

Grammar Progression



	Year 1	Year 2
AT1	Separation of words with spaces Capital letters Full stops Nouns, adjectives and verbs	Recap and retrieve Y1 objectives Expanded noun phrases Commas Compound nouns
AT2	Capital letters for names, people, places, days of the week and for the personal pronoun 'I' Joining words and joining clauses using 'and'	Recap and retrieve Co-ordination: 'or', 'and', 'but' Subordination: 'when', 'if', 'because', 'that'
Sp1	Singular and plural Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es Question marks and exclamation marks	Apostrophes to mark singular possession Formation of nouns using suffixes -ness, er etc Command, question, statement, exclamation
Sp2	Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How the prefix -un changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives	Past and present tense Progressive form Formation of adjectives using suffixes -ful and -less -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Apostrophes for contraction
Su1	Embed into writing.	Embed into writing.
Su2	Embed into writing.	Embed into writing.

	Year 3	Year 4
AT1	Nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs Commands, questions, statements, exclamations Apostrophes for singular possession and contraction	Difference between plural and possesive -s Apostrophes for plural possession Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives and nouns Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)
AT2	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.gsuper, -anti, -auto Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because) or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of) Begin to use commas to identify clauses and phrases	Fronted adverbials Use commas after fronted adverbials Noun phrases expanded by the addition of prepositions Use a mixture of grammatically accurate simple, compound and complex sentences Use of conjunctions and commas to mark clauses
Sp1	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Headings and subheadings to aid presentation Paragraphs: reports/instructions: paragraphs for each section of the report with the use of headings and subheadings	Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas)
Sp2	Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel Paragraphs to signal changes in setting Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play)	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun oor noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
Su1	Embed into writing	Embed into writing
Su2	Embed into writing	Embed into writing