

			subordinate clause				
main clause	fronted adverbial	speech	adverbial clause	non-finite clause	relative clause	appositive	punctuation
Compose a simple sentence		Use direct speech in a sentence					Start a sentence with a capital
The moon <u>shone</u> in the sky.		It's dark tonight the boy <u>said</u> .					letter T he moon shone in the sky.
Join 2 subjects with a							Complete a sentence with a ful
coordinating conjunction							stop
■△■■■ The boy and his dog <u>entered</u> the							The boy opened the gate.
old house.							Complete a sentence with an
Join 2 predicates with a							exclamation mark A scream suddenly filled the air!
coordinating conjunction							Complete a question with a
■■△■■ The boy <u>trembled</u> but <u>stepped</u> into							question mark
the hall.							Who made that terrible sound?
							Capitalise proper nouns (people The house was watching James.
Join 2 main clauses with a	Begin a sentence with a fronted	Punctuate direct speech with	Use an adverbial clause after a				Capitalise proper nouns (places
coordinating conjunction	adverbial (an adverb or adverbial phrase) of time (when),	inverted commas (speech marks)	main clause				The house stood at the end of G re S treet.
The clouds <u>covered</u> the moon so the	place (where) or manner (how)	"It's dark tonight" the boy said.	The gate <u>creaked</u> when the boy				Use a comma between 2
night <u>turned</u> black.	The section of the second second		pushed it.				adjectives
	That night the moon <u>shone</u> . In the sky the moon <u>shone</u> . Silently a bat <u>flew</u> across the sky.		Start a sentence with an adverbial clause				Thick, grey cobwebs covered everything.
	Siteriting a bat fiew across the sky.		■■■ When the boy <u>pushed</u> it the gate				Use commas in a list of nouns of
			<u>creaked</u> .				noun phrases The room was covered with dust,
							cobwebs and mould.
							Show omission with an
							apostrophe
							James wasn't scared.
							Use an apostrophe to mark
							singular possession The boy's heart pounded in his
							chest.
Join 3 predicates with a comma	Separate a fronted adverbial		Understand an adverbial clause	Understand a non-finite clause			Use an <mark>apostrophe</mark> to mark
and a coordinating conjunction ■■△■△■■	with a comma That night, the moon shone.		as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a subordinating	as a type of subordinate claus that starts with a verb	0		plural possession Rats' eyes glittered in the darkness
The boy <u>fumbled</u> through his bag,	Begin a sentence with a linking		conjunction				Ruts eyes guttered in the durkness
<u>found</u> the old key and <u>pushed</u> it into the lock.	adverb		Separate an adverbial clause	Use an -ing non-finite clause after a main clause, separating	•		
into the lock.			with a comma when it starts a	with a comma	,		
	Soon the sky <u>was</u> as black as pitch.		sentence	The control of the standard			
	Begin a sentence with a simile (a 'how' adverbial phrase),		■■■ When the boy <u>pushed</u> it, the gate	The moon <u>shone</u> with a deathly glow, <u>casting</u> a sickly light over t	he		
	separating with a comma		creaked.	world.			
