



Year 5 overview for SPAG - Dallimore Primary and Nursery School

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>3 weeks</p> <p>Nouns</p> <p>Know that a noun names things, objects, people or places.</p> <p>Know concrete nouns are things that can be experienced with your 5 senses.</p> <p>Know that proper nouns name specific places, people or organisations.</p> <p>Know that proper nouns start with a capital letter.</p> <p>Know that a collective noun refers to a group.</p> <p>Know that a singular noun refers to one person, place or thing.</p> <p>Know that a plural noun refers to more than one person, place or thing.</p> <p>Know that an abstract cannot be experienced through the 5 senses.</p> <p>Know that an abstract noun refers to an emotion, feeling, quality or idea.</p> <p>Pronouns</p> <p>Know that a pronoun takes the place of a noun.</p> <p>Know that pronouns are used to support cohesion.</p> <p>Know that pronouns are used to avoid repetition.</p> <p>Know which is the most appropriate pronoun to take the place of a given noun.</p> <p>Noun phrases</p> <p>Retrieval: know what a noun is.</p> <p>Know what a determiner is.</p> <p>Know what an adjective is.</p> <p>Know what a verb is.</p> <p>Know basic noun phrase includes determiner adjective noun.</p> <p>Know that noun phrase doesn't contain a verb.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p>Modal verbs</p> <p>Know modal verbs indicate certainty or possibility.</p> <p>Identify modal verbs.</p> <p>Decide whether modal verbs are indicating certainty or possibility.</p> <p>3 weeks</p> <p>Adverbs</p> <p>Know that an adverb tells you where, when, why, how, how often or how likely.</p> <p>Know that adverbs modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.</p> <p>Know that adverbs can be used at different points within a sentence.</p> <p>Know that adverbs can be used at the start of sentences and are known as fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>3 weeks</p> <p>Parenthesis</p> <p>Know that parenthesis means extra information.</p> <p>Know that brackets, dashes and commas can be used to indicate parenthesis.</p> <p>Know that when a dash is used at the end of a sentence, only a single dash is needed.</p> <p>Know how to include parenthesis in a sentence.</p> <p>3 weeks</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases</p> <p>Retrieval: know what a noun is.</p> <p>Know what a determiner is.</p> <p>Know what an adjective is.</p> <p>Know what a verb is.</p> <p>Know that a noun phrase tells you about a person, place or thing and does not contain a verb.</p> <p>Know that a basic noun phrase contains a determiner, adjective and noun.</p> <p>Know that a noun phrase might contain more than one adjective.</p> <p>Know that a noun phrase might contain a prepositional phrase.</p> <p>Know how to add adjectives to describe a noun or expand a noun phrase after the noun.</p>	<p>5 weeks</p> <p>Tenses</p> <p>Know the simple past tells us about actions taking place in the past.</p> <p>Know the simple present tense tells us about actions happening right now or regularly.</p> <p>Know that the progressive tense includes a to be verb and a participle form of a verb.</p> <p>Know the past progressive is was/were + ing.</p> <p>Know that the present progressive is are/am/is + ing.</p> <p>Know that the present perfect tense uses has/have.</p> <p>Know that the past perfect uses had.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p>Commas to clarify and avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Know that commas can be used to separate items in a list.</p> <p>Know that commas can be used to demarcate subordinate and relative clauses.</p> <p>Know that commas can be used to mark parenthesis.</p> <p>Know that the placement of commas can change the meaning of a sentence.</p> <p>Know that commas can be used to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Know that ambiguity means confusion.</p> <p>4 weeks</p> <p>Know that a semicolon means and or but.</p> <p>Know that a semicolon can be used to separate two main clauses.</p> <p>Know that after a semicolon, a capital letter isn't needed unless the word following the semicolon is a proper noun.</p> <p>Know that colons can be used to start a list.</p> <p>Know that a colon to start a list should follow a main clause.</p> <p>Know that a colon can be used to mean because.</p> <p>Know that if a colon is used to mean because, the following clause should make sense on its own.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p>Suffixes</p> <p>Know that a suffix is a letter or group of letters (for example '-ly' or '-ness') which is added to the end of a word in order to form a different word, often of a different word class. For example, the suffix '-ly' is added to 'quick' to form 'quickly'.</p> <p>Prefixes</p> <p>Know that a prefix is a group of letters added to the start of a word to form a new word.</p> <p>Know that a prefix can change the meaning of a root word.</p> <p>4 weeks</p> <p>Prepositions and prepositional phrases</p> <p>Know that prepositions tell you where or when in relation to something else.</p> <p>Know which words are prepositions from a selection of words.</p> <p>Know which word in a sentence is a preposition.</p> <p>Choose the most appropriate preposition for a sentence.</p> <p>Know that a prepositional phrase tells you where or when in relation to something else.</p> <p>Know that a preposition phrase always contains a preposition.</p> <p>Know that when a prepositional phrase starts a sentence, it is followed by a comma.</p>



