

| Grammar coverage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <b>Possessive apostrophes</b> for regular singular and plural nouns                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Using either a <b>pronoun</b> or the noun in sentences for cohesion and to avoid repetition     | <b>Prepositions:</b><br><i>at, underneath, since, towards, beneath, beyond</i>                                 | <b>Compound nouns</b> using hyphens                                                                                                                                 | <b>Repetition to persuade:</b><br><i>Fun for now, fun for life</i>                                                                                                        |
| <b>Informal and formal language</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Possessive pronouns:</b><br><i>yours, mine, theirs</i><br><i>ours, hers, his, its</i>        | <b>Plurals</b> for nouns ending with a "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es"<br><br><i>baby – babies</i> | <b>Starting a sentence with "-ing"</b> , using a comma to demarcate the subordinate clause:<br><br><i>Flying through the air, Harry crashed into a hidden tree.</i> | <b>Drop-in clause with an "-ing" verb:</b><br><br><i>Tom, smiling secretly, hid the magic potion book.</i><br><br>Place a comma on either side of the subordinate clause. |
| <b>Expanded noun phrases:</b><br>Changing <i>The teacher</i> to <i>The strict English teacher with the grey beard</i>                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Specific determiners:</b><br><i>their, whose, this, that, these, those, which</i>            | <b>Verbs</b> ending in "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es"<br><br><i>carry – carries</i>               | <b>Comparative and superlative adjectives:</b><br>Change the "y" to an "i" and add either "-er" or "-est"<br><br><i>happy – happier – happiest</i>                  | A sentence that gives three actions:<br><br><i>Tom slammed the door, threw his books on the floor and slumped to the ground.</i>                                          |
| <b>Fronted adverbials</b> followed by a comma: prepositional phrases starting with an adjective and ending in "-ed"                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Verbs –</b><br>Past perfect continuous: <b>"had" + past participle + "-ing"</b>              | Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb                                                        | Capital letters for <b>proper nouns:</b><br>names, places, days of the week, months, titles and languages                                                           | <b>Prefixes</b> to give the antonym: "im-", "in-", "ir-", "il-"                                                                                                           |
| <b>Plural nouns</b> of words ending in "o":<br>Know which words to add "s" to, which to add "-es" to and which could take either "s" or "-es"                                                                                                                                               | <b>Powerful verbs</b><br>Find synonyms of words to up-level sentences and give a greater effect | <b>Verbs –</b><br>Modal verbs: <i>could, should, would</i>                                                     | <b>Compound sentences</b> using all the co-ordinating conjunctions                                                                                                  | <b>Adjectives</b> ending in "-ed":<br><i>frightened, scared, etc.</i>                                                                                                     |
| <p><b>Using inverted commas</b> where the speech is preceded by the speaker:<br/><i>Mary yelled, "Sit down!"</i></p> <p>Capital letter and punctuation is needed between the inverted commas. New speaker, new line. Add an adverb to describe the manner in which the words were said.</p> |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Spelling                                                                                                              | Sentence/ grammar lessons                                                                                |
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| Plural nouns of words ending in “o”                                                                                   | Possessive apostrophe for singular and regular plurals                                                   |
| Specific determiners                                                                                                  | Informal and formal language                                                                             |
| Synonyms for verbs                                                                                                    | Expanded noun phrases                                                                                    |
| Progressive/continuous verbs                                                                                          | Fronted adverbials                                                                                       |
| Modal verbs                                                                                                           | Inverted commas                                                                                          |
| Proper nouns – names of people, places, titles, languages, months and days                                            | Use of pronouns for cohesion and to avoid repetition                                                     |
| Finding the antonyms of words using the prefixes “im-”, “in-”, “ir-”, “il-”                                           | How to use specific determiners                                                                          |
| Adjectives ending in “-ed”                                                                                            | Past perfect continuous tense                                                                            |
| Verbs ending in “y”: change “y” to “i” and add “-es”                                                                  | Change verbs in a sentence to give greater effect                                                        |
| Noun plurals ending in “y”: change “y” to “i” and add “-es”                                                           | Starting a sentence with an “-ing” verb                                                                  |
| Comparative and superlative adjectives ending in “y”: <i>happy – happier – happiest</i>                               | Write a drop-in clause with an “-ing” verb                                                               |
| Prepositions                                                                                                          | Modal verbs                                                                                              |
| Compound nouns using hyphens                                                                                          | Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb                                                  |
| Specific determiners                                                                                                  | Compound sentences                                                                                       |
| Possessive pronouns                                                                                                   | Start a sentence with a preposition and a comma                                                          |
| <b>It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.</b> | Repetition to persuade                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                       | Write a sentence with three actions and each clause separated with a comma or a coordinating conjunction |
|                                                                                                                       | How to use possessive pronouns                                                                           |

