

Progression in Grammar and Punctuation

| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Word | | | | | |
| Plural noun suffixes –s and –es and their effect on meaning. | Formation of nouns using suffixes eg –ness and by compounding words (eg whiteboard). | Formation on nouns using a range of prefixes (super-, auto-). | Grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s. | Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (eg. –ate, -ise, -ify). | The difference between vocabulary used for informal speech and vocabulary used for formal speech and writing (eg find out and discover). |
| How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives. | Formation of adjectives using suffixes (eg –ful, -less). | Use of a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel. | Standard English verb forms instead of local spoken forms (we were instead of we was). | Verb prefixes and their meanings (dis-, de-, mis-). | Synonyms and antonyms. |
| | Use of suffixes –er | Word families | | | |

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| | -,est in adjectives and use of –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs. | based on common words, showing how they are related in form and meaning (solve, soluble, dissolve, solution, solvent). | | | |
| Sentence | | | | | |
| How words can combine to create sentences. | Subordinating conjunctions (when, if, because). | Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (when, while), adverbs (then, next) or prepositions (during, before). | Noun phrases expanded by the addition of adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (eg. The teacher = the strict maths teacher with curly hair). | Relative clauses beginning with relative pronouns (who, which, where, when, whose, that) or an omitted relative pronoun. | Passive and active voice |
| Joining words and clauses using and . | Co-ordinating conjunctions (but, and, or). | Subordinating conjunctions (AWHITEBUS) and | Fronted adverbials (<u>Later that day</u> , I heard the news). | Adverbs to indicate possibility (perhaps, surely). | Sentence structures appropriate for |

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| | | co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS). | | | formal/informal writing eg subjunctive and question tags. |
| | Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (the blue butterfly). | | | Modal verbs to indicate possibility (might, should, must). | |
| | Statements, questions, exclamations and commands (with associated punctuation). | | | | |
| | Present simple (I run), present progressive (I am running), past simple (I ran), past progressive (I was | Present perfect (I have run) and present perfect (I had run)? | | | |

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| | running). | | | | |
| Text | | | | | |
| | | Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group writing. | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. | Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph. | Using a wider range of devices for cohesion across paragraphs (repetition of a word/phrase, use of linking adverbials, use of ellipsis). |
| | | Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation. | Choice of pronoun or noun across/within sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition. | Devices to build cohesion across a paragraph using adverbials of time (eg later), place (nearby) and number (secondly). | Layout devices (headings, sub-headings, columns, tables) to structure text. |
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| Terminology for pupils: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark. | Terminology for pupils: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, command, exclamation, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, (past/present), apostrophe, comma. | Terminology for pupils: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant letter vowel , vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks). | Terminology for pupils: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial. | Terminology for pupils: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity. | Terminology for pupils: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet point. |