

## Long term planning – English progression

**Aims:** The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment and writing for purpose and pleasure.

**Progression in speaking and listening** - Spoken language underpins the development of reading and writing. The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are vital for developing their vocabulary and grammar and their understanding for reading and writing

	Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
<b>Listening Skills</b>	<p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.</p>	To listen to others in a range of situations and usually respond appropriately.	To listen carefully and respond with increasing appropriateness to what has been said, e.g. make a helpful contribution when speaking in a small reading group.	To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.	To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.
<b>Following Instructions</b>	<p>Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.</p> <p>Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.</p>	To understand instructions with more than one point in many situations.	<p>To fully understand instructions with more than one point in many situations and independently seek clarification when a message is not clear.</p> <p>To attempt to follow instructions before seeking assistance.</p>	<p>To follow instructions in a range of unfamiliar situations.</p> <p>To recognise when it is needed and ask for specific additional information to clarify instructions.</p>	To follow complex directions/multi-step instructions without the need for repetition.

<b>Asking and Answering Questions</b>	<p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p>	<p>To begin to ask questions that are linked to the topic being discussed.</p> <p>To answer questions on a wider range of topics (sometimes may only be one-word answers).</p>	<p>To show that they are following a conversation by asking relevant and timely questions.</p> <p>To answer questions using clear sentences.</p> <p>To begin to give reasoning behind their answers when prompted to do so.</p>	<p>To ask questions that relate to what has been heard or what was presented to them.</p> <p>To begin to offer support for their answers to questions with justifiable reasoning.</p>	<p>To generate relevant questions to ask a specific speaker/audience in response to what has been said.</p> <p>To regularly offer answers that are supported with justifiable reasoning.</p>
<b>Drama, Performance &amp; Confidence</b>	<p>Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge.</p> <p>Sings a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Performs songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.</p>	<p>To speak clearly in a way that is easy to understand.</p> <p>To speak in front of larger audiences, e.g. in a class assembly, during a show 'n' tell session.</p> <p>To know when it is their turn to speak in a small group presentation or play performance.</p> <p>To take part in a simple role play of a known story.</p>	<p>To speak confidently within a group of peers so that their message is clear.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud.</p> <p>To take on a different role in a drama or role play and discuss the character's feelings.</p> <p>To recognise that sometimes speakers talk differently and discuss reasons why this might happen.</p>	<p>To rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud, taking note of feedback from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To speak regularly in front of large and small audiences.</p> <p>To participate in role play tasks, showing an understanding of character by choosing appropriate words and phrases to indicate a person's emotions.</p>	<p>To use intonation when reading aloud to emphasise punctuation.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse sentences and stories, gaining feedback on their performance from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To take on a specific role in role-play/drama activities and participate in focused discussion while remaining in character.</p> <p>To discuss the language choices of other speakers and how this may vary in different situations.</p>

**Progression in reading** - Word reading and comprehension (both listening and reading). It is essential that teaching focuses on developing pupils' competence in both dimensions; different kinds of teaching are needed for each. We follow the Read, Write Inc. programme.

	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Phonics and Decoding	<p>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.</p> <p>Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.</p> <p>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</p>	<p>To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.</p> <p>To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught.</p> <p>To respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.</p> <p>To read words containing taught GPCs.</p> <p>To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings.</p> <p>To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll</p>	<p>To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.</p> <p>To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.</p> <p>To accurately read most words of two or more syllables.</p> <p>To read most words containing common suffixes.</p>	<p>To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and auto- to begin to read aloud.*</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.</p>	<p>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill.</p> <p>To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.</p>
Common Exception Words	<p>To read some common irregular words</p>	<p>To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.</p>	<p>To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.</p>	<p>To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*</p>	<p>To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.</p>

Fluency	<p>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</p>	<p>To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.</p> <p>To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p>	<p>To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.</p> <p>To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p> <p>To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute, in age-appropriate texts.</p>	<p>At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically.</p> <p>Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.</p>
Understanding and Correcting Inaccuracies	<p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p>	<p>To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self- correct.</p>	<p>To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.</p> <p>To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading.</p>	

