Wincanton Primary School

Progression in Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation including grammatical terminology (the latter is shown in bold)

Y1:

- leaving spaces between words
- joining words and joining clauses using "and"
- regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es)
- verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er
- un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs
- to combine words to make sentences, including using and
- Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- separation of words with spaces
- sentence demarcation (. ! ?)
- capital letters for names and pronoun 'I'
- 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'
- **letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark.**

Y2:

- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
- subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
- some features of written Standard English
- suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness)
- sentence demarcation
- commas in lists
- apostrophes for omission & singular possession
- 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)
- **noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix , adverb, tense (past, present) , apostrophe, comma.**

Y3:

- 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)
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)
- use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'
- word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)
- using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)
- **adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks').**

Y4:

- 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 fronted adverbials
- difference between plural and possessive -s
- Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done)
- extended noun phrases, including with prepositions
- appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion
- 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)
- **determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.**

Y5:

- use a thesaurus
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- 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 with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun
- converting nouns or adjectives into verbs
- verb prefixes
- devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number
- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- **modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity.**

Y6:

- use a thesaurus
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- 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
- 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
- **subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.**