Severne Junior, Infant and (NC) School

Progression of Grammar Skills

Summer 2022   Version 1

Year 1

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce	Capital letters for names and 'I' pronoun	'and' coordinating conjunction	Question marks	Exclamation marks	Troubleshooting	
Practise	Capital letters, finger spaces, full stops	Capital letters for names and 'I' pronoun	'and' coordinating conjunction	Question marks	Exclamation marks	Exclamation marks
			Capital letters for names and 'I' pronoun	'and' coordinating conjunction	'and' coordinating conjunction	Question marks

Year 2

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce	4 sentence types / Expanded noun phrases	Coordination (or, and, but)	Present and past progressive / Subordination (when, if, that, because)	Commas in a list	Consolidation and Troubleshooting	
Practise	Coordination (and)	4 sentence types / Expanded noun phrases	Coordination (or, and, but)	Subordination (when, if, that, because) / Present and past progressive	Commas in a list / Expanded noun phrases	Subordination (when, if, that, because) / Present and past progressive

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Year 3

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce		Using and punctuating direct speech	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 **prepositions** to express time and cause	Consolidation and Troubleshooting	
		Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although	Using **adverbs** to express time and cause	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although			
		Using **conjunctions** to express time and cause		Using **conjunctions** to express time and cause			
Practise		Expanded noun phrases	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: when, if, because, although, before, after, until, once, while	Using and punctuating direct speech
			Using **conjunctions** to express time and cause		Using **conjunctions** to express time and cause		
		Commas in a list	Using and punctuating direct speech	Using **adverbs** to express time and cause	Choosing nouns or **pronouns** appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	Using **prepositions** to express time and cause	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

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Year 4

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce	Using fronted adverbials Using commas after fronted adverbials Using **adverbs** to express time and cause	Choosing **nouns** or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: While, since, as, wherever, whenever, despite	Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	Consolidation and Troubleshooting	
Practise	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense Using a wider range of conjunctions: when, if, because, although, before, after, until, once, while	Using **adverbs** to express time and cause Using fronted adverbials Using commas after fronted adverbials Using and punctuating direct speech	Choosing **nouns** or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: While, since, as, wherever, whenever, despite Using fronted adverbials Using commas after fronted adverbials Using and punctuating direct speech	Choosing **nouns** or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: While, since, as, wherever, whenever, despite

Year 5

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (**past perfect**)	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Using relative clauses beginning with where, when, whose.	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (**future perfect**)	Using relative clauses beginning with omitted pronouns.	Consolidation and Troubleshooting
	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, that.	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis		Using modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Using adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility	
Practise	Using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions: While, since, as, wherever, whenever, despite	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (**past perfect**)	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (**future perfect**)	Using relative clauses beginning with omitted pronouns.
		Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, that.	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, that	Using modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility	Using adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

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Year 6

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Introduce	Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.			
	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (perfect progressive forms)	Using colon to introduce a list and a semi-colon within a list				
Practise	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	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 (past and future perfect)	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Consolidation and Troubleshooting	
	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses	Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms.		
			Using colon to introduce a list and a semi-colon within a list	Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence		