

Content domain reference	Relevant coverage in the programme of study and statutory appendices
G1: Grammatical terms / word classes	
G1.1: Nouns	
G1.2: Verbs	
G1.3: Adjectives	
G1.4: Conjunctions	expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because)
G1.5: Pronouns	cohesion appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
G1.5a: Possessive pronouns	
G1.5b: Relative pronouns	
G1.6: Adverbs	the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs expressing time, place and cause using adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore) indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely)
G1.6a: Adverbials	
G1.7: Prepositions	expressing time, place and cause using prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of)
G1.8: Determiners	use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel
G1.9: Subject and object	
G2: Functions of sentences	
G2.1: Statements	how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement
G2.2: Questions	how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a question, e.g. the use of question tags
G2.3: Commands	how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a command
G2.4: Exclamations	how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as an exclamation (exclamations starting with what or how, e.g. What a good friend you are!)
G3: Combining words, phrases and clauses	
G3.1: Sentences and clauses	
G3.1a: Relative clauses	relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun
G3.2: Noun phrases	expanded noun phrases for description and specification noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases to convey complicated information concisely
G3.3 Co-ordinating conjunctions	co-ordination using or, and and but
G3.4 Subordinating	subordination using when, if, that and because

conjunctions and subordinate clauses	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
G4: Verb forms, tense and consistency	
G4.1a Simple past and simple present	simple past tense and simple present tense
G4.1b: Verbs in the perfect form	use of the present perfect form of verbs using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
G4.1c: Modal verbs	indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs
G4.1d: Present and past progressive	use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress
G4.2: Tense consistency	tense (past, present) correct choice and consistent use of present and past tense throughout writing
G4.3: Subjunctive verb forms	recognising subjunctive forms
G4.4: Passive and active	use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
G5: Punctuation	
G5.1: Capital letters	capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun i capital letters to demarcate sentences
G5.2: Full stops	full stops to demarcate sentences
G5.3: Question marks	question marks to demarcate sentences
G5.4: Exclamation marks	exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
G5.5: Commas in lists	commas to separate items in a list
G5.6a: Commas to clarify meaning	commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
G5.6b: Commas after fronted adverbials	
G5.7: Inverted commas	direct speech, inverted commas (or 'speech marks') inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech, (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause and end punctuation within inverted commas)
G5.8: Apostrophes	apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns apostrophes to mark plural possession the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s apostrophes to mark contracted forms
G5.9: Punctuation for parenthesis	brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
G5.10: Colons	colon to mark the boundary between independent clauses colon to introduce lists

G5.11: Semi-colons	semi-colon to mark the boundary between independent clauses semi-colons within lists
G5.12: Single dashes	dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses
G5.13: Hyphens	how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity
G5.14: Bullet points	punctuation of bullet points to list information
G6: Vocabulary	
G6.1: Synonyms and antonyms	how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms
G6.2: Prefixes	how the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (e.g. super-, anti-, auto-) verb prefixes (e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-)
G6.3: Suffixes	formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. -ate, -ise, -ify) singular plural regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes), including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun ^s
G6.4: Word families	word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning
G7: Standard English and formality	
G7.1: Standard English	standard verb forms (e.g. I did / I done, We were / was, He was /were, isn't / ain't) pronouns (them / those, that / what) adverbs using -ly (run quickly / quick and anything / nothing)
G7.2: Formal and informal vocabulary	the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and writing, and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing, e.g. ask for / request

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