

Mellers Primary School: Rainbow Grammar Curriculum Y1-Y3 Overview (Edition 4.2)

Year	Sentence Building			Word Building				Creative Grammar	Vocabulary
	Sentence Structure	Connectives	Punctuation	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Verbs		
F2	Simple: Subject > Predicate > Stop Compound: to join single words and simple phrases	Coordinating conjunctions: and	. to complete a sentence	Understand noun as a 'naming' word Compounding using nouns Simple noun phrases	Understand adjective as a 'describing' word 1 adjective before a noun Compounding using adjectives	Prepositions of place Adverbials of place	Understand verb as 'a doing word'		Desirable: adjective, capital letter, connective, full stop, letter, noun, sentence, verb, word
1	Simple: Subject > Predicate > Stop Adverbials (time and place): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop Compound: Subject > Predicate ² > Stop Subject ² > Predicate > Stop	Coordinating conjunctions: and, but	A to start a sentence for some proper nouns (people) for personal pronoun I . to complete a sentence ! to indicate an exclamation ? to complete a question ' for omission	Singular and plural noun suffixes (-s and -es) Capitalisation of proper nouns (people) Capitalisation of personal pronoun I Expansion before the noun	Articles: the, a Numerical determiners Adjectives of: size, colour, character	Further prepositions of place Adverbials of time Prepositions of time Fronted adverbials (time and place)	Simple present tense verbs Simple third person present tense using -s suffix Simple past tense verbs using -ed suffix	Alliteration Rhyme	Essential: capital letter, exclamation mark, full stop, letter, plural, punctuation, question mark, sentence, singular, word Desirable: adjective, 'joining word', noun, rhyme, verb
2	Adverbials (direction): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop Compound: Subject > Predicate > Subject > Predicate > Stop Complex: Subject > Predicate > Subordinate Clause > Stop Dialogue: Dialogue > Subject > Predicate > Stop	Coordinating conjunctions: or, so Subordinating conjunctions: because, if, when	A for proper nouns (places) ! to indicate an exclamation ? to complete a question , in a noun list in an adjective list ' to mark singular possession	Proper nouns (places) Singular and plural subjective pronouns Singular and plural objective pronouns Extend use of expansion before the noun Interrogative words to form questions Expansion after the noun using the preposition 'of'	Adjectives of: age, shape 2 adjectives before a noun 2 adjectives separated by a comma Comparative and superlative forms -er and -est Singular possession Ordinal determiners	Widen range of prepositions of place and time Adverbials of direction Prepositions of direction Adverbs of manner Fronted adverbials (direction)	Progressive tense to form actions in progress using auxiliary verb to be Consistent use of past or present tense throughout writing Imperative verb form for commands	Mirrored see-saw Onomatopoeia Imagery: sight and sound	Essential: adjective, adverb, apostrophe, comma, command, compound, exclamation, noun, noun phrase, past tense, present tense, question, statement, suffix, verb Desirable: predicate, subject
3	Adverbials (connecting, duration and manner): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop Compound: Subject ³ > Predicate ³ > Stop Subject > Predicate > Subject > Predicate > Stop Complex: Subordinate Clause > Subject > Predicate > Stop Complex: Non-Finite Verb (-ing) > Subject > Predicate > Stop	Connecting adverbs: also, as a result, for example, however, meanwhile, next, soon, then, therefore Subordinating conjunctions: as, after, although, before, while	" to indicate dialogue , in a verb list ' to mark plural possession	Precise nouns Possessive pronouns	Adjectives of the senses: touch, sound, taste, smell Correct use of indefinite articles a and an Quantifying determiners Possessive determiners Plural possession	Adverbials of duration Prepositions of duration Similes (how) Fronted adverbials (manner) Fronted adverbials (duration)	Auxiliary verbs 'will' and 'shall' to indicate future tense Auxiliary verb 'to have' to form perfect tenses Reporting verbs Non-finite verbs ending -ing	Double see-saw Mirrored bridge Imagery: touch	Essential: adverb, clause, conjunction, consonant, direct speech, inverted commas, prefix, preposition, speech marks, subordinate clause, vowel, word family Desirable: alliteration, complex sentence, compound predicate, compound sentence, onomatopoeia, simile, simple sentence

Mellers Primary School: Rainbow Grammar Curriculum Y4-Y6 Overview (Edition 4.2)

Year	Sentence Building			Word Building				Creative Grammar	Vocabulary
	Sentence Structure	Connectives	Punctuation	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Verbs		
4	<p>Adverbials (connecting): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Compound: Subject³ > Predicate³ > Stop</p> <p>Subject > Predicate > Subject > Predicate > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Complex: Non-Finite Verb (-ed) > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Dialogue: Dialogue > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p>	<p>Connecting adverbs: additionally, as well as this, for instance, furthermore, in conclusion, in fact, in short, in summary, overall</p> <p>Coordinating conjunctions: yet</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions: as soon as, by the time, just as, so that</p>	<p>A to begin dialogue</p> <p>,</p> <p>to demarcate clauses within a compound sentence</p> <p>to demarcate a fronted adverbial</p> <p>,?!. to conclude dialogue</p>	<p>Proper nouns (brands & titles)</p> <p>Appropriate choice of nouns and pronouns to avoid ambiguity and repetition</p> <p>Expansion after the noun using adjectival phrases</p>	<p>Adjectives of: origin, material</p> <p>Demonstrative determiners</p>	<p>Comparative adverbials (how)</p> <p>adverb placement</p>	<p>Verb synonyms for precision and to create shades of meaning</p> <p>Standard verb forms & inflections for common irregular verbs</p> <p>Placement of auxiliary verbs before the subject to create questions</p> <p>Non-finite verbs ending -ed</p>	<p>'How 2' fronted adverbial</p> <p>Double bridge</p> <p>Double -ed opener</p> <p>Question, question, question</p> <p>Metaphor</p> <p>Imagery: smell and taste</p>	<p>Essential: adverbial, determiner, possessive pronoun, pronoun</p> <p>Desirable: adjectival phrase, adverbial phrase, common noun, dialogue, fronted adverbial, metaphor, phrase, progressive verb, proper noun</p>
5	<p>Adverbials (connecting): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Compound: Subject > Predicate ; Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Complex: Subject > Predicate > Non-Finite Phrase > Stop</p> <p>Non-Finite Phrase > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Subject > Predicate > Relative Clause > Stop</p> <p>Subject > Relative Clause > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Dialogue: Dialogue > Subject > Predicate > Stop > Dialogue > Stop</p>	<p>Connecting adverbs: above all, alternatively, besides, further, instead, likewise, moreover, nevertheless, nonetheless, now, on the other hand, similarly</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions: as, even though, now that, unless, until, whenever</p> <p>Relative pronouns (following nouns): that, which, where, who, whose</p>	<p>,</p> <p>to demarcate clauses within a complex sentence</p> <p>...</p> <p>to show omission or incompleteness</p> <p>;</p> <p>to create a compound sentence</p> <p>()</p> <p>for parenthesis</p> <p>-</p> <p>(dash) for parenthesis</p> <p>•</p> <p>to demarcate a list</p>	<p>Abstract nouns</p> <p>Collective nouns</p> <p>Indefinite pronouns</p>	<p>Adverbs of degree (how much) to describe adjectives, adverbs and verbs</p> <p>Adjective order opinion size age shape colour origin material</p> <p>Adjective openers for effect</p>	<p>Adverbs of probability (how likely)</p>	<p>Modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility</p> <p>Use of auxiliary verb pairs to form question tags</p>	<p>'How but How' fronted adverbial</p> <p>Triple see-saw</p> <p>Triple -ed opener</p> <p>Double -er sentence</p> <p>The more... The more...</p> <p>Personification</p> <p>Hyperbole</p>	<p>Essential: ambiguity, bracket, cohesion, dash, modal verb, parenthesis, relative clause, relative pronoun</p> <p>Desirable: abstract noun, collective noun, ellipsis, hyperbole, non-finite phrase, personification, semi-colon</p>
6	<p>Adverbials (connecting): Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Compound: Subject > Predicate ; Fronted Adverbial > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Complex: Subject > Subordinate Clause > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Subject > Non-Finite Phrase Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Relative Clause > Subject > Predicate > Stop</p> <p>Dialogue: Dialogue > Subject > Predicate > Dialogue > Stop</p> <p>Subject > Predicate > Relative Clause > Stop</p>	<p>Connecting adverbs: certainly, consequently, in that case, indeed, obviously, of course, otherwise, still, thereafter, thus, undoubtedly</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions: in case, once, provided that, since, whereas</p> <p>Relative pronouns (for reported speech): that</p>	<p>,</p> <p>to demarcate interjectors</p> <p>to demarcate question tags</p> <p>-</p> <p>(hyphen) to avoid ambiguity</p> <p>;</p> <p>to demarcate a complex or bulleted list</p> <p>:</p> <p>to introduce a list</p> <p>to introduce a clause that expands or illustrates</p>	<p>Implied relative pronouns in relative clauses</p> <p>Implied relative pronouns as sentence openers</p> <p>Relative pronouns to introduce reported speech</p> <p>Formal use of nominalisation</p>		<p>Moving connecting adverbs</p>	<p>Passive voice</p> <p>Hide the agent using the passive voice</p> <p>Formal use of subjunctive</p> <p>Informal use of phrasal verbs</p>	<p>'Triple Time' fronted adverbial</p> <p>'Zoom-in' fronted adverbial</p> <p>'Zoom-out' fronted adverbial</p> <p>Tripe -ing sentence</p> <p>Sentence Inversion</p> <p>Consonance for effect</p> <p>Assonance for effect</p>	<p>Essential: active, antonym, bullet points, colon, dash, hyphen, object, passive, semi-colon, subject, synonym</p> <p>Desirable: agent, assonance, consonance, phrasal verb, question tag, recipient, subjunctive</p>