

English Progression

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Prefixes and Suffixes	Regular noun suffixes -s or -es	Formation of nouns using -ness, -er or compounding	Formation of nouns using prefixes	Know the difference between possessive and plural s	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes	Informal and formal vocabulary
	Suffixes where there is no change to root word -er, -ing, -ed	Formation of adjectives using -ful, -less, -er, -est			Verb prefixes	Use of the passive voice
	Prefix un-	Use of -ly to form adverbs				
Phrases, clauses and sentences	How words can make sentences	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification	Use of subordinate clauses	Expansion of noun phrases to include adjectives and prepositional phrases	Relative clauses beginning who, which, where, when, whose, that	
	Joining clauses using 'and'	How grammatical patterns indicate a sentence's function		Fronted adverbials		

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Cohesion/ Word types	Sequencing sentences	Subordinating conjunctions (when, if, that, because)	Use of paragraphs to groups related ideas	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun for cohesion	Cohesive devices within paragraphs	Expansion of a range of cohesive devices across a text
		Coordinating conjunctions (or, and, but)	Using prepositions for time, cause	Correct use of determiners	Linking ideas with adverbials of time, place and number	Synonyms and antonyms
			Using conjunctions for time		Using adverbs to indicate possibility	
			Using adverbs for time, place or manner			
			Word families			
			Using an or a correctly			

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Verbs, moods and forms		Consistent use of present and past tense	Using the present perfect form of verbs	Standard English verb inflections	Using modal verbs to indicate possibility	Subjunctive form
		Use of present and past progressive tense				
Punctuation	Using full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Apostrophes to mark missing letters and singular possession	Use of inverted commas to indicate speech	Apostrophes to mark plural possession	Use of punctuation for parenthesis	Use of semi-colon, colon and dash between independent clauses
		Commas to separate lists		Use of commas after fronted adverbials	Use of commas to clarify meaning	Use of colon and semi-colon within lists
				Use of punctuation to indicate direct speech		Punctuation of bullet points
						Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

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Handwriting	Begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place	Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined.		Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.	
	Form capital letters	Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined	Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.		Choose which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters.	
	Form digits 0-9	Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.	<i>Pupils should be using joined handwriting throughout their independent writing.</i>		Choose the writing implement that is best suited for a task.	
	Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these.	Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.			<i>They should also be taught to use an un-joined style.</i>	