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 -,est in adjectives and use of –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs.	Word families based on common words, showing how they are related in form and meaning (solve, soluble, dissolve, solution, solvent).			

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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 (e.g. 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** (I SAW A WABUB) and **co-ordinating conjunctions** (FANBOYS).	Fronted adverbials (<u>Later that day,</u> I heard the news).	**Adverbs to indicate possibility** (perhaps, surely).	Sentence structures appropriate for formal/informal writing e.g. **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 running).	Present perfect (I have eaten / Sally has eaten)			

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		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 (e.g. later), place (nearby) and number (secondly).	Layout devices (headings, sub-headings, columns, tables) to structure text.

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			Punctuation		
Aa.?!	Aa.?!	Introduction of **inverted commas** to punctuate direct speech.	**Inverted commas and related punctuation for direct speech** (comma after reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas).	**Brackets, dashes or commas** to indicate parenthesis.	**Semi-colon, colon and dash** to mark boundary between independent clauses.
Separation of words with spaces.	**Commas** in lists.		**Apostrophes** to mark plural possession.	**Commas** to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.	**Colons** to introduce list and **semi-colons** within a list.
Capital letters for names and I.	**Apostrophes** for missing letters in spelling and singular possession.		Use of **commas** after fronted adverbials.		**Bullet points** to list information.
					Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
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, vowel letter, inverted commas.	**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.