



Grammar Progression of Skills

Year	Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocab
EYFS	Use phonic knowledge to write words which match their spoken sounds	Write sentences that can be read by themselves and others.	Write their own name correctly	Begin to form sentences- sometimes using capital letters and full stops	Letter, word, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, sound, phoneme
	Use phonic knowledge to write simple regular words	Playing and experimenting with writing and watching others write (shared writing)	Write sentences about what they know	Begin to recognise capital letters and full stops when reading	
	Use phonic knowledge to make phonetically plausible attempts at more complex words.				
1	Plural to noun suffixes – s or es	How words join to make sentences	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separate words with spaces	Word, sentence, letter, capital, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark
	Suffixes added verb	'and' to join words and sentences		Capitals, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks	
	Prefix un			Capital letter for Proper nouns and I	
Year 1 Phonics					
2	Nouns with suffixes –ness –er	Subordination (when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (fanboys)	Consistent present and past	Commas in a list	Verb, tense, adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma
	Adjectives with suffixes- ful , -less	Expanded noun phrases for description	Continuous form of verbs for past and present	Apostrophe for contraction	
	Comparison adjectives and adverbs –er and -est	Statement, question, exclamation, command			
KS1 SATs Test and Catch-Up Phonics Tests					



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3	Prefixes super- ant- auto-	Time and cause conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.	Perfect form of verbs (I have written)	Speech marks for direct speech	Word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted commas, prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, sub-ordinate clause
	Determiners		Paragraphs from related material		
	Word families for common words		Headers and sub-headings	Commas after fronted adverbials	
4	Plural and possessive –s	Pronoun and noun to avoid ambiguity	Pronoun or noun across sentence	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession	Pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial
	Standard verb inflections	Fronted adverbials		Commas after fronted adverbials	
5	Converting nouns to adjectives	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why or whose	Using adverbials to link	Brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis	Relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash determiner, cohesion, ambiguity
	Verb prefixes –dis – de- mis- over- e-		cohesion within a paragraph	Commas to clarify meaning	
6	Informal and formal speech	Passive voice	Layout devices	Semi-colon, colon and dash	Active, passive, subject, object, hyphen, synonym, colon, semi-colon, bullet point.
		Expanded noun phrases to convey complications	Semantic cohesion, grammatical connections and elisions.	Punctuating bullet points	
		Subjunctive		Hyphens to avoid ambiguity.	

KS2 SATS