

Ryton Federation Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Scheme of Work



Year	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terms to be introduced
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns Verbs Adjectives Plurals made by adding –s or –es and the effect of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to <u>verbs</u> where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) Simple past verb tense Simple present verb tense Prefix –un and how it changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives Correct use of ‘did/ has done as past tense of do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences- how words can combine to make sentences Writing sentences with one verb Joining words and clauses using <i>and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saying out loud what is going to be written Sequencing sentences to form short narratives Using simple adjectives in writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separating words with spaces Capital letter to start a sentence Capital letter for personal pronoun I Capital letters for names Capital letters for titles (Mr, Mrs) Full stops, question marks or exclamation marks to end sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> letter capital letter word singular plural sentence past present noun verb adjective punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark

2	Revision of previous year's content				
	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terms to be introduced
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns formed by adding suffixes (<i>-ness, -er</i>) • Compound words • Adjectives formed by adding suffixes (<i>-ful, -less</i>) • Comparative and Superlative adjectives formed by the suffixes <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> • Use of the suffix <i>-ly</i> to turn adjectives into adverbs • Correct Standard English- adverbs not adjectives • Irregular past tenses (<i>catch/ caught, give/gave</i>) • Personal pronouns (<i>my, his, her, its, yours</i>) • Present progressive verb tense(<i>she is drumming</i>) • Past progressive verb tense (<i>he was shouting</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Subordination (<i>when, if, that, because</i>) •Coordination (<i>or, and, but</i>) •Expanded noun phrases (<i>the blue butterfly, plain flour</i>) •Statements •Questions •Commands •Exclamations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent use of past or present tense in writing • Wider variety of sentence openers • Use of adverbs to start a sentence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate most sentences correctly • Commas to separate items in a list • Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing • Apostrophes to mark singular possession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noun phrase • statement • question • exclamation • command • compound • suffix • prefix • future tense • apostrophe • comma

Revision of previous year's content

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns formed by adding prefixes (<i>super-, anti-, auto-</i>) • Articles (<i>a/an/the</i>) • Correct use of a/an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel • Correct use of an with words beginning with a silent h (an hour) • Word families based on common root words, showing how words are related in form and meaning (<i>solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble</i>) • Present perfect verb tense (<i>He has gone out to play</i>) • Prepositions • 1st, 2nd and 3rd person | <p>Express time, place and cause in sentences using-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subordinating conjunctions (<i>when, before, after, because</i>) • Adverbs (<i>the, next, soon, therefore</i>) • Prepositions (<i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of paragraphs to group related information • Use of headings and subheadings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate all sentences correctly • Commas to separate items in a list • Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing • Apostrophes to mark singular possession • Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech • Use of exclamation mark to convey high emotion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preposition • conjunction • word family • prefix • direct speech • consonant • vowel • inverted commas |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (eg <i>we were/ <u>not</u> we was</i>) • Determiners (<i>articles, quantifiers etc</i>) • Possessive pronouns (<i>mine, hers, his, theirs</i>) • Reflexive Pronouns (<i>myself, yourself, themselves</i>) • Reciprocal Pronouns (<i>each other, one another</i>) • Wider range of conjunctions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phrases • Noun phrases • Expanded noun phrases • Adjectival phrases • Verb phrases • Prepositional phrases • Adverbial phrases • Fronted adverbials • Adverbs • Simple and complex sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use paragraphs to group related material • Use pronouns and nouns to avoid repetition and create cohesion within and across sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between plural –s and possessive –s • Apostrophes to mark <u>plural</u> possession • Commas after fronted adverbials • Comma to introduce speech • Capital letter for new speech • New speaker, new line • Use of capital letters for titles and each line of a poem | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverbial • phrase • noun • preposition • adjective • adverb • pronoun • possessive pronoun • determiner |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (<i>eg -ate, -ise, -ify</i>) • Verb prefixes (<i>eg dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-</i>) • Modal verbs • Adverbs of possibility (<i>perhaps, surely</i>) • Adverbials of time, place and number • Past perfect verb form • Relative pronouns • Different types of prepositions • Nouns- common, proper, collective and abstract • Powerful verbs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clauses • Main clauses and subordinate clauses • Subordinating and coordinating conjunctions • Relative clauses • Relative clauses with omitted pronoun | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (<i>then, after this, firstly</i>) • Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place or number • Linking ideas across paragraphs using tense choices (<i>eg past perfect</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis • Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity • All speech punctuation including interrupted speech • Direct and indirect speech • Brackets to explain abbreviation • Full stop to indicate abbreviation • Use of commas to separate subordinate and main clauses- rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modal verb • relative pronoun • relative clause • parenthesis • bracket • dash • cohesion • ambiguity • common noun • proper noun • collective noun • abstract noun • past perfect tense • subordinating conjunction • coordinating conjunction |
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Revision of KS2 content

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal and formal vocabulary • Synonyms and antonyms • Know all word classes- noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, determiner, interjection • Understand how the same word can function as one word class or another (eg <i>point- verb or noun/ after-conjunction or preposition</i>) • <u>Revision of verb tenses-</u> • simple past/ present • perfect past/ present • modal verbs • past and present progressive • Avoidance of the double negative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject and object of a sentence • Active and passive verb forms • Question tags in informal speech and writing • Subjunctive verb forms in formal writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of repetition to create cohesion • Use of adverbials to create cohesion • Use of ellipses to link paragraphs • Layout devices (eg <i>headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, tables</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellipsis • Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses • Punctuation of bullet points to list information • Use of hyphens to make compound words and avoid ambiguity • Use of hyphens to join two syllables of a word when separated at the end of a line • Revision of use of commas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject • object • active • passive • synonym • antonym • ellipsis • hyphen • colon • semi-colon • bullet points |
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