



Bramham Shadwell Grammar, Vocabulary and Structure Progression



These objectives relate directly to the National Curriculum and should be **embedded in writing across the curriculum** in enriched, topic based themes. *Words in BLUE directly link to the Grammar terminology for pupils in the Grammar index on the National Curriculum document.*

These skills must be taught explicitly in each year group with appropriate opportunities planned for children to explore their new learning through a range of games and tasks. By doing this, the knowledge will be secure and it will have the greatest impact on their writing.

For those requiring additional support, it is essential that they consolidate prior learning through rigorous and systematic teaching in order to catch up with their peers. This may be through specifically planned tasks as starters or through timely interventions.

Some children may have secured all the elements within the year group accurately – they will need to develop the ability to manipulate sentence structures and experiment with their skills. They must demonstrate consistency in these skills **across all areas of the curriculum.**

End of Key Stage expectations state that to be working at the expected level pupils demonstrate attainment **of all of the statements within that standard and all the statements in the preceding standards.**

Development Matters:

40-60 months

Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.

- Begins to break the flow of speech into words.
- Continues a rhyming string.
- Hears and says the initial sound in words.
- Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together.
- Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence.
- Writes own name and other things such as labels, captions.
 - Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.

Early Learning Goal

Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.

- Use phonic knowledge to attempt to spell words (understanding a word as a unit of meaning). e.g. *The cat sat on the mat.* might look like *T ct st on t mt.*
- Understand the components of a simple sentence (capital letter, full stop, finger space, sense)
- Write for a purpose independently (writing may be emergent but must carry meaning for the child)
- Retell events/ actions in order and be able to tell/retell a simple story (this may be oral)

Children who achieve exceeding in writing often can:

- Spell phonetically regular words of more than one syllable as well as many irregular but high frequency words. Use key features of narrative in their own writing.

Before moving on to Year 1:

Pupils entering Year 1 who have not yet met the ELG for Literacy should continue to follow their school's curriculum OR the EYFS to develop their word reading, spelling and language skills.

However, these pupils should follow Y1 programmes of study so that they develop their vocabulary and understanding of the grammar.

<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>	
Ensure children can meet the following objectives:		<u>In addition to Year 1 outcomes</u> , ensure children can meet the following objectives:	
Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:	Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:
Orally rehearse and remember a <u>sentence</u> .	A sentence is a subject and a verb at its simplest level.	Write a range of simple sentences.	<u>Simple</u> The boy cried.
<u>Words</u> in sentences have suitable spaces between them.	<u>See handwriting policy for joins...</u>	Improve a <u>noun phrase</u> by adding more or one <u>adjective</u>	First ensure that children understand that a noun is a naming word. The terrified three year old boy...
Recognise when a sentences makes sense and re-read to check this in their work.		Write a range of <u>compound</u> sentences using <u>coordination</u> : and, but, or, so and yet.	<u>See Alan Peat BOYS sentences.</u> This is a compound sentence: <u>It was raining but we were indoors</u> (two <u>main clauses</u> coordinated with the word but).
Demarcate <u>each sentence</u> with a <u>capital letter and full stop</u> .	Understand that these are a form of <u>punctuation</u> (see below also)	Write a range of sentences using <u>subordination</u> : because, when, if and then.	Note: This is a complex sentence where children are using two clauses (a <u>main clause</u> and a

			<p><u>subordinate clause</u>).</p> <p>I love the rain because I can wear my wellington boots.</p> <p>(I love the rain = main clause; because I can wear my wellington boots = subordinate clause).</p>
<p>Begin to experiment with question mark and exclamation mark.</p>	<p>This can be recognised during GR sessions.</p>	<p>Use exclamation marks and question marks accurately, in particular, the teaching of an <u>exclamation sentence</u>.</p>	<p>Teach:</p> <p>A statement uses a full stop.</p> <p>It is raining.</p> <p>A question sentences uses a question mark.</p> <p>Where are you going?</p> <p>An exclamation sentence starts with How or What and ends with an exclamation mark.</p> <p>What lovely eyes you have!</p> <p>How brightly the stars were shining!</p>
<p>Begin to use capital letters for people, places, days of the week and I</p>	<p>Introduce the idea that these are nouns – this will be taught in Y2.</p>	<p>Use verbs and recognise that adverbs give additional information about the verb.</p>	<p>A verb is a word for an action or a process – remember ‘to be’ and ‘to have’ are verbs.</p> <p>Typically, children will be able to use manner adverbs e.g. happily, quickly (N.B remember, they will also be using sequencing words that are also adverbials e.g. Yesterday, Next, Finally...)</p>

