

## SPaG Year Group Progression

Topic	Terminology
<b>Year 1</b>	
Use the grammatical terminology - letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark.	
Using full stops and capital letters to demarcate sentences	Sentence Word Letter Capital letter Full stop
Use capital letters for proper names	Name Capital letter
Using 'and' to join sentences	Joining words
Using a question mark at the end of a sentence to indicate a question	Question Question mark
Using an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence to indicate an exclamation	Exclamation Exclamation mark
<b>Year 2</b>	
Use the grammatical terminology - noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma.	
Demarcate sentences using capital letters at the start and full stops, exclamation or question marks at the end.	Sentence Capital letter Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark
Use commas in making lists	Comma
Use adjectives to describe nouns	Noun Adjective
Use conjunctions to join ideas in longer sentences Co-ordination: using 'and', 'or' and 'but' (Compound) Subordination: using 'when', 'where', 'if', 'that' and 'because' (Complex)	None
Use and distinguish past and present text	Verb Tense Past Present
Use adjectival phrases to describe nouns	
Use apostrophes for contracted forms – relate this to differences between spoken & written English	Apostrophe
<b>Year 3</b>	
Use and understand grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading – adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	
Recognise simple sentences and begin to recognise compound and complex sentences	Sentence Conjunction
Use and recognise nouns, adjectives and adjectival phrases	Noun Adjective
Use powerful verbs Introduce the idea of a verb	Verb
Introduce the idea of tense in verbs	Verb Past tense

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Terminology</b>
	Present tense
Use dialogue in narrative or in drama	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech
Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause. Co-ordination: using 'and', 'or' and 'but' (compound) Subordination: using a wider range of conjunctions to add subordinate clauses (complex).	Conjunction Clause
<b>Year 4</b>	
Using and understanding grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading – determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.	
Use adverbs to modify verbs	Adverb
Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	
Use conjunctions to express time or cause  extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	Conjunction Clause Sentence Subordinate clause
Use prepositions to express time and place	Preposition Phrase
Person – understanding that writing can be third or first person	Verb
Use adverbs and adverbials (prepositional phrases which act as adverbs)	Adverb
Use commas after or before phrases and clauses	Comma
Pronouns – using pronouns to avoid repetition or ambiguity and to add clarity and cohesion	Pronoun
Use dialogue in narrative or in drama, emphasising the differences between spoken and written speech.	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech
Use the possessive apostrophe	Apostrophe
Use fronted adverbials	Adverbial Phrase
<b>Year 5</b>	
using and understanding grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading - modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity.	
Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence
Use relative clauses beginning with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'why' or 'whose'.	Relative clause Relative pronoun
Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Comma
Use adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas across paragraphs	Adverbial
Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Bracket Dash Comma Parenthesis

Topic	Terminology
Recognise the difference between direct and indirect speech and relate to differences between informal and formal speech structures	
Use apostrophes correctly	Apostrophe Contraction
Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause	Modal verb Subjunctive Passive Perfect Tense
Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech
Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence
Use full stops, commas, exclamation marks, speech marks and question marks to punctuate sentences correctly.  using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing	Full stop Comma Exclamation mark Question mark
Use a wide range of adjectives and adjectival phrases, adverbs, adverbials and prepositional phrases to add description and elaboration to writing.	Noun Adjective Verb Adverb Phrase Preposition
Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Noun Phrase
<b>Year 6</b>	
using and understanding grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading – subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points.	
Use semi-colons, brackets or dashes to indicate parenthesis  using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Semi-colon Dash parenthesis
Distinguish between informal and formal vocabulary and sentence structures (subjunctive)	Subjunctive
Use bullet points and punctuate correctly Use colons and semi-colons in punctuating bullet points	Bullet points Semi-colon

Topic	Terminology
	Colon
Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	Hyphen
Use passive voice to present information in an objective way using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause using modal verbs (eg might, should, will, must) or adverbs (eg perhaps, surely) to indicate degrees of possibility	Passive voice Modal verbs Perfect tense
Use dialogue, recognise differences between spoken and written speech (contractions)	Inverted commas or speech marks Direct speech