



Colourful Semantics (Universal Approach for Writing)

- **Who?** (Subject/noun/pronouns) 
Names: words that give identity (objects that are the subject of the sentence, people, animals, creatures and characters)
- **What doing?** (Verb) 
Verbs: words that describe an action (includes: is, am, are, has, have)
- **What?** (Object) 
Nouns: words that name an object or event.
- **Where (prepositional phrase/preposition)** 
Locations: words that describe places and positions (countries, cities, geographical sites, rooms, prepositions)
- **When** 
Time: describes when actions are happening (day, month, yesterday, tomorrow, time of day etc.)
- **Describe (Adjective/expanded noun phrase)** 
Adjectives: words that describe.
- **Adverbs** 
Specific to the contents of the sentence.
- **Conjunctions (co-ordinating and subordinating)** 
Words that join phrases and sentences.



- **Modal verbs**

Modifies the verb to give it a different meaning. E.g. may, can, might, must.

- **Determiners**

A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has, for example a, the, every.

Yellow highlight in the curriculum column shows where our curriculum is ambitious should be carefully considered for individual cohorts and ability. If a highlighted section is not covered, this must be discussed in PPM and handed over to the next teacher.



EYFS (Reception)

PK3/PK4

Curriculum	Focus	Use	Examples	Resources
Speaking and Listening Understanding and using simple sentences Vocabulary development	Build simple spoken sentences.	Who?  What doing?  <i>Later on:</i> What? 	Examples The dog runs Mum sleeps . <i>Later on:</i> The girl is kicking the ball . The boy was drinking the milk .	Visual symbols Real objects Action pictures Oral sentence building



Year 1 and start of PK5

PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
Sentence writing Capital letters (start of a sentence and names) Full stops Simple coordination using "and" Plural Noun Verb Question marks Exclamation marks Adjective	Develop complete simple sentences. Introduce words: Verb for what doing Noun for who/what Later on/Extension Describe is an adjective	Who (noun)  What doing /Verb  What (noun)  Where  When  Later on/Extension Describe/Adjective 	Examples The dog chased the cat in the garden. The girl painted a picture yesterday. Later on/Extension Describe/Adjective  The fluffy dog chased the small cat.	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards



Year 2 - PK 5 and 6

PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
To build on year 1 and add: Adverbs Expanded noun phrases Subordination (because, when, if) Coordination (and, but, or) Compound words Present and past tense Commas in a list and for expanded noun phrases Apostrophes for contractions and singular possession Statement, questions, exclamation and commands	Extend simple sentences. Introduce single word adverbs Introduce conjunctions Introduce expanded noun phrase	Who? (noun)  What doing? (verb)  What? (noun)  Where  When  Adjectives/expanded noun phase  Conjunctions  Adverbs 	Examples The energetic boy kicked the football across the playground. The young boy ran because he was late. The happy, little girl wanted to play outside but it was raining. The boy ran quickly across the playground.	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards Joining colourful semantics sentences

Year 3



PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
To build on year 2 and add: Prepositions/Prepositional phrase Pronouns A / an Time conjunctions Adverbial phrase Paragraphs Present perfect form Inverted commas and associated punctuation for direct speech	Increase sentence detail. Different sentence openings. Introduce the where can be: - Prepositional phrase - Preposition Introduce the when Can be: - Adverbial phrase Introduce the who also being a pronoun	Who? (noun/pronoun)  What doing? (Verb)  What? (noun)  Where/(prepositional phrase/preposition)  When (adverbial phrase)  Adjectives/expanded noun phrase  Conjunctions  Adverbs 	Examples The happy girl wanted to play outside but it was raining. The boy ran quickly across the playground. Early in the morning , the happy children arrived at school. The fluffy rabbit hid behind the chunky tree.	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards Joining colourful semantics sentences



PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
To build on year 3 and add: Fronted adverbials Singular and Plural Possessive apostrophes Verb inflections Noun phrases with modifying adjectives (the strict maths teacher, with curly hair) Expand on the use of a pronoun to avoid repetition Commas after reporting clauses Brackets, dashes, commas for parenthesis	Sentence variety. Reinforce the where can be: - Prepositional phrase - Preposition Reinforce and Introduce the when Can be: - Adverbial phrase - Fronted Adverbial	Who? (Subject)  What doing? (Verb)  What? (Object)  Where  (Prepositional phrase/preposition) When (Fronted adverbial/adverbial phrase)  Adjectives/expanded noun phrase  Conjunctions  Adverbs 	Examples Early in the morning, the happy children arrived at school. The fluffy rabbit hid behind the chunky tree. After lunch, the determined athlete sprinted across the field to win the race.	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards Joining colourful semantics sentences



PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
To build on year 4 and add: A range of adverbials Use for planning and editing Modal verbs Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity Relative clauses Formal Language Similes and metaphor Antonyms and Synonyms Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary of independent clauses.	Sentence variety. Introduce Modal verb (helper verb that modifies the main verb in a sentence to convey different meanings)	Who? (Subject)  What doing? (Verb)  Modal verb  What? (Object)  Where  (Prepositional phrase/preposition) When (Fronted adverbial/adverbial phrase) Adjectives/expanded noun phrase   Conjunctions  Adverbs 	Examples Ability: She can play the piano very well Permission: May I go to the bathroom? Possibility: It might rain this evening Necessity/Obligation: You must finish your homework before going out to play	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards Joining colourful semantics sentences



Year 6

PAG Curriculum	Colourful semantics focus	Use	Examples	Resources
To build on year 5 and add: Determiners Use for planning and editing Passive and active voice Informal and formal speech (subjunctive forms) Increase use of different sentence forms ellipsis (...) Use of colon to introduce a list	Sentence variety. Types of Determiners with Examples Articles: These are the most common determiners and indicate whether a noun is specific or non-specific. Definite Article: "the" (e.g., the cat on the roof) Indefinite Articles: "a" and "an" (e.g., a dog, an apple) Demonstratives: These determiners indicate the relative position of a noun in space or time. Examples: this (singular, near), that (singular, far), these (plural, near), those (plural, far) Sentence: This book is interesting. Those shoes are on sale. Possessives: These indicate ownership or relationship. Examples: my, your, his, her, its, our, their Sentence: My brother is coming over. Their house is beautiful.	Who (noun)  Determiner  What doing (Verb)  Modal verb  What? (noun)  Where  (Prepositional phrase/preposition) When (Fronted adverbial/adverbial phrase)  Adjectives/expanded noun phrase  Conjunctions  Adverbs 	Examples Early in the morning, the happy children arrived at school. The fluffy rabbit hid behind the chunky tree. After lunch, the determined athlete sprinted across the field to win the race.	Visual symbols Action pictures Oral sentence building Sentence strips Colour-coded cards Joining colourful semantics sentences



Use of semi-colon within a list Bullet points to list information Hyphen to reduce ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark vs man-eating shark)	Quantifiers: These express quantity or amount. Examples: some, many, few, all, each, every Sentence: Many students passed the exam. Each person must bring their own lunch. Numbers: These specify exact quantities. Examples: one, two, three, etc. Sentence: I have three cats.			
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