



## Grammar and Punctuation Progression Map

Year 1		
Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to recognise and write capital letters, e.g. A is capital form of a, B is capital form of b, etc.</li> <li>Recognise full stops and know they go at the end of a sentence.</li> <li>Recognise question marks and know they go at the end of a question.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that we need to put finger spaces between words.</li> <li>Know that a sentence needs a naming word (noun) and a doing word (verb) e.g. The girl is skipping.</li> <li>Know that questions often start with <i>where, when, who, why and what</i>.</li> <li>Find adjectives (describing words) in a sentence/text and identify the noun they are describing e.g. The big red bird is singing.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<b><i>The cat is sleeping.</i></b>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise and write all capital letters and match them with their lower case form.</li> <li>Understand that we use capital letters for the pronoun I and at the start of names of people, names of places, days of the week and months of the year.</li> <li>Put full stops at the end of sentences.</li> <li>Begin to put question marks at the end of questions.</li> <li>Recognise exclamation marks and know why they are used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand that 'and' can be used to join 2 simple sentences together.</li> <li>Begin to use adjectives to describe the colour or size of an object, or how someone is feeling.</li> <li>Begin to explore how sentences can be in the past tense or present tense, e.g. I played hide and seek/I am playing hide and seek.</li> <li>To understand the difference between singular nouns and plural nouns.</li> <li>Begin to understand how time words are used to sequence events, e.g. <i>first, then, next, after that, finally</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<b><i>The lazy cat is sleeping.</i></b>	
<b>Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make sure all sentences start with a capital letter.</li> <li>Use capital letters for the pronoun I, and at the start of names of people, names of places, days of the week and months of the year.</li> <li>Make sure sentences always have some punctuation at the end – usually full stops, but begin to put question marks or exclamation marks where appropriate.</li> <li>Begin to recognise commas when used to separate items in a list.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the joining word 'and' to join 2 simple sentences together.</li> <li>Orally model/correct when children add 'ed' to irregular past tense verbs, e.g. Child says "I goed to the cinema." You say "I went to the cinema."</li> <li>Orally compose then accurately transcribe a simple sentence onto paper, e.g. The sad girl is crying.</li> <li>Begin to explore how other words can be used to join 2 sentences together, e.g. <i>because, but, then</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<b><i>The lazy cat is sleeping and the noisy dog is barking.</i></b>	
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	<b><i>Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list</i></b>	<b><i>Finger spaces, joining word, noun (naming word), verb (doing word), adjective (describing word), past tense (already happened), present tense (happening now), singular, plural, simple sentence.</i></b>  <b><i>*Please note that in Y1 children are not expected to know the terms noun, verb and adjective but these terms could be used, particularly for more able pupils.</i></b>

