

Progression in Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary	Simple adjectives to describe	expanded noun phrases to describe and specify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to combine words to make sentences, including using and Sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command the present and past tenses correctly and consistently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using fronted adverbials difference between plural and possessive -s Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect the

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<p>Grammar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separation of words with spaces 	<p>including the progressive form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) • some features of written Standard English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentence demarcation • commas in lists • apostrophes for omission & singular possession 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions • appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion 	<p>with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • converting nouns or adjectives into verbs • verb prefixes • devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number 	<p>presentation of information in a sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause • differences in informal and formal language • synonyms & Antonyms • further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials • use of ellipsis
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Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using hyphens to avoid ambiguity using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list punctuating bullet points consistently
Terminology	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, clause, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, adjective	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points