Vocabulary, Punctuation and Grammar Progression

Aspect	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Word	• Regular plural noun suffixes • Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in spelling of the root word • Hoe the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	• Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness,-er, and by compounding • Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, -less • Use of the suffixes –er, est in adjectives and the use of –ly I Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs	• Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super–, anti–, auto–] • Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box] • Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble]	• The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s • Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done]	• Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–]	• The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter] How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little].
Sentence	• How words can combine to make sentences • Joining words and joining clauses using and	• Subordination (when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (or, and, but) • Expanded noun phrases for description and specification	• Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]	• Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) • Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.]	• Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun • Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]	• Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus 'The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)]. • The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech] •
Text	• Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	• Correct and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing • Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress	• Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation • Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]	• 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	• Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]	• Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]

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Punctuation	• Separation of words with spaces • Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	• Use of capital letters, full stops. Question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences • Commas to separate items in a list • Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns	• Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	• Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, “Sit down!”] • Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl’s name, the girls’ names] • Use of commas after fronted adverbials	• Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis • Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	• Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It’s raining; I’m fed up] • Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists • Punctuation of bullet points to list information • How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]
Terminology	• Letter • Capital letter • Word • Singular • Plural • Sentence • Punctuation • Full stop • Question mark • Exclamation mark	• Noun • Noun phrases • Statement • Question • Exclamation • Command • Compound • suffix	• 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