Year 2		
Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin to use commas to separate items in a list.</li> <li>• Begin to recognise apostrophes that have been used to contract words.</li> <li>• Use capital letters correctly for proper nouns.</li> <li>• Put the correct punctuation at the end of statements, questions and exclamations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use coordinating conjunctions to join together two sentences, e.g. <i>and, or, but, so</i>.</li> <li>• Identify nouns, verbs and adjectives in sentences.</li> <li>• Know what a proper noun is.</li> <li>• Begin to identify adverbs in sentences.</li> <li>• Recognise and write statements, questions and exclamations.</li> <li>• Use time connectives to sequence events, e.g. <i>first, then, next, after that, finally</i>.</li> <li>• Use past tense and present tense verbs correctly in writing.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<i><b>The lazy, grey cat is sleeping but the noisy, black dog is barking.</b></i>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use commas to separate items in a list.</li> <li>• Begin to use apostrophes to contract words.</li> <li>• Begin to use apostrophes to show possession with singular nouns, e.g. The girl's scarf (the scarf belonging to the girl).</li> <li>• Put the correct punctuation at the end of statements, questions, exclamations and commands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use subordinating conjunctions to join together two sentences, e.g. <i>because, when, if, as</i>.</li> <li>• Identify nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in sentences.</li> <li>• Include adverbs in sentences.</li> <li>• Recognise and write statements, questions, exclamations and commands.</li> <li>• Identify and write expanded noun phrases within sentences.</li> <li>• Begin to identify pronouns in sentences.</li> <li>• Match verbs and pronouns correctly, e.g. <i>I am, he is, we are, etc.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<i><b>The plump, lazy, grey cat slept peacefully as the excited, noisy, black dog barked loudly.</b></i>	
<b>Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use apostrophes to contract words.</li> <li>• Use apostrophes to show possession with singular nouns, e.g. The girl's scarf (the scarf belonging to the girl).</li> <li>• Begin to recognise inverted commas and know they are used to show someone is speaking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to join two sentences together.</li> <li>• Use a wider range of time connectives to signal time and order, e.g. <i>This morning, yesterday, later that day, soon, suddenly, after a while, etc.</i></li> <li>• Identify pronouns in sentences.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<i><b>This afternoon the plump, lazy, grey cat slept peacefully as the excited, noisy, black dog barked loudly.</b></i> <i><b>The girl's scarf isn't in the cloakroom because she left it outside.</b></i>	
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	<i><b>Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list, apostrophe, contraction, possession</b></i>	<i><b>Conjunction (joining word), time connective, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, proper noun, pronoun, statement, question, exclamation, command, past tense, present tense, simple sentence, compound sentence.</b></i>

Year 3		
Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise inverted commas and begin to use them in own sentences.</li> <li>Use apostrophes for contraction and possession with singular nouns.</li> <li>Use capital letters at the start of sentences, for proper nouns and the pronoun I.</li> <li>Put the correct punctuation at the end of statements, questions, exclamations and commands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to join together 2 short sentences.</li> <li>Vary the words and phrases used to open/start sentences.</li> <li>Recognise what pronouns are and use them in sentences to avoid repetition.</li> <li>Know if it is a or an before a noun, and use correctly, e.g. <i>a horse, an elephant, a badger, an octopus, etc.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i><b>I can't find Jack's hat so he'll be furious with me.</b></i></p> <p><i><b>Fred didn't get an apple but he did get a banana.</b></i></p>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use inverted commas to show direct speech.</li> <li>Use apostrophes to show possession with plural nouns, e.g. <i>The boys' coats (the coats belonging to the boys).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use verb tenses correctly.</li> <li>Agreement between subject and verb in a sentence, e.g. <i>The witch is...The children are...</i></li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i><b>"Where is my magic harp?" shouted the giant angrily.</b></i></p> <p><i><b>The children are collecting the hens' eggs.</b></i></p>	
<b>Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use inverted commas accurately and consistently to show direct speech.</li> <li>Begin to use ellipsis accurately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past tense, e.g. 'he has gone out to play' instead of 'he went out to play'.</li> <li>Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause, e.g. <i>then, because, soon, after a while, before, in.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i><b>Sophie sobbed, "I am upset because Mum has gone to the shops without me."</b></i></p> <p><i><b>The dogs' leaders were all hung carefully on hooks in the old, wooden shed.</b></i></p>	
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	<i><b>Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list, apostrophe, contraction, possession, inverted commas, direct speech, ellipsis</b></i>	<i><b>Conjunction (joining word), time connective, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, proper noun, pronoun, preposition, statement, question, exclamation, command, past tense, present tense, present perfect tense, simple sentence, compound sentence.</b></i>

