	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	Year 5	Year 6
Co- ordinating: Conjunctions	(FANBOYS) and, but	(FANBOYS) □ so, or	(FANBOYS) □ for, nor, yet	(FANBOYS) □ ALL	(FANBOYS) □ ALL	(FANBOYS) □ ALL
Subordinating Conjunctions	□ because	□ if, after, that, before	☐ Although, while, until	as, when, since	(ISAWAWABUB) □ ALL	(ISAWAWABUB) ALL
Correlative Conjunctions			□ either or □ neither nor	□ bothand □ so as	not only but also,	□ whether or
Reinforcing Conjunctions			also as well as	in addition in the same way just as one reason is	a further point equally in the same way likewise, many people believe	 additionally furthermore moreover similarly, this is an important issue because
Oppositional Conjunctions			as long as however unless unlike	 even though for instance in contrast on the other hand otherwise 	☐ alternatively ☐ despite ☐ rather than ☐ the main reasons against ☐ whereas	compared with contrary to conversely in spite of this looking at it another way nevertheless
Cause & Effect Conjunctions			□ because of this □ in order to □ so that	as a result of therefore this causes this results in	as a consequence consequently hence due to the fact	accordingly owing to thus resulting in
Explaining Conjunctions			for example in conclusion such as certainly clearly	a few first of all for instance in the end we concluded most most importantly surely probably	after much thought importantly in other words in summary of course the main reason for this the majority definitely obviously	as revealed by evidently inevitably for this purpose the evidence suggests that is to say undoubtedly

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	☐ first ☐ firstly ☐ last ☐ next ☐ second ☐ then ☐ at first	☐ after ☐ before ☐ during ☐ earlier ☐ eventually ☐ finally ☐ later ☐ at last ☐ in the end ☐ the next day ☐ on Tuesday	afterwards always early soon tomorrow until when while yesterday in the morning later that day	already immediately initially meanwhile once sometimes whenever a few days ago before long in January in the beginning next year	after a while as soon as she could at that point in the beginning in the blink of an eye in the meantime never before several hours later sometime later up to that time within moments	beforehand during the night for the last in due course in recent times nowadays previously to rarely before now since she had been since the start of subsequently when the world was
inchocincy	□ again □ every day □ every week	□ always □ at times □ every now and then □ every second □ often □ on Mondays □ usually	☐ from time to time ☐ hourly ☐ monthly ☐ never ☐ rarely ☐ sometimes ☐ weekly	□ generally □ normally □ once a month □ once in a while □ recently regularly □ twice a year	 constantly frequently increasingly infrequently nearly always occasionally repeatedly 	☐ fortnightly ☐ intermittently ☐ recurrently ☐ routinely ☐ scarcely ever ☐ seldom ☐ several times a second
mamer	□ gladly □ loudly □ quickly □ sadly □ slowly □ suddenly □ as quick as a flash □ as brave as a lion	□ bravely □ carefully □ cheerfully □ cruelly □ foolishly □ nervously □ safely □ shyly □ silently □ weakly □ as silently as □ as bravely as □ like a	angrily basically dramatically fortunately gently hungrily luckily merrily mysteriously rapidly simply as soon as as a result of	accidentally busily courageously curiously frantically humbly nobly noisily obviously possibly unfortunately holding her head laughing uncontrollably without a sound	anxiously awkwardly naturally solemnly ultimately unexpectedly frightened of frustrated by hearing the horrified by knowing that relieved that without a thought worrying about	□ almost □ unbelievably □ barely alive □ captivated by □ completely exhausted □ contrary to her beliefs □ decidedly unimpressed □ definitely confused □ discouraging the need □ much admired by □ obviously angry □ satisfying her curiosity □ somewhat flustered □ soothed by □ totally overwhelmed
piace	□ above □ down □ in □ inside □ into □ onto □ out □ outside □ to □ under □ up	across after around before behind below here next to outside over above the under the	alongside beneath between beyond far and wide far away following opposite through underneath around the by the side of in place of over the	about beside nearby overhead towards upon upstairs within back at the between the beyond deep below down by the in the distance inside the	against amongst past throughout wherever ahead of everywhere around far beyond in a dark and dusty North of on a ruined opposite to the somewhere near within walking distance	aboard astride atop excluding aside from at the by way of between the far beneath the on a disused out of place South-West of throughout the towards the centre of within the depths of