	Library share above and 186 at			Start a sentence with an -ing			
	Like a ghost, the moon <u>drifted</u> across the sky.			non-finite clause, separating with a comma			
	•						
				Control of the first control of			
				Casting a sickly light over the world, the moon shone with a			

© Jason Wade Education Ltd, 2019



	determiner	adjective	noun	pronoun	verb	preposition	adverb	conjunction
1	Understand a determiner as a single word that introduces a noun (an introducing word) Know and use the following determiners (articles): a an the	Understand an adjective as a single word that describes a noun Use adjectives that describe colour red white blue orange black Use adjectives that describe size tiny small little large gigantic Use an adjective before a noun (to create an expanded noun phrase) a black cat the huge dog	Understand a noun as a single word that names a person, place or thing Distinguish between singular and plural nouns, adding -s and -es suffixes to form plural nouns singular cat dog box -s plural cats dogs cakes -es plural boxes dishes Use a determiner before a noun (to create a simple noun phrase) a cat an apple the shop		Understand a verb as a single word that describes an action Use the suffixes -s and -es to write verbs in the 3 rd person present tense -s lifts smiles jumps -es buzzes pushes mixes Use the -ed suffix to write verbs in the simple past tense waited watched sniffed	Understand a preposition as a single word that describes time (a when word) or place (a where word) Know and use the following prepositions: after at before behind beside between down in inside near off on outside up with	Use prepositions to compose adverbial phrases of time and place time on Tuesday at night in the morning place on the desk with Jim outside the house	Understand a conjunction as a single word that joins (a joining word) Know and use the following coordinating conjunctions: and but Coordinate 2 nouns using the conjunction and cats and dogs egg and chips moon and stars. Jack and Jill
2	Know and use numerical determiners one two three five ten twenty	Use adjectives that describe shape flat round narrow straight Use adjectives that describe character cruel kind wicked brave Use 2 adjectives before a noun (to create a noun phrase) the wise, old king a sad, lonely elf Use comparative and superlative adjectives, adding the suffixes -er and -est comparative colder hotter superlative coldest hottest	Understand a noun phrase as a group of words that describe a person, place or thing		Understand to be and to have as verbs to be am is are was were to have have has had Use the past and present progressive tense to form actions in progress, using the form: to be + -present participle (an -ing verb) am eating are eating is eating was eating were eating. Use the past and present tense consistently. Use imperative verbs to form commands. Wait for me outside! Don't eat the cake.	Know and use the following prepositions: above across against along around below into from onto past through to	Understand an adverb as a single word that describes how a verb happens Use the -ly suffix to write adverbs of manner (how adverbs) slowly happily carefully suddenly gently greedily	Know and use the following coordinating conjunctions: or so Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions: because if when
3	Know and use ordinal determiners first second third fifth tenth thirteenth hundredth	Use adjectives that describe sound loud quiet shrill melodic Use adjectives that describe touch icy rough smooth sticky	Use precise nouns tree > oak flower > daisy insect > moth	Understand a pronoun as a single word that replaces a noun or noun phrase Know and use the following subjective pronouns (function as subjects) and objective pronouns (function as objects): subjective I you he she it we they objective me you him her it us them	Use the present perfect tense, using the form: to have + -past participle (usually an -ed verb) have walked has caught has caught know and use a range of reporting verbs yelled shrieked murmured Understand a clause as a structure that contains a single verb or verb phrase Understand a main clause as a clause that may function independently as a sentence Understand a subordinate clause as a clause that does not function independently as a sentence	Understand a preposition as a single word that starts an adverbial phrase Know and use the following prepositions: among beneath beyond by during for like throughout until	Understand an adverb as a single word that describes how, when or where a verb happens Know and use adverbs of time (when) and place (where) time still again soon tomorrow today place here there home left south upstairs Know and use the following linking adverbs: next now soon then Understand an adverbial phrase as a group of words that describes how, when or where a verb happens Use like and as as to create similes Like a shadow as old as time	Understand a coordinating conjunction as a single word that joins two equal sentence elements Understand a subordinating conjunction as a word (or phrase) that introduces an adverbial clause Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions: after although before as just as while



			subordinate clause				
main clause	fronted adverbial	speech	adverbial clause	non-finite clause	relative clause	appositive	punctuation
