

	Spellings Prefixes Suffixes	Discuss grammatical terminology	Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions	Tense	Adverbs	Adjectives/ Expanded Noun Phrases	Fronted Adverbials	Pronouns	Prepositions	Relative Clauses	Vary Clauses	Passive voice
Year R	Phonetically plausible sentences that can be read by themselves and others	letter, sound, word, capital letter, finger space, full stop	and				Simple descriptive adjectives						
Year 1	Un and -s, -es, -y, -ed, -er, -ing	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	and, but	because			Descriptive adjectives						
Year 2	-est, -er, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	or, and, but	When, if, that, because	Simple past and present	Manner	Use noun phrases to describe						
Year 3	Super-, anti-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	Use a wider range including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	when, if, that, because, although	Past, present and perfect form	Manner, time and cause	Use noun phrases to describe	Time and place		To express time and cause			
Year 4	Super-, anti-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	Use a wider range including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	Use a full range of conjunctions including when, if, that, because, although, as, after	Past, present, progressive and perfect form	Manner, time and cause	Use extended noun phrases	Time, place, manner, frequency, marked with a comma	To avoid repetition	To express time, cause and place			
Year 5	Dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	Use a wider range including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	Use a full range of conjunctions including when, if, that, because, although, as, after	Past, present, progressive, perfect form to build cohesion within paragraphs	Manner, time, cause, place and frequency	Modify noun phrases with prepositional phrases	Time, place, manner, frequency and degree to link paragraphs	To avoid repetition	To express time, cause and place	Beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun		
Year 6	Dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points	Use a wider range including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	Use a full range of conjunctions including when, if, that, because, although, as, after	Past, present, progressive, perfect form to build cohesion within paragraphs	Manner, time, cause, place and frequency used as a cohesive device	Modify noun phrases with prepositional phrases	Time, place, manner, frequency and degree to link paragraphs	To avoid repetition	To express time, cause and place	Beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun	Variety of clause and sentence structures	Passive Voice



## Progression in Grammar



### Examples

Grammatical Term	Example
Adverbs for time and cause	Suddenly, the fox jumped. Yesterday, the fox jumped.
Expanded noun phrase	The quick, red fox jumped.
Expanded noun phrase modified with preposition	The quick, red fox jumped over the fence.
Relative clause	The quick red fox jumped over the fence, which was high.
Vary clauses	The quick red fox jumped over the fence (which was high) into the chicken coop. Over the fence (which was high) the quick, red fox jumped.
Passive voice	The fence was jumped over by the quick, red fox.