

Progression in Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation – EYFS, KS1 & KS2

EYFS Statutory Framework 2021, National Curriculum 2014



	EYFS/Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
	Children at the expected level of development will:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
POS: Writing: vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Speaking: Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions with modelling and support from their teacher	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: - Leaving spaces between words - Joining words and joining clauses using 'and' - Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark - Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' - Learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 Use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: - Learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Learn how to use: - Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command - Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (for example, the blue butterfly) - The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form - Subordination (using when, if, that, or, because) and co-ordination (using or and or but) - The grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 - Some features of written Standard English Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: - Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although - Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense - Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition - Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause - Using fronted adverbials - Learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: - Using commas after fronted adverbials - Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns - Using and punctuating direct speech Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: - Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms - Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence - Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause - Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely - Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility - Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with and implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun - Learning the grammar for years 5 & 6 in English Appendix 2 Indicate grammatical and other features by: - Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing - Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity - Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis - Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses - Using a colon to introduce a list - Punctuating bullet points consistently Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

The table shows when concepts should be introduced first, not necessarily when they should be completely understood. It is very important, therefore, that the content in earlier years be revisited in subsequent years to consolidate knowledge and build on pupils' understanding. Teachers should also go beyond the content set out here if they feel it is appropriate. All terms in **bold** should be understood with the meanings set out in the glossary.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es (for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>), including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>) How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, for example, <i>unkind</i>, or <i>undoing</i>: <i>untie the boot</i>)	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding (for example, <i>whiteboard, superman</i>) Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i> (A fuller list of suffixes can be found on page 46 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes (for example <i>super-, anti-, auto-</i>) Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (for example, <i>a rock, an open box</i>) Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning (for example, <i>solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble</i>)	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive – s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i>, or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>)	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (for example, <i>-ate, -ise, -ify</i>) Verb prefixes (for example, <i>dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-</i>)	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter) How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (for example, big, large, little),
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i>	Subordination (using <i>when, if that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour</i>) How grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i>), adverbs (for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>), or prepositions (for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>)	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. <i>the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i>) Fronted adverbials (e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the and news.</i>)	Relative clauses beginning with <i>who, which, were, when, whose, that</i> or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g., perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (for example, <i>might should, will, must</i>)	Using of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken</i> (by me)). The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i> or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech).
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g., <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (e.g. <i>he has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>)	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g., then, after that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g., <i>later</i>), place (e.g., <i>nearby</i>) and number (e.g., <i>secondly</i>) or tense choices (e.g., <i>he had seen her before</i>)	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g., the use of adverbials such as <i>on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>), and ellipsis Layout devices (e.g., headings, subheadings, columns, bullets or tables, to structure text)

Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun I	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g., the girl's name)	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g., a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>) Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g., <i>the girl's name, the girls' names</i>) Use of commas after fronted adverbials	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g., <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i>) Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists Punctuation of bullet points to list information How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g., <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark</i>, or <i>recover</i> versus <i>re-cover</i>)
Terminology	Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	Noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	Preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	Subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points