		Children must be able to write progressive present tense, progressive past tense and present perfect tense using accurate verbs .	N.B. Year 2 Spelling content includes the suffix 'ly'
Join sentences together with 'and' to make a compound sentence.		Use commas in lists.	Teach rule of 3: She likes chocolate, apples and grapes.
Use of accurate present and past tense verbs including the progressive form.	She walks.... She will walk.... She walked... I paint... I will paint... I painted...	Begin to use apostrophes for contractions and singular possession.	I'm Don't Can't She's /He's The girl's pencil case
		Use of consistent past or present tense .	Recounting/re-telling (past tense including progressive/ continuous forms: is/are was/were/have/had). I skipped or I was skipping. I skip or I am skipping. Non Chronological or instruction writing for present tense.

		Refer to Y5 objective on Modal Verbs :	<i>N.B. Some modal Verbs are found on the Common Exception Word list at Y2.</i>
<u>Developing Vocabulary at Year 1:</u>		<u>Developing Vocabulary at Year 2:</u>	
<p>Children should recognise that words can be grouped into categories based on content e.g. nouns and verbs relating to a topic (such as transport).</p> <p>They should be taught to use words more specifically to make their meaning clear.</p>		<p>In addition to the Year 1 aims, children should use a range of imaginative and descriptive words in their writing.</p> <p>Teaching should help them to explore words for meaning and they should have experience of being able to work out what a new word means in the context of what they are reading or writing.</p>	
<u>Structure and organisation of texts:</u>		<u>How do we plan for sequencing and paragraphing?</u>	
<u>Wording from the curriculum</u>			
<p>Children will move from writing simple sentences to writing sentences that are linked together in a paragraph. They will then move on to writing a sequence of paragraphs that are cohesive across a piece of writing.</p>		<p>Story mountains/maps - fiction</p> <p>Boxing up – non-fiction</p> <p>Sue Palmer Skeletons – electronic versions for plans.</p>	
<p>In year 1, we should encourage children to provide more than once sentence linked to a theme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</i> 		<p><u>In Year 1:</u></p> <p>Children can compose and write a series of sentences related to the same theme.</p>	

In Year 2 some children will be able to connect ideas in a paragraph from a plan (story mountain, boxing up etc.) and sequence their ideas. Children will have exposure to it through GR or whole class teaching. The more able may be able to access it in a more formal way.

It should not be at the expense of developing and securing sentence demarcation.

In Year 2, their sentences should:

- *Encapsulate what they want to say sentence by sentence and sequence their thoughts around a theme or idea.*

In Year 2:

In narrative, children may typically organise their writing into a beginning, middle and end and this is evident on a page or they might write sections from a story mountain.

In non-fiction, they recognise and use simple organisational features in their own writing e.g. numbers and headings to collect the same information in a single place in their work.

N.B. Be mindful of the importance of children needing regular experience of building sentences and changing details for clarity and precision. This should be an integral part of lessons.

