



Greenfield Primary School Progression Map – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Year 1

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology
- Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es Suffixes added onto verbs if no change is needed to the root word (<i>helping, helper</i>) - Use the prefix -un to change meaning	- Combine words to make sentences - Join words and clauses using and	Sequence events to form short narratives	- Separation of words using spaces - Introduction to capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks - Capital letters for names and the personal pronoun I	- Letter - Capital letter - Word - Singular - Plural - Sentence - Punctuation - Full stop - Question mark - Exclamation mark - Space

Year 2

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology
- Form nouns using suffixes (-ness, -er) and by compounding (whiteboard) - Form adjectives using suffixes (-ful, -less) - Use of suffixes in adjectives (-er, -est) and -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Subordination and co-ordination Expanded noun phrases to describe - Functions of sentences (statement, question, exclamation, command)	- Consistent use of present tense and past tense - Use of progressive form of verbs in the past and present tense to mark actions in progress ('<i>she is drumming</i>')	- Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks - Commas to separate lists - Apostrophes for contraction and singular possession	- Noun - Expanded noun phrase - Statement - Question - Command - Exclamation - Compound - Suffix - Adjective - Adverb - Verb

				• Tense – past tense, present tense • Apostrophe • Comma
Year 3				
Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology
• Form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-, auto-) • Use of the forms a or an depending on whether the words begins with a consonant or vowel • Word families based on common words	• Express time, place or cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions	• Introduction to paragraphs • Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation • Present perfect form of verbs (e.g. He has gone out to play)	• Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech	• Preposition • Conjunction • Word family • Prefix • Clause • Subordinate clause • Direct speech • Inverted commas/speech marks • Consonant • Vowel
Year 4				
Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology
• Grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s • Standard English forms for verb inflections (<i>we were</i> not <i>we was</i>)	• Noun phrases expanded using adjectives, nouns, preposition phrases (e.g. <i>the strict Maths teacher with curly hair</i>) • Fronted adverbials	• Use paragraphs to organise ideas • Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to aid cohesion	• Inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech • Apostrophes for plural possession • Commas after fronted adverbials	• Determiner • Pronoun • Possessive pronoun • Fronted adverbial • Adverbial • Noun phrase • Inverted commas • Paragraphs
Year 5				
Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology

- Convert nouns/adjectives into verbs using suffixes (-ate, -ise, -ify) - Verb prefixes (dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-)	Relative clauses beginning with relative pronouns (which, who, where, when, whose, that) - Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs and modal verbs	- Build cohesion within paragraphs (e.g. then, after that, finally) - Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place, number or tense choices	Brackets Dashes Commas - Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity	- Modal verbs - Relative pronouns - Relative clause - Parenthesis - Bracket - Dash - Cohesion - Ambiguity
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Year 6

Word	Sentence	Text	Punctuation	Vocabulary and Terminology
- Vocabulary differences between informal and formal choices Synonyms and antonyms	- Use passive and active voice - Informal and formal speech structures Subjunctive form	Cohesive devices: avoiding repetition, use of adverbials, ellipsis - Layout devices	- Semi-colons - Colons - Dashes - Colons and semi-colons in a list - Bullet points - Hyphens	- Subject - Object - Active - Passive - Synonym - Antonym - Ellipsis - Hyphen - Colon - Semi-colon - Bullet points