Comparing, Contrasting & Commenting	<p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p>	<p>To listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.</p> <p>To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences.</p> <p>To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.</p> <p>To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say.</p> <p>To discuss the significance of titles and events.</p>	<p>To participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them (at a level beyond at which they can read independently) and those that they can read for themselves, explaining their understanding and expressing their views.</p> <p>To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.</p> <p>To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</p> <p>To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.</p> <p>To ask and answer questions about a text.</p> <p>To make links between the text they are reading and other texts they have read (in texts that they can read independently).</p>	<p>To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</p> <p>To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting).</p>	<p>To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers.</p> <p>To read for a range of purposes.</p> <p>To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books.</p> <p>To refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g. triumph of good over evil) and features (e.g. greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as numbering and headings).</p> <p>To identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</p> <p>To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these.</p>
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Words in Context and Authorial Choice	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</p>	To discuss word meanings and link new meanings to those already known.	<p>To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary.</p> <p>To discuss their favourite words and phrases.</p>	<p>To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context.</p> <p>To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect.</p>	Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.
Inference and Prediction	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</p>	<p>To begin to make simple inferences.</p> <p>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.</p>	<p>To make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done.</p> <p>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text.</p>	<p>To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</p> <p>To justify predictions using evidence from the text.</p>	<p>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text.</p> <p>To justify predictions from details stated and implied.</p>

Poetry and Performance	<p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.</p> <p>Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher.</p> <p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.</p>	To recite simple poems by heart.	To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	<p>To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud.</p> <p>To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud.</p>	<p>To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry).</p> <p>To prepare and perform poems and play scripts with appropriate techniques (intonation, tone, volume and action) to show awareness of the audience when reading aloud.</p>
Non Fiction	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</p>	To begin to recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.	To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways. (Index, contents, glossary, headings, sub-headings, text boxes etc)	To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.	<p>To use all of the organisational devices available within a non-fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information.</p> <p>To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.</p>

**Progression in writing** - It is our vision that every child will learn to write by being given real and inspiring materials from across our creative curriculum through use of core books. This will ensure that children are exposed to a wide variety of high quality and interesting texts as stimulus to a range of writing genres. We provide opportunities to support and challenge the children in their writing. We will share excellent examples to inspire the children and to emulate styles. We believe that this will enable the children to become confident and enthusiastic about the journey they will take to become excellent writers.

**Handwriting** - Handwriting is taught throughout the school, beginning in Early Years through to Year 4. Getting ready to join is taught at the end of Year 1 and into Year 2. Joining is taught towards the end of KS1. Our handwriting is taught through a scheme of work by Debbie Hepplewhite. It is taught discretely as well as being embedded throughout all teaching, with all staff modelling in their writing.

	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Handwriting	<p>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed</p>	<p>To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly.</p> <p>Form lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place: keep writing on the line.</p> <p>Form capital letters.</p> <p>Form digits 0-9.</p> <p>Understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’.</p>	<p>Form lower case letters of the correct size relative to one another in most of their writing.</p> <p>Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in some of their writing.</p> <p>Understand which letters, adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.</p> <p>Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.</p> <p>Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</p>	<p>Increasingly use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and begin to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.</p> <p>Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting e.g. by beginning to ensure that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.</p>	<p>Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in their writing.</p> <p>Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting e.g. by beginning to ensure that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.</p>



Phonic & Whole Word Spelling		<p>Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught.</p> <p>Spell the Y1 common exception words.</p> <p>Spell the days of the week.</p> <p>Name the letters of the alphabet in order.</p> <p>Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound. Eg the letter (name) e sounds like 'eh'.</p>	<p>Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.</p> <p>Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known (ay, ai, a-e), and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones. (to, too, two etc).</p> <p>Spell the Y2 common exception words.</p> <p>Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones eg their, they're.</p>	<p>Spell further homophones eg mane, main.</p> <p>Spell words that are often misspelt. (Appendix 1 – Y3 &amp; 4)</p>	<p>Spell further homophones eg mane, main.</p> <p>Spell words that are often misspelt. (Appendix 1 – Y3 &amp; 4)</p>
Other Word Building & Spelling		<p>Use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs. (eg She waits and watches.)</p> <p>Use the prefix un–.</p> <p>Use suffixes –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.</p> <p>Apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 – See our whole school spelling plan.</p>	<p>Learn the possessive apostrophe (singular).</p> <p>Learn to spell some words with contracted forms – I'm, can't etc</p> <p>Add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly.</p> <p>Apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1 - See our whole school spelling plan.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</p> <p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.</p> <p>Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.</p> <p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.</p> <p>Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>