<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>	
In addition to KS1 outcomes, ensure children can meet the following objectives:		In addition to KS1 and Y3 outcomes, ensure children can meet the following objectives:	
Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:	Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:
Understand, recognise and write using a range of subordinating conjunctions when writing sentences: so, because, if, when, then, although, after, before, while. <i>N.B Children can recognise it as a conjunction even when it is at the start of the sentence.</i>	Note: When using sentences with more than one clause, check that children understand that one part is the main clause and that the subordinate clause won't make sense by itself. I use an umbrella <u>when</u> it is raining.	Use the relative pronoun which or who to create an embedded clause within a complex sentence.	<u>Noun Who, Which, Where Alan Peat</u> Note: embedded clauses are sometimes called 'drop in' or 'relative' clause: The man, <u>who lived at number 10</u>, walked his dogs at 9am each morning. Every July, the garden, <u>which backed onto ours</u>, was a riot of colour.
Use adverbs and adverbial phrases as sentence openers (when, how, where).	Start with when and where adverbial phrases using prepositions . <u>At</u> 12 O' Clock... <u>Underneath</u> the book shelf...	Understand, recognise and use a full a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions correctly: if, so, while, since, although, after, meanwhile, until	Children must build on and secure their understanding of the purpose different types of conjunctions and connecting devices and when they should be used e.g. coordinating, subordinating, reinforcing/opposition, explaining/listing, cause and effect. Children must understand that adverbials for 'when' (time) can connect paragraphs

			<p>together.</p> <p>N.B. Children can experiment with subordinate clause at the start of a sentence and in the middle of a sentence; and know that when it is used at the start of a sentence it requires a comma after the subordinate clause:</p> <p>I had to stay indoors until it stopped raining.</p> <p>Until it stopped raining, I had to stay indoors.</p>
To use adverbials such as: before, soon, later... to show links to previous sentences.	Chronology (recounts) and early explanation of a process (instructions., recipe)	Use a colon to introduce a list sentence or a topic.	Note: read and explore play scripts in GR Teach De:De sentence – Alan Peat
<p>To use verbs and adverbs chosen for variety, precision or clarity.</p> <p>To use perfect present tense verbs / auxiliary verbs.</p>	<p><u>really</u> sad,</p> <p>alternatives for said/went/nice</p> <p>Explore vocabulary through the use of Cleins.</p> <p>was / were is / are is / am</p>	Include how (manner), where (place), when (time) adverbs and adverbial phrases in a variety of positions within a sentence.	<p>Notes:</p> <p>Open with a fronted adverbial phrase, and then use a comma.</p> <p><u>Silently tiptoeing</u> towards the door, the burglar...</p> <p><u>Underneath the rug</u>, a small mouse...</p> <p><u>Yesterday</u>, the dentist extracted my tooth.</p>

<p>Improving a noun phrase by addition or replacement.</p>	<p>Are we adding an adjective: The beautiful butterfly or replacing the noun: The beautiful Cabbage White...</p>	<p>Children should understand possessive pronouns, understand what it means and can apply it in their work.</p> <p>Children should choose and use a range of nouns and Proper Nouns within and across paragraphs and whole pieces of work to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.</p>	<p>Children should use them to aid cohesion and avoid repetition:</p> <p>She's Mine Ours Theirs etc...</p> <p>Reference chains should be taught e.g. name, noun phrase, pronoun:</p> <p>Martin Smith... The unlucky teenager... He...</p>
<p>Being aware of first, second, third person and developing consistency of use throughout a piece of writing.</p>	<p>Note: Consider the range of sentence/text types that provide children the opportunities to practise and apply this across the curriculum.</p>	<p>Children should understand the term determiner and vary how they use them.</p> <p>Children should understand that a determiner acts as modifier by providing information about the noun.</p>	<p>There are groups of determiners that specify the noun in the sentences and they come before the noun or adjective (when used).</p> <p>Article: the/a/an Demonstratives: this/these/those Possessive: mine/yours/ours Quantifiers: some, every, all, most, three e.g. an elephant is different to all elephants – the determiner adds shades of meaning.</p>
<p>Introduce inverted commas for direct speech.</p>	<p>“ ” only.</p>	<p>Introduce inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p> <p>It must include the rule 'new speaker, new line', the accurate use of a comma and manipulation of speech in</p>	<p>e.g. the comma before opening speech marks and the punctuation before closing speech marks</p> <p>The lady gasped, “Help! I need help!” “Don't worry madam, an ambulance is on the way.” the worried gentleman replied as</p>

		different ways.	calmly as he could. <i>N.B. Children will need to understand that the speech needs punctuation AND the end of the sentence needs punctuation.</i>
To recognise ellipsis in reading and begin to experiment with them in their writing where appropriate (definition found in Y6 – we have moved it).	Note: At this stage, children often use an ellipsis to signify a cliff-hanger.	Use of apostrophe to mark possession (singular and plural).	The girl's shoes The girls' shoes
		Correct use of standard English verb forms in order that subjects and verbs agree. This should include past perfect .	was/were is / are is / am had
		Understand superlatives and comparatives.	Strangest/most wonderful stranger/more wonderful Note: Children will have come across the spelling rules for the 'er' and 'est' suffixes in the Year 1 and 2 spelling content.
		To use bullet points as an effective way of listing information (<i>definition from Y6 – we have moved it</i>).	

