

SPaG Curriculum Map Primary

Term	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
N1						
N2						
R						
1	<p>Capital letters and full stops. Recap set 2 sounds. Spelling days of the week.</p>	<p>Writing sentences with capital letters and full stops. Phase 2/3 sounds.</p>	<p>Writing a sentence with conjunctions. Phase 3 sounds.</p>	<p>Listening and discussing poems, stories and non-fiction. Spellings with phase 3 sounds.</p>	<p>Spelling and reading year one high frequency words.</p>	<p>Writing sentences in flow using capital letters, full stops, adjectives and conjunctions. Reading and spelling words with alternative sounds.</p>
2	<p>Words containing –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings. Read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered. Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ‘I’ Use some prefixes and suffixes: Learn to spell common exception words Use expanded noun phrases</p>		<p>Words containing –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est –ment, –ness endings. Use the prefix un– Words with contractions [for example, I’m, I’ll, we’ll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) Other words of more than one syllable, Words containing common suffixes Understand statements, question, exclamation or command sentences. Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify. Use subordination and co-ordination Correctly and consistently choose present tense and past tense throughout writing.</p>		<p>Read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes. Words containing common suffixes Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Add suffixes to spell longer words eg –ment, –ful, –ness, –less, –ly Correctly and consistently choose present tense and past tense throughout writing. Use subordination and co-ordination. Use expanded noun phrases</p>	

	Use of present tense and past tense. Use subordination.		Commas to separate items in a list Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones		Use statement, question, exclamation or command sentences. Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary Use adverbs Use prepositions Introduce paragraphs as a way to group related material and to organise ideas around a theme. Introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Use fronted adverbials.	
3	Spellings/homophones/conjunctions Sentence structure- main and subordinate clauses. Recap Set 2 and 3 phonemes Plural nouns	Spellings/adverbs/conjunctions Tricky Words Sentence structure- main and subordinate clauses.	Spellings/Prepositions/Conjunctions Tense- recap simple past and present tense verbs.	Spellings/sub headings, headings/paragraphs Tense- recap of progressive and introduce perfect tense	Spellings (consonants and vowels) /inverted commas	Paragraphs/speech/conjunctions
4	Conjunctions Adverbs Prepositions Inverted commas Noun phrases Sentence structure	Fronted adverbials Conjunctions Adverbs Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas Noun phrases	Apostrophes to mark plural possession Conjunctions for expressing time Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Fronted adverbials Noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions Expanded noun phrases Commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas	Use of commas to clarify meanings Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions
5	Subordinating conjunctions. Expanded Noun Phrases Fronted Adverbials Commas (after fronted adverbials)	Inverted commas Relative clauses Expanded Noun Phrases Fronted Adverbials Commas (after fronted adverbials)	Relative Clauses Relative Pronouns Devices to build cohesion e.g. after that, firstly. Brackets for extra information.	Inverted commas (direct and indirect speech) Modal verbs Relative clause	Devices to build cohesion e.g. after that, firstly. Commas to clarify meaning.	Devices to build cohesion e.g. after that, firstly. Commas to clarify meaning. Brackets for extra information. Subordinating conjunctions. Revise all SPAG areas.

	Apostrophes for Plural possessions Pronoun to avoid repetition.				Brackets for extra information. Subordinating conjunctions.	
6	Sentence structure Cohesive devices Relative clauses Noun phrases	Compound and complex sentences Cohesive devices Adverbials Modal verbs	Punctuation focus . Ellipses Colons Semi-colons Bullet-points Tense-progressive and perfect Passive voice	Punctuation focus Ellipses Colons Semi-colons Bullet-points Hyphens	Application of KS2 SPAG knowledge in writing.	Application of KS2 SPAG knowledge in writing.