



<b>Subject</b>	English	<b>Term</b>	Spring
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What punctuation should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how to use capital letters and full stops consistently, including capital letters for proper nouns/personal pronoun 'I'</li> <li>- how and when to use apostrophes for contraction</li> <li>- how and when to use question marks &amp; exclamation marks</li> <li>- that commas are needed after adverbs, adverbial and prepositional phrases when they are fronted adverbials</li> <li>- how to use inverted commas to show direct speech</li> <li>- that commas, question marks and exclamation marks are used alongside inverted commas to correctly punctuate speech, using these as appropriate to the type of sentence</li> <li>- that commas are used to separate parts of a sentence and ensure the meaning is clear, avoiding possible confusion</li> <li>- that colons can be used after a main clause to introduce a list, with the items in the list separated by commas</li> </ul>

What punctuation will I know by the end of term?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that capital letters, full stops and commas need to be used accurately in sentences to clarify meaning &amp; avoid ambiguity</li> <li>- that apostrophes are used for both contraction &amp; possession, understanding that contraction shows letter/s have been omitted and that possession shows belonging</li> <li>- that possessive apostrophes are placed before or after the additional 's' depending on the noun being singular or plural</li> <li>- that full stops, commas, question marks and exclamation marks are used both within and alongside inverted commas to correctly punctuate speech, showing sentences spoken</li> <li>- that commas are used in pairs to indicate parenthesis such as when using a relative clause within a main clause; and that commas are used to separate a relative clause from a main clause when the relative clause is placed after the main clause</li> </ul>

Writers' Knowledge to support me in writing my own texts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for developing own pieces of writing.</li> <li>- Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</li> <li>- In narratives, consider how authors have developed characters and settings in texts read, listened to or seen performed.</li> <li>- In narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere (using figurative language and 'show not tell') and use dialogue to convey character and advance the action (setting out dialogue increasingly accurately with integrated description)</li> <li>- Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [eg. <i>then, after that, this, firstly</i>]; Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [eg. <i>later</i>], place [eg. <i>nearby</i>] and manner [eg. <i>without hesitation</i>]</li> <li>- Know when to change between paragraphs (<b>Time, Person, Topic, Place</b>)</li> <li>- Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning; and proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</li> </ul>

What grammar should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be secure in knowing different functions of words, ie. noun, adjective, verb, adverb, determiner, pronoun, preposition</li> <li>- how to identify the subject/verb/object within an active sentence and their different roles within the sentence</li> <li>- how to use present, simple past, present and past progressive verb tenses (incl. all irregular forms) to show the difference in time when relating events in written pieces</li> <li>- how to use all coordinating conjunctions (<b>FANBOYS</b>)</li> <li>- how to use increasing range of subordinating conjunctions, as previously, plus: <i>despite, whereas, however</i></li> <li>- how to use expanded noun phrases with two well-matched adjectives, a noun and a prepositional phrase to convey complicated information concisely within a sentence</li> <li>- how to use sentences with different forms such as single clause sentences for effect (ie. emphasis of a key piece of information in non-fiction)</li> <li>- how to use an increasing range of adverbs</li> <li>- how to use prepositions as part of a prepositional phrase to express time, also 'fronting' these to the sentence start</li> </ul>

What grammar will I know by the end of term?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that sentences can be used for effect, such as single clauses for drama in fiction (as well as for emphasis in non-fiction)</li> <li>- how to indicate degrees of possibility by using adverbs (eg. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (eg. might, should, will, must)</li> <li>- how to use the subordinating conjunction 'if' with modal verbs to express the conditional (ie. one thing can/might/ will happen 'if' the other thing happens)</li> <li>- how to use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past tense and how they are related in time</li> <li>- how to use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose or that to add extra information about the subject (relative clause used within the sentence) or the object (relative clause used at the end of the sentence)</li> <li>- that fronted adverbials can modify the meaning of the verb in the main clause by adding further information: about the manner in which the action takes place (ie. cautiously, with extreme care, with stick in hand); or about the place where the action takes place (ie. in the forest, under the stars); or about the time when the action takes place (ie. at night)</li> </ul>

Key Vocabulary	
Expanded Noun Phrase	A noun phrase has a noun as its key word which can be expanded by adding words before or after it, <i>the red, cricket ball by the fence</i>
Prepositional Phrase	A prepositional phrase often adds more information, showing place/direction as well as time/cause or even manner.
Modal Verbs	A type of auxiliary verb that goes with another verb to show degrees of possibility, ie. <i>It might be warm and sunny today.</i>
Pronoun	A pronoun can replace a noun, ie. <i>the ball rolled → it stopped</i>
Relative pronoun	A type of pronoun used at the start of a relative clause
Tense	The verb in a sentence shows the tense, when something happens
Present Perfect	A form of past tense verb, made from the verb 'to have' + the past participle, showing something that has happened for a longer period of time, ie. <i>he has played football for many years</i>
Fronted Adverbials	Place at the start of a sentence, these give more information (how [manner], when [time] or where [place]) about the main clause.
Sentences	All types of sentence have a verb and a subject: single-clause have one main clause; multi-clause have more than one clause
Clause	A clause has a verb as its key word. The other words add meaning to the verb. A main clause makes sense on its own and can be a sentence. A subordinate clause helps to give more meaning to a main clause and cannot exist on its own as a sentence. A relative clause adds more information about a noun in a sentence
- Relative clause	
Apostrophe	This can be used to show when a word has been made shorter by dropping one or more letters, known as a contraction. An apostrophe can also show ownership or possession
Conjunction	A conjunction links words or groups of words within a sentence.
Coordinating	- joins groups of words of the same importance in the sentence.
Subordinating	- introduces a subordinate clause, linking with a main clause.
Comma	Commas are used to make the meaning of sentences clear: for example, <i>I told him, honestly.</i> as opposed to, <i>I told him honestly.</i> Commas also separate the main clause from other clauses/phrases.
Cohesion	Cohesion refers to the ways in which the writer makes the different parts of a text link together, linking ideas and paragraphs together.

Texts to be read and styles of writing to be explored during this term				
The Man Who Walked Between the Towers 	The Explorer by Katherine Rundell 	Fox by Margaret Wild and Ron Brooks 	Spear Aboriginal tales 	Namorrodor Aboriginal tales 