

Grammar coverage				
Possessive apostrophes for regular singular and plural nouns	Using either a pronoun or the noun in sentences for cohesion and to avoid repetition	Prepositions: <i>at, underneath, since, towards, beneath, beyond</i>	Compound nouns using hyphens	Repetition to persuade: <i>Fun for now, fun for life</i>
Informal and formal language	Possessive pronouns: <i>yours, mine, theirs, ours, hers, his, its</i>	Plurals for nouns ending with a "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es" <i>baby – babies</i>	Starting a sentence with "-ing" , using a comma to demarcate the subordinate clause: <i>Flying through the air, Harry crashed into a hidden tree.</i>	Drop-in clause with an "-ing" verb: <i>Tom, smiling secretly, hid the magic potion book.</i> Place a comma on either side of the subordinate clause.
Expanded noun phrases: Changing <i>The teacher</i> to <i>The strict English teacher with the grey beard</i>	Specific determiners: <i>their, whose, this, that, these, those, which</i>	Verbs ending in "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es" <i>carry – carries</i>	Comparative and superlative adjectives: Change the "y" to an "i" and add either "-er" or "-est" <i>happy – happier – happiest</i>	A sentence that gives three actions: <i>Tom slammed the door, threw his books on the floor and slumped to the ground.</i>
Fronted adverbials followed by a comma: prepositional phrases starting with an adjective and ending in "-ed"	Verbs – Past perfect continuous: "had" + past participle + "-ing"	Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb	Capital letters for proper nouns: names, places, days of the week, months, titles and languages	Prefixes to give the antonym: "im-", "in-", "ir-", "il-"
Plural nouns of words ending in "o": Know which words to add "s" to, which to add "-es" to and which could take either "s" or "-es"	Powerful verbs Find synonyms of words to up-level sentences and give a greater effect	Verbs – Modal verbs: <i>could, should, would</i>	Compound sentences using all the co-ordinating conjunctions	Adjectives ending in "-ed": <i>frightened, scared, etc.</i>
Using inverted commas where the speech is preceded by the speaker: <i>Mary yelled, "Sit down!"</i> Capital letter and punctuation is needed between the inverted commas. New speaker, new line. Add an adverb to describe the manner in which the words were said.				

Spelling	Sentence/ grammar lessons
<p>Plural nouns of words ending in "o"</p> <p>Specific determiners</p> <p>Synonyms for verbs</p> <p>Progressive/continuous verbs</p> <p>Modal verbs</p> <p>Proper nouns – names of people, places, titles, languages, months and days</p> <p>Finding the antonyms of words using the prefixes "im-", "in-", "ir-", "il-"</p> <p>Adjectives ending in "-ed"</p> <p>Verbs ending in "y": change "y" to "i" and add "-es"</p> <p>Noun plurals ending in "y": change "y" to "i" and add "-es"</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives ending in "y": <i>happy – happier – happiest</i></p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Compound nouns using hyphens</p> <p>Specific determiners</p> <p>Possessive pronouns</p> <p>It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.</p>	<p>Possessive apostrophe for singular and regular plurals</p> <p>Informal and formal language</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases</p> <p>Fronted adverbials</p> <p>Inverted commas</p> <p>Use of pronouns for cohesion and to avoid repetition</p> <p>How to use specific determiners</p> <p>Past perfect continuous tense</p> <p>Change verbs in a sentence to give greater effect</p> <p>Starting a sentence with an "-ing" verb</p> <p>Write a drop-in clause with an "-ing" verb</p> <p>Modal verbs</p> <p>Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb</p> <p>Compound sentences</p> <p>Start a sentence with a preposition and a comma</p> <p>Repetition to persuade</p> <p>Write a sentence with three actions and each clause separated with a comma or a coordinating conjunction</p> <p>How to use possessive pronouns</p>