

SPaG Progression

Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Terminology for Pupils
Regular plural noun suffixes – s or – es (e.g. dog/dogs, wish/wishes)	How words can combine to make sentences	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives	Separation of words with spaces	Word, sentence, letter, capital, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark
Suffixes that can be added to verbs (e.g. helping/helped/helper)	How and can join words and sentences	The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts	Introduction to the use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Verb, tense (past, present), adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma
How the prefix un – changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. unkind or undoing)	Subordination (using when, if, that, or and because) and co-ordination (using or, and or but)	Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions and progress	Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I	Word family, conjunction, adverb, preposition, direct speech, inverted commas (or speech marks), prefix, consonant, vowel, clause, subordinate clause
Formation of the nouns using suffixes such as –ness or –er	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man on the moon)	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related materials	Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial
Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less	Sentences with different forms: statements, questions, exclamations, commands	Heading and sub-headings to aid presentation	Commas to separate items in a list	Relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity
Use of the suffixes –r and –est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs	Expressing time and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions	Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause	Apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling	Active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, synonym, colon, semi-colon, bullet points
Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes such as super-, anti-, auto-	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme	Introduction to speech marks to punctuate direct speech	KEY: Year 1  Year 2  Year 3  Year 4  Year 5  Year 6 
Use of the determiners a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel (e.g. a rock, an open box)	Fronted adverbials	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences	Use of speech marks to punctuate direct speech	
Word families based on common words	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why and whose	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession	
The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s	Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs or adverbs	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number	Use of commas after fronted adverbials	
Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)	Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion, grammatical connections and elision	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis	
Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate, –ise, –ify)	Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Layout devices, such as headings and sub-headings, columns, bullet points and tables to structure the text	Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	
Verb prefixes (e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-	The difference between structure typical of informal speech and structure appropriate for formal speech and writing or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech		Use of the semi colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma	
The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing			Punctuation of bullet points to list information	
			How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity	