

Broadbottom CofE Primary School
Progression in Grammar - Year Group Progression

Year 1		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
How words can combine to make sentences.	Joining words and joining clauses using 'and'.	Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>).
Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.	Regular plural noun suffixes <i>-s</i> or <i>-es</i> [for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun.	How the prefix <i>un-</i> changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind</i> , or <i>undoing: untie the boat</i>].
Separation of words with spaces.		Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.
Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun <i>I</i> .		

Year 2		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>].	Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> . (A fuller list of suffixes can be found on page 56 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1).	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i>].
Subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>).	Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs .	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>farm - farmer, jump - jumper</i>]
How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.		Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>]
Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences .		
Commas to separate items in a list.		

Year 3		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, <i>a rock, an open box</i>].	Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>].
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i>], adverbs [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>], or prepositions [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>].	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example <i>super-, anti-, auto-</i>].
Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.	Word families based on common words , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble</i>].	

Year 4		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.	Use of commas after fronted adverbials .	Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, <i>the girl's name, the girls' names</i>].
Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>].	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s .	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.
Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i> , or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>].	Fronted adverbials [for example, <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>].	
Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. <i>the teacher</i> expanded to: <i>the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i>).		

Year 5		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.	
Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> , or an omitted relative pronoun.	Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>] or modal verbs [for example, <i>might, should, will, must</i>].	
Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, <i>then, after that, this, firstly</i>].	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, <i>-ate; -ise; -ify</i>].	
Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, <i>later</i>], place [for example, <i>nearby</i>] and number [for example, <i>secondly</i>] or tense choices [for example, <i>he had seen her before</i>].	Verb prefixes [for example, <i>dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-</i>].	

Year 6		
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists.	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i>].	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark</i> , or <i>recover</i> versus <i>re-cover</i>].
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 <i>on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>], and ellipsis .	Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse</i> versus <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)</i>].	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, <i>find out - discover; ask for - request; go in - enter</i>].
Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text].	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i> , or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If <u>I were</u> or <u>Were they</u> to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech]	
Punctuation of bullet points to list information.	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, <i>big, large, little</i>].	