

Key Vocabulary	
Vowels	The English language includes 5 vowel letters and a variety of vowel sounds: A, E, I, O and U. It is important that children understand the term vowel includes both the letters and sounds. The vowel sounds are produced without any closure or obstruction of the vocal tract. The letter Y is not recognised as a vowel letter, but is often used to create a vowel sound in words such as fly, spy, gym, rhythm, which don't have any vowel letters in the spelling.
Consonant	This term refers to the 21 consonant letters. The consonant sounds are produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth
Article (a/an and the)	Understand whether a noun is specific/known (the) or general/unknown (a/an). A definite article is used to refer to a specific/known person or thing, which may have been mentioned before. An indefinite article is used to refer to a general/unknown person or thing, such as 'a bus' meaning any bus. It is important to also know the difference between the two indefinite articles, a and an. Use a before a word that has a consonant sound at the beginning and use an before a word that has a vowel sound at the beginning.
Determiner	A determiner can come immediately before a noun or before an adjective in a noun phrase, and they are included as part of the noun phrase, for example, the, a, one etc.
Adverbs	Adverbs should describe how, how often, when or where a verb is done.
Preposition	A preposition conveys the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another part of a sentence and can be used to express time, place or cause, for example: I will play out after dinner; the cat was under the bed; he tripped over because of the fallen branch.
Speech	Direct speech shows dialogue exactly as it is spoken, demarcated by inverted commas. For example: "Are you meeting me there?" asked Mum. Direct speech is usually preceded or followed by a reporting clause. For example: Sam shouted, "She's over there!". "She's over there!" shouted Sam. Inverted commas should be used to demarcate direct speech. For example: "Are we going out for dinner?" asked Millie. Dialogue should start with a capital letter and be separated from its reporting clause by a comma, exclamation mark or question mark. For example: "I'll meet you there," said Jack. "Quick, run away!" shouted Sarah.
Nouns	Common nouns include everyday objects, people, places, animals etc. They do not require a capital letter. Collective nouns refer to groups of things or people. For example: a swarm of bees, a crowd of people, a bunch of bananas. Proper nouns are names given to particular people, places, religions, periods of history etc. They always require a capital letter. For example: I read the Bible; My grandfather died during World War 2; I am going to meet Isaac. Abstract nouns refer to things which cannot be seen or touched, such as emotions, feelings, ideas or time. For example: morning; excitement; illness; bravery etc.
Paragraphs	Features of paragraphs include, indenting the first few words of the text or inserting a line break; using headings and subheadings to introduce new paragraphs and starting a new line for any speech that is included. Begin to introduce TiPToP.

Sentences and Conjunctions	
Clause	All sentences must include a main clause. Some clauses include two or more nouns. It is important at this stage to recap that the nouns in the clause will have different 'jobs'. One of the nouns should tell the reader who is doing the verb. The other noun(s) in the sentence are the objects. For example, in the clause 'the tired dog sits comfortably on his bed', the verb is 'sit', the noun doing the sitting is the 'dog' and the noun being sat on is the 'bed'.
Co-ordinating Conjunctions	Conjunctions that join two main clauses together. FANBOYS.
Subordinating Conjunctions	Conjunctions, such as because, when, while etc. These conjunctions add a subordinating clause to a main clause. The subordinating clause must include a verb and a noun.
Conjunctions to express time, place and cause	Time – before, after when etc. Place – here, where, next to etc. Cause – then, since, therefore etc.

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

TiP ToP

Ti = Time. New paragraph when you start writing about a new time.

P = Place. New paragraph when you start writing about a different place.

To = Topic. New paragraph when you change topic.

P= Person. New paragraph for a new speaker.