

## Skills Progression Grid: Grammar



	NURSERY	RECEPTION	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Objectives	*Describe meaning to marks  *Write their own name using a Capital letter	*Write simple sentences  *Leaving finger spaces  *Capital letters and full stops  *Capital letters for 'I', people and days of the week	*Leaving finger spaces (revisit)  *Joining words and sentences using 'and'  *CL and FS (revisit)  *Introduce question and exclamation marks  *Capital letters for 'I', people, days of the week (revisit) and places	*Sentence forms: statement, question, exclamation and command  *Expanded noun phrases  *Present and past tenses including progressive form  *Subordination (Using when, if, that and because)  *Coordination (Using or, and or but) (FANBOYS)  *Commas for a list  *Apostrophes to mark singular possession  *Introduction of pronouns	*Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (Super- , anti-, auto-)  *Correct use of a and an  *Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning  *Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions  *Introduction to paragraphs  *Using headings and sub-headings to aid presentation  *Use of present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past  *Introduction of inverted commas to punctuate speech	*The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s.  *Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms  *Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases  *Fronted Adverbials (ISPACE)  *Use of commas after fronted adverbials  *Using paragraphs around a theme  Appropriate choices of noun and pronouns to aid cohesion  *Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate speech	*Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes  *Verb prefixes  *Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun  *Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs  *Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph  *Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place, and number or tense choices  *Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis  *Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity  *Use of ellipsis  *Introduction of bullet points	*The difference betwocabulary typical of informal speech and informal speech and vocabulary appropriation for formal speech and writing  *How words are related by meaning as synony and antonyms  *Use of the passive that affect the presentate of information in a sentence  *Subjunctive form  Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wrange of cohesive devices: repetition or word or phrase grammatical connect and ellipsis  *Layout devices  *Use of a semi-colon colon and dash to mathe boundary between independent clauses  *Use of colon to introduce a list and usemi-colons within list  *Punctuation of bullet points to list information in the semi-colons within list.

						*Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession *Introduction of ellipsis		*Introduction of hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Terminology for Pupils	*Capital letter	*Capital letter	*Capital letter	*Noun	*Adverb	*Determiner	*Relative Pronoun	*Subject
reminology for ruphs	•	*Full stop	*Full stop	*Noun phrase	*Preposition	*Pronoun	*Parenthesis	*Object
		·	*Word	*Question	*Conjunction	*Possessive	*Bracket	*Active
			*Singular	*Command	*Word family	pronoun	*Dash	*Passive
			*Plural	*Compound	*Prefix	Adverbial	*Cohesion	*Synonym
			*Punctuation	*Adjective	*Clause	*Ellipsis	*Ambiguity	*Antonym
			*Full stop	*Verb	*Subordinate		*Ellipsis	*Ellipsis
			*Question mark	*Suffix	Clause		*Bullet points	*Hyphen
			*Exclamation mark	*Adverb	*Direct Speech			*Colon
				*Tense ( past,	*Inverted Commas			*Semi-colon
				present)	*Consonant			*Bullet points
				*Apostrophe	*Vowel			
				*Comma				
				*Pronoun				