			Range of prepositions using: at (e.g. at first sight) in (e.g. in a flash) on (e.g. on fire)	Range of prepositions using: at (e.g. at all costs) in (e.g. in a mess) on (e.g. on display)	Range of prepositions using: at (e.g. at a guess) in (e.g. in a temper) on (e.g. on behalf of) by (e.g. by mistake) for (e.g. for good reason)	Range of prepositions using: at (e.g. at a price) in (e.g. in abundance) on (e.g. on approval) by (e.g. by all means) for (e.g. for granted)

	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
SENTENCE STRUCTURES	Two adjectives before the first noun and two adjectives before the second noun. E.g. It was an old, creepy house with an overgrown, untidy garden.	A multi-clause sentence using but, or, yet, so. E.g. She was happily playing a game but got upset when she lost. Mr File was hungry so he ate all the chocolate biscuits.	Fronted adverbial – How Verb followed by a comma and then a name or a personal pronoun followed by the rest of the sentence. E.g. Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet.	Fronted adverbial- how Start with 3 adjectives that end in – ed and describe emotions. The –ed words must be followed by commas. E.g. Dazed, confused, worried, he ran as fast as he could.	Two independent clauses separated by a colon . The first clause is descriptive. The second adds further detail (DE:DE) E.g. I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days
	List List 3 or 4 adjectives before the noun, separated by commas. Use and to join the last two adjectives. E.g. The man wore a long, ripped, oversized and dirty cloak.	Paired conjunctions. Sentences where some words need another word in order to make sense. E.g. It was both hot and sunny in the desert. Neither friends nor family would ever make her happy	Fronted adverbial – How Begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is followed by a comma and separated by and. E.g. Scared and upset, exhausted and hungry, they ran as fast as they could through the forest.	Use commas to embed a relative clause in a sentence, add information that links and start the clause with who, which or where. E.g. Tom, who practiced football every day, dreamed of playing for Manchester United.	Some; others Begin with the word some and use a semi-colon to replace the word but. E.g. Some children walk to school; others travel by car. Some children love to wear a school uniform; others simply detest it.
	Simile Must create a picture in the reader's mind using: Ike as as E.g. She was as cold as ice. She shivered like a leaf drifting through the woods on a cool autumn evening.	Used at the beginning or end of a story. Use a comma after each clause. E.g. If I had remembered to set the alarm, if the cat hadn't knocked my cereal onto the floor, if the car would have started, then I wouldn't have been late for work.	Use the same adjective twice. Write the second adjective immediately after a comma. E.g. He was a caring man, caring because he looked after all the stray animals. It was a busy city, busy in a way that made you feel exhausted.	Emotion followed by a comma and then the actions that are caused by the emotion. E.g. Terrified, he sat rocking with his head in his hands. Exhausted, he collapsed onto his bed and fell fast asleep.	Imagine 3 examples Begin with 'Imagine' then describe 3 parts of something. Separate first 2 parts by commas and end the 3 rd with a colon. E.g. Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no one ever dies: in the Andromeda 5 system, there is such a planet.
	Short 1-3 word sentences possibly followed by an exclamation mark. e.g. He was tired. Everything failed! The ship exploded! What a mess!	End in 2 adverbs that add detail to, and describe how the verb was being done E.g. The competitive girl ran quickly and determinedly. Extend with an explanation e.g as she knew she had to win the race.	The more, the more The first more should be followed by an emotion word and the second more should be followed by a related action. E.g. The more relaxed she was, the more she laughed.	Fronted adverbial- how EXT- Y4 Begin with an -ing verb followed by a preposition and a comma and then an -ed verb and related action. E.g. Skipping down the road, he stopped suddenly as a car screeched to a halt beside him	3 bad – (dash) question 3 negative adjectives followed by a dash then a question that relates to the 3 adjectives. E.g. Fed up, sad, depressed - would he ever feel happy again? Terrified, anxious, perplexed – how would she ever escpae?