Join 3 main clauses with a comma and a coordinating conjunction The boy's knees knocked, his skin prickled and his heart pounded in his chest.	Begin a sentence with 2 fronted adverbials Slowly but surely, the boy made his way through the haunted house. Begin a sentence with a linking adverb, separating with a comma The moon shone. However, the sky was as black as pitch.	When at the start of a sentence, capitalise direct speech and close with a comma, question mark are exclamation mark "It's dark tonight," the boy said. "Should I go in?" the boy asked. "A ghost!" the boy cried.		Use a parenthetic -ing non-finite clause, separating it with commas The mon, casting a sickly light over the world, shone with a deathly glow.		Describe a noun phrase with an appositive, separating with commas A spider, a huge hairy-legged beast, sat in the centre of a vast web. The boy pushed the gate, a heavy mass of twisted iron.	Capitalise proper nouns (things) Ferrari The Gruffalo Twix
5 Coordinate using 2 different coordinating conjunctions ■■ △■ △■ The boy heard a scream in the darkness and shivered but made his way towards the sound. ■■ △■ △■ ■ Rats scurried across the floor and spiders lurked in thick webs but the boy ventured onwards. Join 2 main clauses with a semi colon ■■ △ △ ■ ■ Strange slithering noises made his skin crawl; something was inside the walls.	the dead rose from their graves. Zoom out using 3 'when' or 'where' fronted adverbials \[\times \times \times \times \times In an abandoned house, upon a lonely hill, at the edge of a deserted street, something stirred.	When at the end of a sentence, capitalise direct speech, separate from the sentence with a comma, and close with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark The boy said, "It's dark tonight." The boy asked, "Should I go in?" The boy cried, "A ghost!" Insert a reporting clause into longer speech. "Should I go in?" the boy asked. "It doesn't look very safe to me."	Use a parenthetic adverbial clause, separating with commas The old door, as it was pushed open, squealed upon rusty hinges. Begin a sentence with 2 adverbial clauses As clouds gathered overhead, as the moon faded from view, darkness stole across the land.	Coordinate 2 -ing non-finite clauses A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Understand a relative clause as a type of subordinate clause that starts with a relative pronoun Describe a noun phrase with a relative clause, separating with commas Rats, whose eyes flashed in the light, skittered away into the dark. The boy stepped over broken furniture, which littered the floor. Coordinate 2 relative clauses Coordinate which filled the house with terror, grew ever stronger.	Coordinate 2 appositives, separating with commas Color of the comman of the color	Use ellipsis to show incompletion The boy opened the door, stepped through and Use commas, brackets and dashes for parenthesis floorboards, which were smothered with dust, creaked as the boy (a fearless adventurer) searched each room – from the cellar to the attic – in the haunted house. Use a colon to introduce and bullet points to demarcate a list The boy carried: •a torch •a lantern •his packed lunch
Coordinate 4 predicates in a double see-saw pattern Strange voices whispered from the walls and echoed through the house, writhed inside the boy's head and filled him with dread and despair.	Use a linking adverb after a semi colon The boy knew he should flee this place; instead, he inched through the darkness.	Use indirect (reported) speech The boy <u>said</u> that he was terrified throughout his adventure.	Use the subjunctive mood with the subordinating conjunctions if and as if If he were brave for just a little longer, the boy could defeat this evil. The boy stepped into the darkness as if he were a fearless adventurer. Begin a sentence with 3 adverbial clauses Although his skin prickled with fear, although ice filled his veins, although his heart hammered against his ribcage, the boy opened the cellar door.	Use an -ed non-finite clause, separating with commas Smothered by a thick layer of dust, furniture was scattered about the room. Furniture was scattered about the room, smothered by a thick layer of dust. Furniture, smothered in dust, was scattered about the room. Coordinate 3 -ing non-finite clauses The boy crept through the room, sweeping his torch around the room, shining it into dark corners and chasing away the shadows. A A B SILIHERING UNDER SILIHERING OVER THE FLOOR, pooling in shadows, mist filled the house. Coordinate 4 non-finite clauses in a double see-saw pattern A A B SILIHERING UNDER SILIH	Distinguish between essential (not separated by commas) and non-essential (separated by commas) relative clauses The rats that scrabbled about on the table gnawed at rotting food. The rats, which scrabbled about on the table, gnawed at rotting food. The rats, which scrabbled about on the table, gnawed at rotting food. The boy pushed open the rusty door that led to the cellar. The boy pushed open the rusty door, which led to the cellar. Omit a relative pronoun (who, that or which) at the start of an essential relative clause The door that the boy pushed open creeked upon rusty hinges. The door which the boy had pushed open. Coordinate 3 relative clauses The evil, which lurked in the cellar, which filled the house with terror and which burrowed into the boy's	Coordinate 3 appositives in a sentence, separating with commas A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity A child-eating monster lurked in the cellar. Use semi-colons in a complex list The monster had huge, hairy nostrils; green, red and purple eyes; and hair like snakes. Use semi-colons in a bulleted list The boy carried: •a torch; •a lantern; •his packed lunch. Use a colon to illustrate or expand The monster was ravenous: it salivated greedily.

