Key Vocabulary	
Sentence	Must be made up of a verb and a noun, capital letter and full stop/exclamation mark/question mark.
Noun (common and proper)	Proper noun includes names of people, names of places, days of the week and months of the year. Common nouns are names of everyday objects, such as table, chair, apple and so on. Collective nouns are also introduced.
Verbs	Action verbs are commonly called 'doing words' because they name an action that someone does, for example: Tyler ran for the bus. The verb 'to be' which describes a state of being, for example: Tom is nine years old. Linking verbs which links the noun (or pronoun) to the rest of the sentence, for example: she likes ice cream.
Adverbs	Using adverbs to explain how a verb has been done, for example, Claire shouted loudly.
Expanded noun phrase	The term expanded noun phrase refers to a noun which has been modified by one or more adjectives. Adjectives are words that are used to give more information about a noun. The words can describe many things including colour, size and texture.
Commas	Recognising the use of commas in lists and also when not to use one, for instance before the word 'and' in a list.
Conjunctions *And, or, but, so*	Conjunctions, such as and, but, or and so are used to join two clauses together. These words are co-ordinating conjunctions, however children may not need to know this terminology as it is covered explicitly in Year 3. Children should know that it is acceptable to join three clauses together on occasion, but that joining two is more common. For example, I like to go swimming, but I don't like the sea, so I go to a swimming pool.
Conjunctions *because, that*	Recognise that because is used to explain more about the main clause, for example, 'My friend is having a party because it is her birthday.' – 'because it is her birthday' explains why the friend is having a party. Also recognise that it is used to explain a reason or a cause, for example, 'I am happy that my friend is coming for tea.' – 'that my friend is coming for tea' explains the reason for being happy
Conjunctions *When, if*	To recognise that 'when' is used to explain the time that something happened, for example, 'I enjoyed learning French when I was at school.' – 'when I was at school' explains at what time the person enjoyed learning French. Understand that if is used to explain a condition, for example, 'We can stay inside at playtime if it is raining.' – 'if it is raining' explains the condition of being allowed to stay inside at playtime.

Sentence Types	
Questions	Begin with question opener, followed by a verb and a noun (pronoun). For example, when are you coming out to play?
Commands	Should begin with imperative verb – *bossy verbs*.
Exclamations	Begin to recognise that an exclamation sentence usually follows the pattern: what + noun phrase + pronoun + verb!, How + adjective + pronoun/determiner + verb!
Statements	A statement tells the reader information and should be demarcated using a full stop.

Tense	
Simple past and present tense	Simple past and present describes something that is happening, or happened, at a particular moment. For example, start/started.
Past progressive	Past progressive describes an ongoing action that was happening at some point in the past and is no longer happening now. The past progressive is formed using the auxiliary verb 'to be' in the past tense, followed by the present participle of the verb in the sentence. For example, I was riding my scooter
Present progressive	Present progressive indicates a continuing action that is happening now and is an ongoing occurrence. • The present progressive tense is formed using the auxiliary verb 'to be' in the present tense, followed by the present participle of the verb in the sentence, e.g. I am writing.