

English Long Term Plan: Lime

	Year 4 Grammar Objectives	Year 5 Grammar Objectives (revisit all Y4)
Autumn	• <i>Express time, place and cause using a range of conjunctions (subordinating and coordinating), adverbs or prepositions.</i> • <i>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.</i> • <i>Fronted adverbials.</i> • <i>Apostrophes to mark contractions and singular possession</i> • Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. • Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. • Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases. • Use of commas after fronted adverbials. • Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to add cohesions and avoid repetition.	• Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tense choices. • Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. • Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.

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Spring	• <i>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.</i> • <i>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense.</i> • <i>Express time, place and cause using a range of conjunctions (subordinating and coordinating), adverbs or prepositions.</i> • The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s. Apostrophes to mark plural possession, <i>contractions and singular possession</i> • Standard English forms for verb inflections. • Recap: <i>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.</i> • Recap: <i>Use of commas after fronted adverbials.</i> • Recap: <i>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to add cohesions and avoid repetition.</i> • Recap: <i>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</i> • Recap: <i>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases.</i>	• Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. • Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. • Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs. • Recap: <i>Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number, or tense choices.</i> • Recap: <i>Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</i> • Recap: <i>Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.</i>
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Summer	• Express time, place and cause using a range of conjunctions (subordinating and coordinating), adverbs or prepositions. • Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. • Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense. • Recap: Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. • Recap: Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to add cohesions and avoid repetition. • Recap: Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and preposition phrases. • Recap: Standard English forms for verb inflections. • Recap: Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. • Recap: Use of commas after fronted adverbials. • Recap: The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s. Apostrophes to mark plural possession, <i>contractions and singular possession</i>	• Recap: Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. • Recap: Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. • Recap: Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs. • Recap: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number, or tense choices. • Recap: Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. • Recap: Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.
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