



Saint Peter's Catholic Primary School, Hinckley – Grammar and Punctuation skills progression

Grammar

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Word classes: noun, verb, adjective	Word classes: noun,verb, adjective, adverb	Word classes: noun,verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction,preposition	Word classes: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun	Word classes: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun	Word classes: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun
Simple sentences Noun phrases	Noun phrases <i>joining clauses using 'and'</i>	expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Expanded noun phrases Provide detail with preposition phrases	Expanded noun phrases (adjectives, nouns and prepositions)	Expanded noun phrases (relative clauses)	Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
Orally develop own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas and events	Subordinating conjunctions (Because) Co-ordinating conjunctions (A)	Subordinating conjunctions (if, while, when, before, because) Co-ordinating conjunctions (AOB)	Subordinating conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB) Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Subordinating conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB) Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Subordinating conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB) Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Subordinating conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB) Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)
Past present and future forms when talking	Past, present and future forms when writing joining clauses with the same tense.	correct choice and consistent use of present and past tense throughout writing Past/ present simple Past/present progressive	use of present perfect instead of simple past Past/present simple Past/ present progressive Present perfect	standard English form of verbs (was/were) Past/ present simple Past/ present progressive Present perfect	use of modal verbs; Past/ present simple Past/ present progressive Past/ present/perfect	use of past perfect as a cohesive device use of passive form Past/ present simple Past/ present progressive Past/ present/perfect
Sentence types: Write simple sentences that can be read by themselves or others	Sentence types: Statement Command	Sentence types: Statement, Command Question, Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement, Command Question, Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement, Command Question, Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement, Command Question, Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement, Command Question, Exclamation
		Adverbs	Adverbials (Time, Reason, Manner, Place)	Adverbials (Time, Reason, Manner, Place)	Adverbials (Time, Reason, Manner, Place)	Adverbials (Time, Reason, Manner, Place)
					Relative clauses and relative pronouns	Relative clauses and relative pronouns
					Modal verbs	Modal verbs
						Subjunctive form
						Passive and active



Saint Peter's Catholic Primary School, Hinckley - Grammar and Punctuation skills progression

Punctuation

	KS1		KS2			
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Aa.	Aa.!?	Aa.!?	Aa.!?	Aa.!?	Aa.!?	Aa.!?
		Commas in lists	Commas in lists	Commas in lists and after fronted adverbials	Commas in lists, after fronted adverbials and to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Commas in lists, after fronted adverbials and to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
		Apostrophe for omission and possession (singular nouns)	Apostrophe for omission and possession (singular nouns)	Apostrophe for omission and possession (singular and plural nouns)	Apostrophe for omission and possession (singular and plural nouns)	Apostrophe for omission and possession (singular and plural nouns)
			Inverted commas	Inverted commas, commas after the reporting clause and end punctuation within speech	Inverted commas, commas after the reporting clause and end punctuation within speech	Inverted commas, commas after the reporting clause and end punctuation within speech
					Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
						Semi-colon, colon or dash to mark boundary between independent clauses
						Colon to introduce a list and semi-colons within lists
						Bullet points
						Hyphens to avoid ambiguity



Saint Peter's Catholic Primary School, Hinckley - Grammar and Punctuation skills progression

Writing/ Editing/ Proofreading

	KS1		KS2			
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pencil grip First name Letter formation linked to phonics/ handwriting Tricky/ red words	Letter formation (linked to phonics/ handwriting) Common exception words Capital letters and full stops	Capital letters (start of sentence, names/places and personal pronoun) Common exception words Verbs are correct (past, present and progressive)	Correct use of capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. Effective use of adjectives Year 3/4 word list Tenses are correct (present, past and progressive) Mix of sentence types including subordination	Correct use of capital letters, full stops, commas. Correct use of a/an Correct use of pronouns Commas after fronted adverbials Using prepositions/ conjunctions/ adverbs to explain: when, where and how Year 3/4 word list	Correct use of capital letters, full stops, commas (to separate clauses, and in speech) Year 5/6 word list Paragraphs used consistently Correct use of tense (including modals) Register is appropriate to the audience and purpose Mix of sentence structure (shot and long)	Correct use of capital letters, full stops, commas (to separate clauses and in speech) Subject verb agreement is correct when writing plurals Register is appropriate to the audience and purpose Mix of sentence structure (shot and long)
			Begin to use paragraphs that are group related ideas	Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Cohesion within paragraphs (through fronted adverbials/ pronouns) to avoid repetition	Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within a paragraph and link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and tense choices	Use a wider range of cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs (repetition of a phrase, adverbials, ellipsis, layout)
Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> orally develop own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas and events 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> joining words and clauses using 'and'; sequencing sentences to form short narratives 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of subordination and co-ordination 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, group related material in paragraphs 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending the range of multi-clause sentences Organising paragraphs around a theme Using commas after fronted adverbials 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within a paragraph and link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number tense choices 	Cohesion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a wider range of cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs (repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections, ellipsis)