Identify noun phrases in sentences by spotting the verb

Know how to write own noun phrases choosing from banks of determiners, adjectives and nouns

Know that noun phrases can contain prepositional phrases

Fronted adverbials

Know that a fronted adverbial starts a sentence

Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma

Know that a fronted adverbial must be followed by a main clause

Know how to identify a fronted adverbial

Know how to write a fronted adverbial followed by a main clause

Know that fronted adverbs tell me where, when, how, how often or how likely

Know how to match fronted adverbials with an appropriate main clause

Apostrophes

Know that apostrophes can be used for contraction

Know that apostrophes show that you have omitted some letters when words are joined together

Know that sometimes, you need to rearrange letters when you contract the words

Know that an apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs or is connect to something

Know that when something belongs to one person or thing, you add an apostrophe and an s

Know that if a singular noun ends in an s, apostrophe s is added to make it possessive e.g., Charles's crown

Know how to expand noun phrases in a variety of ways
Know that a concise noun phrase does not include unnecessary information

Know which group of words in a sentence are a prepositional phrase

Subordinating conjunctions and subordinate clauses

Retrieval of all previously taught subordinating conjunction and subordinate clause knowledge

Retrieve elements of main clauses knowing that they make sense on their own



Know that when something belongs to more than one thing, just add an apostrophe if the word ends with s. If the noun is plural but does not end with an s, add an apostrophe then an s e.g., the children's work.

Direct and indirect speech

Retrieval: Know that direct speech is any word spoken by a character.

Know that direct speech should sit inside inverted commas.

Know that inverted commas should be used at the start and end of direct speech.

Know that every time there is a new speaker, you start a new line.

Know that each section of direct speech should end with a punctuation mark.

Know that if there's no reporting clause, it is likely to be a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.

Know that if the reporting clause follows the speech, it is likely to be a comma.

Know that if the reporting clause comes before the speech, a comma goes before the inverted commas.

Know how to change indirect speech to direct speech.

Relative pronouns and relative clauses

Know the main relative pronouns are who, whose, that, which, whom, where

Know that a relative pronoun starts a relative clause.

Know that a relative clause does not make sense on its own.

Know that a relative clause is a type of subordinate clause.



Year 6 overview for SPAG - Dallimore Primary and Nursery School

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1 and Summer 2
<p>Relative pronouns Know the main relative pronouns are who, whose, that, which, whom, where Know that a relative pronoun starts a relative clause. Know that a relative clause does not make sense on its own. Know that a relative clause is a type of subordinate clause.</p> <p>Modal verbs Know modal verbs indicate certainty or possibility. Identify modal verbs. Decide whether modal verbs are indicating certainty or possibility. Know the negative forms of modal verbs.</p> <p>Adverbs Know that an adverb tells you where, when, why, how, how often or how likely. Know that adverbs modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Know that adverbs can be used at different points within a sentence. Know that adverbs can be used at the start of sentences and are known as fronted adverbials.</p> <p>Parenthesis Know that parenthesis means extra information. Know that brackets, dashes and commas can be used to indicate parenthesis. Know that when a dash is used at the end of a sentence, only a single dash is needed.</p> <p>Tenses Know the simple past tells us about actions taking place in the past. Know the simple present tense tells us about actions happening right now or regularly. Know that the progressive tense includes a to be verb and a participle form of a verb. Know the past progressive is was/were + ing. Know that the present progressive is are/am/is + ing.</p>	<p>Nouns Know that a noun names things, objects, people or places. Know concrete nouns are things that can be experienced with your 5 senses. Know that proper nouns name specific places, people or organisations. Know that proper nouns start with a capital letter. Know that a collective noun refers to a group. Know that a singular noun refers to one person, place or thing. Know that a plural noun refers to more than one person, place or thing. Know how to use the 'does it fit?' test to identify nouns. Know that a determiner usually comes before a noun, or an adjective then a noun. Know that an abstract cannot be experienced through the 5 senses. Know that an abstract noun refers to an emotion, feeling, quality or idea.</p> <p>Retrieval: all previously taught knowledge of noun phrases/expanded noun phrases.</p> <p>Verbs Know that a verb is a doing word that shows what someone or something is, does or has. Identify 'does' verbs in a sentence (not including the auxiliary verb). Identify is/has verbs. is/was/were/has/had/have. Spot irregular verbs and know how irregular verbs change to the past tense. Know the difficult being verbs of am, are, is, was, were, has, have and had.</p> <p>Subject, verb and object Know that a subject is a noun or pronoun. Know that a subject tells you who or what the sentence is about. Know that in active sentence, the subject does something to the object. Know that a verb is a doing/being word. Know that in an active sentence, the subject does something to the object. Know that the object is a noun/pronoun.</p> <p>Determiners</p>	<p>Active and passive voice Know that in an active sentence, the subject is doing something to object. Know that in a passive sentence, the object is having something done to it by the subject. Know the active voice, the subject is doing something. Know the passive voice, something is happening to the object.</p> <p>Pronouns Know that a pronoun takes the place of a noun. Know that pronouns are used to support cohesion. Know that pronouns are used to avoid repetition. Know which is the most appropriate pronoun to take the place of a given noun. Know that a possessive pronoun shows you the ownership of something. Know that I is used when referring to yourself as the subject. Know that me is used when referring to yourself as the object.</p> <p>Apostrophes Know that apostrophes can be used for contraction. Know that apostrophes show that you have omitted some letters when words are joined together. Know that sometimes, you need to rearrange letters when you contract the words. Know that an apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs or is connect to something. Know that when something belongs to one person or thing, you add an apostrophe and an s.</p>	<p>Hyphens Know that hyphens join together words or parts of words. Know that hyphens can be used to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity. Know that hyphens can be used to link two words to create a compound adjective. Know that hyphens can be used to join together two nouns of equal importance to create a new noun.</p> <p>Subjunctive mood Know that the subjunctive is a grammatical mood or verb form that is used when referring to wishes, proposals or hypothetical scenarios. Know that when we talk about something that might or could happen, we're likely to use the subjunctive mood. Know that a common way of using the subjunctive mood is to say, "If I were..."</p> <p>Correct speech punctuation Know that direct speech is any word spoken by a character. Know that direct speech should sit inside inverted commas. Know that inverted commas should be used at the start and end of direct speech. Know that every time there is a new speaker, you start a new line.</p>	<p>Retrieval/revision</p> <p>Application of grammar and punctuation in writing (extended writing sessions)</p> <p>Application of grammar and punctuation in writing (extended writing sessions)</p>



