



	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Terminology
<b>Year 1</b>	<p>Plural noun suffixes +s and es</p> <p>Adding suffixes to verbs where there is no change to the route verb.</p> <p>Helped, helper, helping</p> <p>Adding prefix to verbs and adjectives and how this changes the meaning.</p> <p>+ing +ed +er +un</p>	<p>How words combine to make sentences.</p> <p>Joining clauses with and</p>	<p>Sequencing sentences to for short narratives</p>	<p>Separation of words with finger spaces</p> <p>Capital Letters</p> <p>Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks</p> <p>Capital letters for names and personal pronoun</p>	<p>Letter</p> <p>Capital Letter Word</p> <p>Singular</p> <p>Plural</p> <p>Sentence</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <p>Full stop Question Mark Exclamation Mark</p>
<b>Year 2</b>	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes and by compounding.</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes</p> <p>Use of the suffixes er and est in adjectives and the use of ly to turn adjectives into adverbs.</p> <p>Formation of suffixes s, es ed Ing</p>	<p>Subordination (when, if, that, because) and coordination (or, and, but)</p> <p>Expanded Noun Phrases for description and specification</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.</p>	<p>Correct past and present tense (ed and irregular)</p> <p>Progressive forms of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress. (She is drumming, he was shouting)</p>	<p>Capital letters</p> <p>Full stops Question marks</p> <p>Exclamation marks</p> <p>Commas to separate a list</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns.</p>	<p>Noun</p> <p>Noun Phrase</p> <p>Statement</p> <p>Question</p> <p>Exclamation</p> <p>Command</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Suffix</p> <p>Adjective</p> <p>Adverb</p> <p>Verb</p> <p>Tense (past, present)</p> <p>Apostrophe</p> <p>Comma</p>

# PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR PROGRESSION OF SKILLS



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<b>Year 3</b>	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes Super Auto Anti Use of forms a and an Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning.</p>	<p>Express time, place and cause using conjunctions. When Before After While So Because Adverbs Then Next Soon Therefore Or prepositions Before After During In Because of</p>	<p>Introduction to paragraphs to group material Headings and subheadings to aid presentation Use of present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past tense.</p>	<p>Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</p>	<p>Preposition Conjunction Word family Prefix Clause Subordinate clause Direct speech Consonant letter vowel Vowel letter Inverted Commas</p>
<b>Year 4</b>	<p>Grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's' Standard forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms We were/we was I did/ I done</p>	<p>Noun Phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns, and prepositional phrases. Fronted Adverbials</p>	<p>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.</p>	<p>Use on inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. Apostrophes to mark plural possession Use of commas after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Determiner Pronoun Possessive pronoun Adverbial</p>
<b>Year 5</b>	<p>Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes. Verb Prefixes</p>	<p>Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun</p>	<p>Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph Then, after that, this, firstly.</p>	<p>Brackets, dashes, or commas to indicate parenthesis. Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.</p>	<p>Modal verb Relative pronoun Relative clause Parenthesis Bracket Dash Cohesion Ambiguity</p>



		Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs.	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number or tenses choice.		
<b>Year 6</b>	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing. How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms Punctuation of bullet points to list information	Use of passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing.	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections e.g adverbials and ellipsis. Layout devices Headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or tables to structure text.	Use of the semi-colon, colon, and dash to mark the boundary between. Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semicolons within lists. How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity.	Subject Object Active Passive Synonym Antonym Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi-colon Bullet points