Clapham Terrace SPAG Progression

Year 1

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Letter • Capital letter • Word • Singular • Plural • Sentence • Punctuation • Full stop • Question mark • Exclamation mark	• Capital letters to start sentences, for names and for the personal pronoun 'I' • Full stops • Question marks • Exclamation marks	• Suffixes added to verbs – ing, ed, er • Adding s and es for regular plurals. • Prefix 'un'	• Combining words to make sentences • Joining clauses using 'and'

Year 2

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Noun and noun phrase • Statement • Question • Exclamation • Command • Compound • Suffix • Adjective • Adverb • Verb • Tense (past, present) • Apostrophe • Comma	• Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. • Commas to separate items in a list. • Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing. • Apostrophes to mark singular possession.	• Past tense • Present tense • Progressive forms. E.g. she is drumming, he was shouting. • -ness, er, • Compound words	• Subordination – when, if, that, because • Coordination - or, and , but • Expanded noun phrases. E.g. the blue butterfly • Statements, questions, exclamations, commands.

Year 3

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Word family • Conjunction • Adverb • Preposition • Direct speech • Inverted commas (or speech marks) • Prefix • Consonant • Vowel • Clause • Subordinate clause.	• Inverted commas to punctuate speech	• Present perfect form of verb – e.g. *He has gone out to play* rather than *He went out to play*	Expressing time, place and cause using: • Conjunctions – when, before, after, while, so because. • Connectives – then, next, soon, therefore • Prepositions – before, after, during, in, because of.

Year 4

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Determiner • Pronoun • Possessive pronoun • Adverbial	• Apostrophes to mark plural possession • Full range of speech punctuation. • Commas after fronted adverbials.	• Standard English forms for verb inflections. E.g. *we were* rather than *we was*.	• Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases e.g. *the teacher* expanded to *the strict maths teacher with curly hair*. • Fronted adverbials e.g. *later that day, I heard the bad news*.

Year 5

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Model verb • Relative pronoun • Relative clause • Parenthesis • Bracket • Dash • Cohesion • Ambiguity	• Bracket, dashes, commas to indicate parenthesis. • Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	• Modal verbs – might, should, will, must	Relative clauses beginning with , *who, which, where, when, whose, that.* Use of adverbials of: • Time – *later* • Place – *nearby* • Number – *secondly* • Choice of tenses in writing – he *had* seen her before

Year 6

Terminology for pupils	Punctuation	Prefixes, Suffixes and Verb tenses	Text and Sentence Level
• Subject • Object • Active • Passive • Synonym • Antonym • Ellipsis • Hyphen • Colon • Semi-colon • Bullet points	• Use of the colon, semi colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses. • Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists. • Punctuation of bullet points to list information • How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity. E.g. *man eating shark, man-eating shark*		Linking ideas across paragraphs by: • Repetition of a word or phrase • Using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections *e.g. on the other hand* • Ellipsis.