

King Ina Church of England Academy

English Grammar Progression of Skills KS1/KS2

Our curriculum approach to English reflects our vision statement:

Within our secure Christian environment, our vision is to develop healthy, happy, motivated learners who aspire to achieve their full potential and who look to the future with confidence.

Year 1

Word – using regular plural nouns, suffixes added to verbs where no change is needed to the spelling and prefixes to change the meaning of verbs and adjectives.

Sentence – knowing how words join to make sentences and using and to join clauses.

Text – sequencing sentences to form short narratives.

Punctuation – using spaces between words, introducing capital letters, full stops, question marks and using capital letters for peoples' names.

Terminology – letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.

Year 2

Word – forming nouns and adjectives by adding a suffix and confident use of a wide range of suffixes in regular writing.

Sentence – using subordination and co-ordination vocabulary, using expanded noun phrases for description and specification and understanding how grammatical patterns in a sentence indicates its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.

Text – correct choice and consistent use of present and past tense throughout writing and use of progressive forms of verbs in present and past tense.

Punctuation – use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks and apostrophe for missing letters in contractions.

Terminology – noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense, apostrophe, comma

Year 3

Word – forming nouns using prefixes, using a/an correctly, understanding word families based on common words.

Sentence – expressing time place and cause, using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.

Text – introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material, using headings and sub-headings to aid presentation and using the present perfect form of verbs.

Punctuation – introduction to inverted commas to indicate direct speech.

Terminology – preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas

Year 4

Word – understand the grammatical difference between the plural and singular possessive apostrophe and the standard English forms for verb inflections.

Sentence – expanding noun phrases by using adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases and using fronted adverbials.

Text – using paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme and making appropriate choices of pronouns or noun within and across sentences to add cohesion and avoid repetition.

Punctuation – using inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech, apostrophes to indicate plural possession and the use of commas after fronted adverbials.

Terminology - determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

Year 5

Word – converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes and using verb prefixes effectively.

Sentence – using relative clauses effectively, indicating a degree of possibility using adverbs and modal verbs.

Text – using devices to build cohesion within a paragraph, linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbs of time or tense choices.

Punctuation- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis and commas to clarify meaning and remove ambiguity.

Terminology – modal verbs, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

Year 6

Word – knowing the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and knowing how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms.

Sentence – using the passive verbs, and the differences between structures typical of formal and informal speech within their writing.

Text – linking ideas across paragraphs using cohesive devices such as repetition, adverbials and ellipsis, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points and tables.

Punctuation – using semi-colon, colon and dash to mark boundaries between clauses and using hyphens to avoid ambiguity.

Terminology – subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points