Before moving on to Y4:

children should demonstrate an ability to use these across a range of writing.

They need to play with subordinating conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions in order to help them understand the effectiveness of linking and moving sentences around. This will support them in making the best choices in their writing.

They should have exposure to a comma being used after fronted adverbials – they could recognise this in GR sessions. They may experiment in their writing.

For children who are still struggling with previous learning, they will need to practise and consolidate this through rigorous and systematic teaching in order to catch up rapidly with their peers.

However, these pupils should access the programmes of study for Y4 so that they are able to develop and use their discussion techniques, vocabulary and understanding of the grammar in other writing and other areas of the curriculum.

Before moving on to Y5:

children should demonstrate an ability to construct sentences with some conscious decisions to avoid repetition, enhance the writing and meet the needs of the reader.

Writing should be grammatically accurate – children should demarcate a range of sentences with increasing accuracy and be more consistent in their use of standard English e.g. ensuring subject/verb agreement. They might recognise that it is used wrongly for effect in some reading books but they are not expected to be able to do this.

In reading and/or writing, encourage them to discuss levels of possibility with might, should, could...

Have the opportunities to experience more formal language (GR tasks, discussions etc).

For children who are still struggling with previous learning, it is essential that they practise and consolidate prior learning through rigorous and systematic teaching in order to catch up with their peers.

However, as far as possible, these pupils should follow the Upper Key Stage 2 programmes of study in terms of accessing books and other writing so that they hear and learn new vocabulary and grammatical structures and have opportunities to talk about them.

Developing Vocabulary at Year 3/4:

In addition to the Year 1 and 2 objectives, children should be taught strategies to use resources such as dictionaries and thesauruses to make refined choices of vocabulary. They should use **'word study' / clines** and their spelling knowledge (pre-fix and suffix meanings) to develop their understanding of words in order to build their vocabulary.

They should be given the opportunity to think about and explore the meaning of words that will appear in their GR text before being exposed to it.

Structure and organisation of texts:

Wording from the curriculum

Children will move from writing simple sentences to writing sentences that are linked together in a paragraph. They will then move on to writing a sequence of paragraphs that are cohesive across a piece of writing.

It appears in Year 3/4 programmes of study:

- *Organising paragraphs around a theme.*
- *In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices e.g. headings/subheadings, fronted adverbials and adverbial phrases for place and time.*

How do we plan for sequencing and paragraphing?

Story mountains/maps - fiction

Boxing up – non-fiction

Sue Palmer Skeletons – electronic versions for plans.

In Year 3/4:

Teachers **explain the rules of paragraphing (fiction and non-fiction)**. Children apply this with increasing accuracy in their independent writing.

They may rely on the same vehicle for paragraph shifting e.g. **time and place** and the transition between paragraphs may still be disjointed, awkward or abrupt.

N.B. Paragraphing must be **explicitly taught** through games and tasks such as 'Chopping up' and re-organising; this should be an integral part of lessons. Despite developing their understanding of paragraphing, explicit teaching to consolidate sentence structure must continue.

