Hyperbole Onomatopoeia Power of 3 (tricolon)</p> <p>(Reflexive pronouns)</p> <p>(Demonstrative pronouns)</p>





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		Auxiliary verbs (am are was is)					
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Each year group is expected to teach **all** of their elements across the **3 terms** (and revisit them), linking them to exact sentences and phrases the children can use in their own writing and also reinforce these in **Guided Reading**; both in a SPAG activity but also looking at how the author has used the technique & why in adult led reading sessions.

The elements being taught, in that specific unit, need to be shown **on the working wall**: a discrete example and on the model text with its other key features. You may decide to also have permanent displays of the most important SPAG objectives for your year group for the children to keep referring to.

It is crucial, that **constantly** throughout the year, the children are hearing the SPAG terms being used: in peer & self-assessment times; in editing times; in marking; see them on word banks; in their success criteria; on working walls; in activities in Literacy & in activities in Guided Reading. Perhaps in your class reader, when you come across a simile or something exciting, get a child to write it on a piece of paper and add it to a working wall or magpie board and draw upon links to their SPAG learning constantly so they get used to the terms and understand what this looks like in writing. **But most importantly, why it's being used.** That's what's going to make them better writers, so they can use the correct technique for the effect they are trying to create.

It is really important, that the elements from the **previous year group are also revisited**, so that this knowledge is not lost. Year 2 is tested on content from both year 2 & year 1; year 6 from years 3, 4, 5 & 6- in fact mostly years 4 & 5.

Look to the next year up for challenging those Higher Attainer children if they are mastering their own curriculum and of course look down for those who are struggling.

Pie Corbett (who advised the government on the new SPAG curriculum) encourages schools to use the **exact words in the Openers** column for their year group, the **conjunctions within sentences** (for EYFS-yr3), & the **prepositions** in the **language** column, constantly across the 3 terms (as well as using some others of course), so that by the end of year 6, all these words/ phrases listed here, are in the children's vocabulary. Please use the exact words on **your wall** and on your **word banks**, when you're modelling writing and in speech. If you notice them in texts, point them out to the children. The more they see & hear them in context, the more likely they are to speak them & then use them.

We are all responsible for nurturing and turning these children into knowledgeable and enthusiastic writers by the time they leave us in year 6, as well as enabling them to pass their SATs.