Year 4		
Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to use commas to denote clauses in complex sentences.</li> <li>Use apostrophes correctly for possession with both singular and plural nouns.</li> <li>Begin to use commas to separate the reporting clause in direct speech</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use fronted adverbials, e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i></li> <li>Use noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases, e.g. <i>the strict maths teacher with the curly hair.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><b><i>The young boy with red, spikey hair and freckles, fell off the wall and broke his ankle.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Deep in the forest, the foxes' den and the owl's nest are hidden away where people can't find them.</i></b></p>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Show greater accuracy in use of commas to denote clauses in complex sentences.</li> <li>Use commas to demarcate fronted adverbials.</li> <li>Use commas to separate the reporting clause in direct speech.</li> <li>Begin to use new line for new speaker in direct speech.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to experiment with the position of subordinate clauses in sentences.</li> <li>Use Standard English when writing to ensure grammatical accuracy, e.g. 'I saw' instead of 'I seen'</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><b><i>Yesterday evening, I saw a red squirrel scampering up a tree.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>When it stops raining, we will go out to play.</i></b></p>	
<b>Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use commas to correctly demarcate fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses.</li> <li>In direct speech use new speaker, new line and commas to separate the reporting clause.</li> <li>Use ellipsis effectively and accurately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a wider range of conjunctions and a range of sentence structures (simple, complex, compound).</li> <li>Write with grammatical accuracy.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><b><i>Slowly, as the sun rose above the mountains, a majestic eagle soared across the cloudless sky.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>"It is raining heavily therefore we will be postponing Sports' Day," announced the head teacher.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>"That's not fair," grumbled the children.</i></b></p>	
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	<b><i>Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list, apostrophe, contraction, possession, inverted commas, direct speech, ellipsis</i></b>	<b><i>Conjunction (joining word), time connective, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, proper noun, pronoun, preposition, statement, question, exclamation, command, past tense, present tense, present perfect tense, fronted adverbial, main clause, subordinate clause, reporting clause, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence.</i></b>

## Year 5

Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to use commas, brackets and dashes to demarcate relative clauses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps.</li> <li>Begin to recognise relative pronouns and relative clauses.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i>Perhaps we can go camping at the weekend.</i></p> <p><i>Freddy, who is my cousin, can play the guitar.</i></p>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use commas, brackets and dashes to demarcate relative clauses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i>The evil witch might cast a spell and turn you into a frog.</i></p> <p><i>Freddy (who is my cousin) can play the guitar/ Freddy – who is my cousin – can play the guitar.</i></p>	
<b>Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> <li>Use a wider range of conjunctions to clarify relationships between ideas, e.g. although, on the other hand, meanwhile.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i>Surely, the children will find a way out of the maze.</i></p> <p><i>Mum is fast asleep on the sofa, meanwhile the children are raiding the fridge and making a mess.</i></p>	
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list, apostrophe, contraction, possession, inverted commas, direct speech, ellipsis, dash, bracket.	Conjunction (joining word), time connective, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, proper noun, pronoun, preposition, statement, question, exclamation, command, past tense, present tense, present perfect tense, fronted adverbial, main clause, subordinate clause, reporting clause, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, relative clause, relative pronoun, modal verb

## Year 6

Term	Punctuation	Grammar
<b>Autumn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use colons to introduce a list.</li> <li>Use semi-colons within a list.</li> </ul>	
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i>Little Red Riding Hood carried a selection of provisions for Grandma: a loaf of bread, some juicy apples and a freshly-baked cherry pie.</i></p> <p><i>There are lots of characters in the story: Big Bad Wolf, the baddie; Little Red Riding Hood, the heroine; Grandma, the victim; and Mr Woodcutter, the rescuer.</i></p>	
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.</li> <li>Punctuate bullet points consistently.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manipulate positions of clauses and phrases for effect.</li> </ul>
<b>Perfect sentence</b>	<p><i>David gave his mother-in-law a lift to the train station.</i></p>	
<b>Summer</b>		
<b>Perfect sentence</b>		
<b>Key vocabulary</b>	<p><i>Capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, list, apostrophe, contraction, possession, inverted commas, direct speech, ellipsis, dash, bracket, colon, semi-colon, hyphen, bullet points.</i></p>	<p><i>Conjunction (joining word), time connective, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, proper noun, pronoun, preposition, statement, question, exclamation, command, past tense, present tense, present perfect tense, fronted adverbial, main clause, subordinate clause, reporting clause, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, relative clause, relative pronoun, modal verb</i></p>