<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>	
In addition to being able to securely meet KS1, Y3 and Y4 outcomes, ensure children can meet the following objectives:		In addition to being able to securely meet KS1 and Y3-5 outcomes, ensure children can meet the following objectives:	
Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:	Outcome	Teachers notes and examples:
Introduce semicolon and secure for top groups.	<p>First – separate items in a complicated, detailed list e.g.</p> <p><u>Go to the supermarket to buy chestnuts, already roasted; fresh orange juice, without bits; and a melon.</u></p> <p>Some; Others - Alan Peat</p>	Use a variety of sentence lengths and types including sentences with more than one subordinate clause. Consciously controlling where and why Experiment with word/phrase/clause order and to meet the needs of the reader.	<p><u>Refer to previous outcome</u></p> <p><u>Note:</u></p> <p>Children should be choosing, using and applying a range of sentences e.g. one clause, two clauses, subordinate clauses but not at the expense of clarity.</p>
Develop a variety of complex sentences using a wide variety of conjunctions including more explanatory or formal conjunctions: whereas, in addition to, in case, since, unless	<p>Paired Conjunction Sentences - Alan Peat</p>	<p>Identify and use passive and active voice confidently to develop formal, impersonal style in a range of writing e.g. descriptive pieces and reports.</p>	<p>Often you recognise the passive form when you see 'by' followed by the subject.</p> <p>Children should know that in an active sentence (you must do this carefully) the subject (you) comes before the object (this).</p> <p>In a passive sentence the object comes first and subject comes second, The verb doesn't move.</p> <p><u>Passive: This must be done carefully by you.</u></p> <p>(Sometime the subject is left out of the passive</p>

			<p>sentence entirely).</p> <p><u>You must do this carefully.</u></p> <p><u>Active: The school arranged a visit.</u></p> <p><u>Passive: A visit was arranged by the school.</u></p>
<p>Accurate use of brackets, dashes and commas for parenthesis and commas for fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Brackets: Inside/Outside sentences</p> <p>Name - Adjective Pair – Sentences – Alan Peat</p> <p>Taught in Y4 for relative clauses (embedded clauses using relative pronouns such as who, which, that)</p> <p>Children must recognise that punctuation for parenthesis is exchangeable to aid cohesion.</p> <p>Puppies – energetic and inquisitive – are keen explorers at 12 weeks old.</p> <p>Puppies, energetic and inquisitive, are keen explorers at 12 weeks old.</p> <p>Puppies (energetic and inquisitive) are keen explorers at 12 weeks old.</p>	<p>Use subjunctive verb forms i.e. If I were David Beckham...</p>	<p>The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.</p> <p>For the subjunctive, we remove the final s at the end of the verb:</p> <p>I request that he <i>write</i> to her (instead of he <i>writes</i> to her)</p> <p>In the subjunctive we use the forms <i>I were</i> and <i>they be</i>:</p> <p>I wish I <i>were</i> able to fly (instead of I <i>was</i>)</p> <p>She asked that they <i>be</i> told immediately (instead of they <i>were</i> told).</p> <p>The subjunctive isn't used in English very often. Nowadays is usually replaced with modal verbs like might, could or should.</p>

<p>Recognise and have experience or writing in a passive and active voice to develop formal, impersonal style.</p>	<p>This is particularly useful in report writing or description:</p> <p>The hotel is surrounded by beautiful ocean water.</p> <p>Often you recognise the passive form when you see 'by' followed by the subject.</p> <p>Children should know that in an active sentence (you must do this carefully) the subject (you) comes before the object (this).</p> <p>In a passive sentence the object comes first and subject comes second, The verb doesn't move.</p> <p><u>Passive: This must be done carefully by you.</u></p> <p>(Sometime the subject is left out of the passive sentence entirely). <u>You must do this carefully.</u></p> <p><u>Active: The school arranged a visit.</u> <u>Passive: A visit was arranged by the school.</u></p>	<p>Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between two main clauses (or sentences)</p>	<p>First – separate items in a complicated, detailed list e.g.</p> <p><u>Go to the supermarket to buy chestnuts, already roasted; fresh orange juice, without bits; and a melon.</u></p> <p>Some; Others - Alan Peat</p>
<p>More effective use of commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p>I like eating my family and my dog. Eats shoots and leaves</p>	<p>Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p>Man eating tiger / Man-eating tiger Children should understand the difference between a hyphen and a dash.</p>

