

GUARDIAN ANGELS' RCPS

PROGRESSION IN GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because', 'so', 'could', 'but' Use 'because' to develop ideas	Full stops to end sentences Capital letter for own name Begin to use capital letters to begin sentences	Separating words with spaces Join words using 'and' Capital letters and full stops (including capital letters for proper nouns and the personal pronoun 'I') Regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) Suffixes for verbs (-ing, -ed, -er) Prefix un- to change the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman] Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs Capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks Present and past tense Coordination (or, and, but) and some subordination (when, if, that, because) Commas to separate items in a list	Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Prepositions and adverbials for time and place Inverted commas for direct speech Present perfect tense (instead of the simple past) Use 'a' or 'an' depending the next word beginning with a vowel Use a range of prefixes (super, anti, auto, un, in)	Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech Plural and possessive -s Organisational devices (<i>headings, bullet points, underlining, capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks</i>) Paragraphs Expanded noun phrases Fronted adverbials Pronouns to avoid repetition Verb inflection Apostrophes for possession and full speech punctuation	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-] Headings, bullet points, underlining, capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, apostrophes, brackets and hyphens. Extension of range of adverbials, noun phrases Refined use of paragraphs Modal verbs Relative clauses Inverted commas, commas for clarity, and punctuation for parenthesis mostly correctly, and making	Dialogue in narratives Appropriate vocabulary choices for effect within the genre Formal and informal speech Contractions in narratives Passive and subjunctive voice Extension of range of conjunctions, adverbials, noun phrases and language Accurate verb tenses Colon, semi colon, hyphen and dash Bullet points to list information

			Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns			some correct use of brackets, dashes and hyphens.	Application of all punctuation taught previously
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