peering into dark corners.



	determiner	adjective	noun	pronoun	verb	preposition	adverb	conjunction
4	Understand a determiner as a single word that makes a noun more precise Know and use the following possessive determiners: my your his her its our their	Use adjectives that describe taste and smell fragrant putrid spicy acrid	Join 2 nouns or noun phrases with a preposition to create an expanded noun phrase (a double noun phrase) the dog with shaggy fur that book about the Romans Create collective noun phrases by joining 2 nouns or noun phrases with the preposition of a class of children a bunch of flowers a murder of crows a flock of starlings	Know and use the following possessive pronouns: mine yours his hers its ours theirs Balance the use of pronouns and nouns to avoid ambiguity and repetition	Know and use common irregular past tense verb forms bought slept cut dreamt Use standard verb forms we was > we were I done > I did could of > could have Use precise verbs to create shades of meaning walk trudge stride saunter eat nibble devour munch	Understand a preposition as a single word that joins a two nouns or noun phrases Know and use the following prepositions: about adjacent despite except of opposite since toward upon within without	Know and use the following linking adverbs: also finally for example however meanwhile therefore Coordinate 2 or 3 adverbial phrases The pirates carried the treasure from the ship, over the golden sands and to the secret cave.	Know and use the following coordinating conjunctions: yet Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions: as soon as by the time even though once unless until
5	Know and use the following demonstrative determiners: that these this those	Use adjectives that describe age young fresh elderly ancient Use adjectives that describe materials silk bronze plastic porcelain Avoid pleonasm when using adjectives huge giant cold ice future plans white snow	Understand an abstract noun as concept, idea or emotion love terror religion friendship success	Know and use the following relative pronouns: that when where which who whose	Know and use the following modal verbs: can could may might must shall should will would		Know and use the following linking adverbs: besides furthermore in conclusion in fact likewise similarly still Avoid pleonasm when using adverbs smiled happily shouted loudly ran quickly Use prepositions to compose adverbial phrases of manner with great care in disgust in a fit of rage	Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions: now that so that whatever whenever whereas wherever whoever
6	Know and use a range of quantifying determiners all another both each enough every few less more no many other several some	Use adjectives that describe origin local distant French Saxon Use adjective phrases a dimly lit room the beautifully painted vase this jade-winged dragon our six-page leaflet	Understand an object of a clause as a noun or noun phrase that is the recipient of the action and typically follows the verb Jim chased a wasp around the house. When he swung his net, he tripped over.	Know and use a range of indefinite pronouns another both enough less more nobody nothing plenty others several someone	Distinguish between the active voice (in which the subject is the agent of the action) and the passive voice (in which the subject is the recipient of the action) active Jim chased a bee around the room. passive The bee was chased around the room. Form passive verbs, using the form: to be + past participle (usually an -ed verb) was watched were carried are broken is caught Use phrasal verbs (verb + preposition or adverb) in informal writing, but not in formal writing informal get up ask for go in formal rise request enter Use the subjunctive mood in formal writing If I were rich, I'd buy a gold-plated bicycle. Max ordered Jim around as if he were the king.		Know and use the following linking adverbs: above all consequently in contrast instead nevertheless nonetheless otherwise subsequently	Know and use the following subordinating conjunctions: as if as long as as much as if only in case provided that since