<p>Use of modal verbs or adverbs for the degree of possibility or probability.</p> <p>Can/Could/shall/should/will /would /may/might/must/ought</p>	<p>Reflecting/personal response in GR</p> <p>Link to Maths/Science hypothesising</p> <p><i>N.B. Some modal Verbs are found on the Common Exception Word list at Y2.</i></p>	<p>Use ALL punctuation accurately (including bullet points and ellipsis for effect).</p>	
<p>Experimenting with the use of simple, compound and complex forms to have an impact on the reader across a piece of writing.</p>			
<p>Using different device to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.</p>	<p>Reference chains should be taught e.g. name, noun phrase, pronoun:</p> <p>Martin Smith...</p> <p>The unlucky teenager...</p> <p>He...</p> <p>Marty...</p> <p>The curious boy...</p> <p>They...</p>		

Developing Vocabulary at Year 5/6:

In addition to all prior objectives, children should explore (in reading and writing) sophisticated vocabulary with multiple meanings. They should collect a range of vocabulary from their make more informed choices in their own writing.

Structure and organisation of texts:

How do we plan for sequencing and paragraphing?

Wording from the curriculum

Children will move from writing simple sentences to writing sentences that are linked together in a paragraph. They will then move on to writing a sequence of paragraphs that are cohesive across a piece of writing.

Story mountains/maps – fiction
Boxing up – non-fiction
Sue Palmer Skeletons – electronic versions for plans.

In Year 5/6:

- *Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.*
- *Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure texts and guide the reader e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining,*
- Use a glossary
- BEING AWARE OF PURPOSE AND READERSHIP – conscious decision making based on genre/audience/purpose. Are there sufficient opportunities for children to develop and apply this?

In Year 5/6:

Children are developing the **overall organisation of different texts** (in different subjects). This is generally supported by paragraphs or sections which enable **coherent development or control of the content (by Year 6)**.

Relationships between paragraphs or sections give structure to the whole text and this sequence contributes to the overall effectiveness of the text However, some transitions may still be awkward or abrupt.

Some shaping of paragraphs may be evident highlighting or prioritising information e.g. provide chronological links, inject comment etc.

A range of **cohesive devices** are often used to develop and/or elaborate ideas both within and between paragraphs (**e.g. pronouns, adverbials, connectives, subject specific vocabulary, phrases, or chains of references (e.g. he, the boy, the teenager)**).

Before moving on to Y6:

Children should demonstrate the ability to manipulate them to meet the needs of the audience and have **conscious control** about which to use.

Children should consciously select and order words/phrases/clauses for precise effect and be increasingly accurate with internal demarcation. They should understand the meaning of a word and make conscious choices with their vocabulary. Children are increasingly able to establish and control their viewpoint and should be provided with opportunities to make decisions about how their ideas and content should be structured and presented.

For children who are still struggling with previous learning, it is essential that they practise and consolidate prior learning through rigorous and systematic teaching in order to catch up with their peers.

However, as far as possible, **these pupils should follow the Upper Key Stage 2 programmes of study in terms of accessing books and other writing** so that they hear and learn new vocabulary and grammatical structures and have opportunities to talk about them.

To challenge:

Children should be able to use/adapt and manipulate their skills across the curriculum with increasing **fluency/mastery**.

These children need to be provided opportunities to make choices about how they organise and present their work. They should confidently choose and use a range of devices (organisational, presentational, and cohesive) to meet the needs a widening audience and their differing needs (including personal and impersonal writing).

Children are able to **elaborate or nominalise information for interest, emphasis and succinctness**.

They **attempt ambitious sentence structures using a wide range of punctuation to order and prioritise meaning (with occasional error)**.

Their viewpoint conveys an individual voice that is generally sustained throughout a piece e.g. an authoritative expert view, a convincing characterisation, opposing opinions.

By the end of Year 6, pupils reading and writing should be sufficiently fluent and effortless for them to manage the general demands of the curriculum in Year 7, across all subjects not just in English, but there will continue to be a need for pupils to learn subject specific vocabulary.

They should be able to **reflect their understanding of the audience for and purpose** of their writing by selecting appropriate vocabulary and grammar. Teachers should prepare pupils for secondary education by ensuring that they can **consciously control sentence structure** in their writing and understand why sentences are constructed as they are.