Know that the present perfect tense uses has/have.

Know that the past perfect uses had.

Synonyms and antonyms

Know that a synonym means the same or similar.

Know that an antonym means the opposite.

Know some common synonym examples.

Know some common antonym examples.

Retrieval: Know how to use a thesaurus to identify synonyms.

Know that a determiner tells us which one or how many.

Know that a determiner comes before a noun, or an adjective then a noun.

Know the 3 most common determiners are the, a and an.

Know when to use the determiner a and the determiner an.

Know that the 3 most common determiners are also known as articles.

Know that there are possessive determiners which express possession.

Prepositions

Retrieval: Know that prepositions tell you where or when in relation to something else.

Know which words are prepositions from a selection of words.

Know which word in a sentence is a preposition.

Choose the most appropriate preposition for a sentence.

Know that a prepositional phrase is a group of words which tell you where or when in relation to something else.

Conjunctions

Retrieval: Know that coordinating conjunctions are FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but or, yet and so.

Know that coordinating conjunctions often join 2 main clauses.

Know that a main clause makes sense on its own.

Know which conjunction is the most appropriate choice between 2 main clauses.

Know that subordinating conjunctions start a subordinate clause.

Know some of the most common subordinating conjunctions e.g. because, if and when.

Know that a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

Know that a subordinate clause contains a verb.

Know that a subordinate clause is followed by a comma if it starts a sentence.

Know the difference between a subordinating conjunction and a preposition when used as part of a phrase or clause.

Know that a prepositional phrase does not contain a verb.

Know that a subordinate clause contains a verb.

Clauses

Know that a main clause makes sense on its own.

Know that a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

Know that a subordinate clause starts with a subordinating conjunction.

Know that coordinating conjunctions can separate main clauses.

Know how to identify main and subordinate clauses.

Know that if a singular noun ends in an s, apostrophe s is added to make it possessive e.g. Charles's crown.

Know that when something belongs to more than one thing, just an apostrophe if the word ends with s.

If the noun is plural but does not end with an s, and an apostrophe then an s e.g. the children's work.

Know the difference between it's and its.

Know that it's is short for it is or it has.

Know that its is used to show possession.

Formal and Informal

Know that formal language is used for more official and serious purposes.

Know that the correct grammar and standard English should always be used.

Know that informal language is used for more casual and less serious purposes.

Know that slang words and chatty language can be used in informal writing/speaking.

Know when formal or informal language is the most appropriate.

Sentence functions/types

Commands, exclamations, statement and questions.

Know commands are sentences that tell you to do something.

Know that exclamations start with 'What' or 'How' and includes a verb.

Know that an exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.

Know that statements are sentences that tell you something.

Know that statements usually end with a full stop.

Know that questions are sentences which ask you something.

Know that questions end with a question mark.

Know that each section of direct speech should end with a punctuation mark.

Know that if there's no reporting clause, it is likely to be a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.

Know that if the reporting clause follows the speech, it is likely to be a comma.

Know that indirect speech is paraphrasing what someone said or wrote.

Retrieval/revision