

Year 5/6 Grammar Curriculum

Note: Type X when element has been covered.

	WALT (We are learning to...)	Week 1	Week 2
Word Structure (WS)	Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (for example, –ate; –ise; –ify)	x	
	Understand common verb prefixes (e.g. dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–)		
	Understand the difference between informal vocabulary and formal vocabulary (for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter)		
	Recognise synonyms and antonyms (for example, big, large, little)		
Sentence Structure (SS)	Recognise and write relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun		
	Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (for example, perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (for example, might, should, will, must)	x	
	Use the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken by me)		
	Recognise the difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing: The use of question tags : He’s your friend, isn’t he? The use of subjunctive forms : <i>If I were...</i> or <i>Were they to come...</i> in some formal writing		
Text Structure (TS)	Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (for example, later, moments after), place (for example, nearby) and number (for example, secondly)		
	Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: Repetition (or reiteration) of a word or phrase Grammatical connections (for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence) Ellipsis and questions		
Punctuation (P)	Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate additional information		
	Use commas to clarify meaning, separate dependent and independent clauses or avoid ambiguity		
	Use the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (for example, It’s raining; I’m fed up)		
	Use the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists		

	Understand how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover)		
Vocabulary and Word Class (VWC)	modal verb, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity, subject, object hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points, subjunctive, tenses: simple, perfect, progressive, c possessive pronoun, relative pronoun		

; active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, :ontinuous, auxiliary verb, personal pronoun,			