



# Grammar and punctuation progression

	Grammar	Punctuation
Reception		Finger spaces Capital letters Full stops
Year One	Join clauses using the conjunction 'and' Plural noun suffixes (-s or -es) Suffixes ('ing', 'ed' and 'er') where spelling of root word isn't changed Prefix 'un' which changes the meaning of verb or adjective Noun phrases Adjectives	Question marks Exclamation marks Capital letters for proper nouns (names, places, days of the week, months of the year) Capital letters for personal pronoun 'I'
Year Two	Statement, question, exclamation and command sentences Expanded noun phrases Past and present tense, including progressive form Subordination (when, if, that and because) Co-ordination (or, and, but) Formation of nouns using suffixes (-ness and -er) Compound words Formation of adjectives using suffixes (-ful, -less, -er, -est and -ly) Adverbs Verbs	Commas in a list Apostrophe for contraction and singular possession
Year Three	Subordinating clauses using subordinating conjunctions, including when, if, because and although Using pronouns to avoid repetition Prepositions Fronted adverbials Formation of nouns using range of prefixes (super, anti, auto) Use of determiners 'a' or 'an' Word families based on common words (solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble)	Using commas after fronted adverbials Inverted commas for direct speech
Year Four	Grammatical sense (was and were/did and done) Present perfect verbs (has and have) and past perfect (had) Adverbs of time, place and manner	Understanding the difference between plural and possessive 's' Start a speech sentence with the reported clause, which has a comma Apostrophe for possession with plural nouns
Year Five	Formal language Modal verbs for possibility and certainty Adverbs of frequency Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose and that Converting nouns or adjectives in to verbs using suffixes (-ate, -ise, -ify) Using verb prefixes (dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-)	Commas for clauses to avoid ambiguity Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Colons to introduce a list Using semi-colons in detailed lists Punctuation bullet points accurately
Year Six	Synonyms and antonyms Difference between formal and informal language Active and passive verbs Subjunctive form Relative clauses using the omitted relative clause	Ellipsis Hyphens to avoid ambiguity Using semi-colons, colons and dashes between independent clauses