Transcription		Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
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Planning, Writing and Editing	<p>Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.</p> <p>Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and teachers.</p>	<p>To say out loud what they are going to write about.</p> <p>To compose a sentence orally before writing it.</p> <p>To sequence sentences to form short narratives.</p> <p>To discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils.</p> <p>To reread their writing to check that it makes sense and to independently begin to make changes.</p> <p>To read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.</p> <p>To use adjectives to describe.</p>	<p>To write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).</p> <p>To write about real events.</p> <p>To write simple poetry.</p> <p>To plan what they are going to write about, including writing down ideas and/or key words and new vocabulary.</p> <p>To encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence.</p> <p>To make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils.</p> <p>To reread to check that their writing makes sense and that the <b>correct tense</b> is used throughout.</p> <p>To proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation (e.g. to check that the ends of sentences are punctuated correctly).</p>	<p>To begin to use ideas from their own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing.</p> <p>To proofread their own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements.</p> <p>To begin to organise their writing into <b>paragraphs</b> around a theme.</p> <p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including <b>dialogue</b>).</p>	<p>To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of <b>sentence structures</b>.</p> <p>To consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader.</p> <p>To proofread consistently and amend their own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns for cohesion.</p>
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Awareness of Audience, Purpose and Structure	<p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussion, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.</p>	<p>To use a number of simple features of different text types and to make relevant choices about subject matter and appropriate vocabulary choices.</p> <p>To start to engage readers by using adjectives to describe.</p>	<p>To write for different purposes with an awareness of an increased amount of fiction and non-fiction structures.</p> <p>To use new vocabulary from their reading, their discussions about it (one-to-one and as a whole class) and from their wider experiences.</p> <p>To read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.</p>	<p>To demonstrate an increasing understanding of purpose and audience by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.</p> <p>To begin to use the structure of a wider range of text types (including the use of simple layout devices in non-fiction).</p> <p>To make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail.</p> <p>To begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives.</p>	<p>To write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices).</p> <p>To write a range of narratives that are well-structured and well-paced.</p> <p>To create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere.</p> <p>To begin to read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and to control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</p>
Sentence Construction and Tense	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.</p>	<p>To use simple sentence structures.</p>	<p>To use the present tense and the past tense mostly correctly and consistently.</p> <p>To form sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.</p> <p>To use some features of written Standard English</p>	<p>To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense eg I have watched this movie before. He has completed his homework.) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement.</p> <p>To use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing.</p>	<p>To always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.</p> <p>To always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.</p>

Use of Phrases and Clauses	<p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including the use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from the teacher.</p>	<p>To use the joining word (conjunction) 'and' to link ideas and sentences.</p> <p>To begin to form simple compound sentences. I like coffee. Josh likes tea. → I like coffee, and Josh likes tea.</p>	<p>To using co-ordination (or/and/but).</p> <p>To use some subordination (when/if/ that/because).</p> <p>To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (e.g. the blue butterfly).</p>	<p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although.</p> <p>To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause.</p>	<p>To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences.</p> <p>To expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit.</p> <p>To consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it.</p>
Punctuation		<p>To use capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.</p> <p>To use finger spaces.</p> <p>To use full stops to end sentences.</p> <p>To begin to use question marks and exclamation marks.</p>	<p>To use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly including:</p> <p>capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; commas to separate lists; apostrophes to mark singular possession and contractions.</p>	<p>To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups.</p> <p>To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas.</p>	<p>To use all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas.</p> <p>To consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession.</p>

Terminology		To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.	To recognise and use the terms noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma.	To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks).	To recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial.
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