

Mastery Keys

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1					
• Combine words to make sentences • Leave spaces between words • Begin to use capital letters and full stops • Use capital letters for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'	• Join words using and • Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop • Use capital letters for names of people • Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or event by pronoun) Opportunity to apply word skills: • Spell words containing phonemes already taught • Use plural noun suffixes –s and -es	• Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, some question marks and exclamation marks • Join words and clauses using and • Some accurate use of the prefix un- • Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. -ed, -ing, -er, -est	• Join words and clauses using and • Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. -ed, -ing, -er, -est	• Join words and clauses using and • Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. -ed, -ing, -er, -est • Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding the prefix un	• Join words and clauses using and • Use simple description • Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or events by pronouns) • Use a capital letter for places and days of the week • Punctuate sentences using a capital letters, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
Year 2					

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• Use punctuation correctly – full stops, capital letters • Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify • Use subordination (because) and coordination (and)	• Use co-ordination (but, or) • Add -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs • Use commas to separate items in a list	• Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command • Use subordination (apply because, introduce when) • Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently (some progressive) • Use punctuation correctly - exclamation marks, question marks	• Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense • Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently • Use subordination (apply because, when; introduce that) • Use punctuation correctly – introduce apostrophe for the possessive (singular)	• Use subordination (if, that) • Add -er and -est to adjectives • Use homophones and near homophones • Use punctuation correctly – apostrophes for contracted forms	• Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form • Use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) • Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify • Add suffixes to spell longer words e.g -ment, -ful
Year 3					
• Group related ideas into paragraphs • Build a varied and rich vocabulary • Use prepositions to express time, place and cause	• Use conjunctions and adverbs to express time, place and cause • Use adverbs to express time • Use a or an according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant	• Form nouns with a range of prefixes • Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently including progressive and present perfect forms • Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (using	• Use adverbs to express time, place and cause • Build an increasing range of sentence structures • Use headings and subheadings to aid presentation • Assess the effectiveness of own and others' writing	• Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense • Use prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs to express time, place and cause • Group related ideas into paragraphs • Use a or an according to whether	• Build an increasing range of sentence structures • In non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices including headings and sub-headings to aid presentation • Use present and past tenses correctly

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	• In narratives, create characters, settings and plot • Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	dialogue to show relationship between characters) • Build a varied and rich vocabulary		the next word begins with a vowel or a consonant	and consistently including the progressive and present perfect forms
Year 4					
• Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases • Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • Use fronted adverbials • Organise paragraphs around a theme (to organise and sequence more extended narrative structures) • Use commas after fronted adverbials	• Use Standard English forms for verb inflections • Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns • Recognise the difference between plural and possessive 's' • Build a varied and rich vocabulary	• Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms • Use Standard English for verb inflections • Organise paragraphs around a theme (using fronted adverbial to introduce or connect paragraphs) • Use and punctuate direct speech (using dialogue to show the relationship between characters)	• Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases • Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • Use and punctuate direct speech • Use commas after fronted adverbials	• Build a varied and rich vocabulary • Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences • Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around a theme • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns and revise Y2 singular	• Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions including when, if, because, although • Build a rich and varied vocabulary • Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms • Organise paragraphs around a theme Integrated as revision: The

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Re-cap: Use inverted commas for direct speech (Year 3)				• Recognise the grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's'	grammatical difference between plural and possessive s
Year 5					
• Identify the audience for and purpose of writing • Organise paragraphs around a theme with a focus on more complex narrative structures • Use commas after fronted adverbials • Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing	• Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • Describe settings, characters and atmosphere • Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action • Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech	• Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun • Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials • Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity in writing	• Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently • Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing • Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials and tense choices • Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Recap: Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (Y4)	• Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph • Choose the appropriate register • Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis • Enhance meaning through selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary	• Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun • Use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Use a wider range of devices to build cohesion across paragraphs • Link ideas using tense choices

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Year 6

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• Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely • Use passive verbs • Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices • Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action For suggested information text at the end of the unit: • Use a colon to introduce a list • Punctuate bullet points consistently	• Enhance meaning through selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary • Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility • Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	• Distinguish between the language of speech and writing • Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms • Use passive verbs • Use semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses	• Use passive verbs • Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently including the progressive and the present perfect forms • Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion • Use organisational and presentational devices to structure text • Use colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses	• Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun • Use a wider range of devices to build cohesion • Use a colon to introduce a list and use semi-colons within lists • Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	• Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms • Identify the audience for and purpose of writing • Choose the appropriate register • Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses