

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation - Progression Overview

See below the Progression overview for the Development matters statements in EYFS and the National Curriculum statements for KS1.						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
F0 F1	<p>Children to talk about what is happening and give their own ideas.</p> <p>High-quality picture books are used as a rich source for learning new vocabulary and more complex forms of language.</p> <p>Children’s vocabulary is extended, unfamiliar words and concepts are explained and children have understood what they mean through stories and other activities.</p> <p>Scientific vocabulary is used when talking about the parts of a flower or an insect, or different types of rocks.</p> <p>Children using ungrammatical forms like ‘I swimmmed’ not to be corrected instead recast what the child has said. For example: “How lovely that you swam in the sea on holiday”.</p> <p>Word Aware is taught daily focusing on Tier 2 words.</p>					
F2	<p>New vocabulary is explained at the start of the lesson, for example, changes in materials: ‘dissolving’, ‘drying’, ‘evaporating’; in music: ‘percussion’, ‘tambourine’.</p> <p>Children are able to experience objects, pictures and photographs so that they can talk about them, for example vegetables to taste, smell and feel.</p> <p>Words and phrases relevant to the area being taught are modelled to the children, deliberately and systematically. The vocabulary used repeatedly through the week.</p> <p>Children are helped to build sentences using new vocabulary by rephrasing what they say and structuring their responses using sentence starters.</p> <p>Model accurate irregular grammar such as past tense, plurals and complex sentences to the children instead of correcting them.</p> <p>Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.</p> <p>Choose books that will develop their vocabulary</p> <p>Word Aware is taught daily focusing on Tier 2 words.</p>					

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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Leave spaces between words.	Leave spaces between words	Leave spaces between words.	Leave spaces between words.	Leave spaces between words.	Leave spaces between words.
	Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop	Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop Begin to punctuate sentences with an exclamation mark	Punctuate sentences using capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks Begin to punctuate sentences with question marks	Punctuate sentences using capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and a question marks	Punctuate sentences using capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and a question marks	Punctuate sentences using capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and a question marks
		Join words and clauses using 'and'	Join words and clauses using 'and'	Join words and clauses using 'and'	Join words and clauses using 'and'	Join words and clauses using 'and'
	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'	Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Full stop, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Full stop, Exclamation mark, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Full stop, Question mark, Exclamation mark, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Singular, Plural, Full stop, Question mark, Exclamation mark, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Singular, Plural, Full stop, Question mark, Exclamation mark, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.	Use and understand the Letter, Capital letter, Word, Singular, Plural, Full stop, Question mark, Exclamation mark, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Punctuation.

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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Year 2	Use some features of written Standard English	Use some features of written Standard English	Use some features of written Standard English	Use some features of written Standard English	Use some features of written Standard English	Use some features of written Standard English	
	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops Introduce using commas for lists	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops Use of exclamation marks, question marks and commas for lists	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops Use of exclamation marks, question marks and commas for lists Use of apostrophes for contractions: it is = it's did not = didn't etc Use of apostrophe for possession (singular nouns).	Use of familiar punctuation: capital letters, full stops Use of exclamation marks, question marks and commas for lists Use of apostrophes for contractions: it is = it's did not = didn't etc Use of apostrophe for possession (singular nouns).	
	Use simple sentences with some short description: The old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.	Use simple sentences with some short description, using 2 adjectives to describe and specify in sentences: The tired, old man walked his dog.
	Consolidate the vocabulary from Y1 Letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	Use and understand the words – noun, verb, adjective, adverb	Use and understand the words – noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb tense, comma, verb tense (past, present)	Use and understand the words – noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb tense, comma, verb tense (past, present), compound, suffixes, statement, question, exclamation, command,	Use and understand the words – noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb tense, comma, verb tense (past, present), compound, suffixes, statement, question, exclamation, command,	Use and understand the words – noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb tense, comma, verb tense (past, present), compound, suffixes, statement, question, exclamation, command,	Use and understand the words – noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb tense, comma, verb tense (past, present), compound, suffixes, statement, question, exclamation, command,

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	Use of 'and' to join sentences and phrases.	Use of 'and' and 'because' to join sentences and phrases.	Use of 'and' and 'because' to join sentences and phrases.	Use a range of Conjunctions/Connectives to extend sentences e.g. (when, if, that, because) or (and, or, but). Recognise and begin to use sentences with different forms: Statement, Question, Exclamation and Commands	Use a range of Conjunctions/Connectives to extend sentences e.g. (when, if, that, because) or (and, or, but). Recognise and begin to use sentences with different forms: Statement, Question, Exclamation and Command.	Use a range of Conjunctions/Connectives to extend sentences e.g. (when, if, that, because) or (and, or, but). Recognise and begin to use sentences with different forms: Statement, Question, Exclamation and Command.
			Use correct choice and consistent use of Present and Past tense in writing. Use progressive forms of verbs to show when an action is in progress: e.g. He is swimming. They are winning. This could be referred to as a Verb Phrase: is swimming. Some tenses require only a verb: he swims; others require a verb phrase.	Use correct choice and consistent use of Present and Past tense in writing. Use progressive forms of verbs to show when an action is in progress: e.g. He is swimming. They are winning. This could be referred to as a Verb Phrase: is swimming. Some tenses require only a verb: he swims; others require a verb phrase.	Use correct choice and consistent use of Present and Past tense in writing. Use progressive forms of verbs to show when an action is in progress: e.g. He is swimming. They are winning. This could be referred to as a Verb Phrase: is swimming. Some tenses require only a verb: he swims; others require a verb phrase.	Use correct choice and consistent use of Present and Past tense in writing. Use progressive forms of verbs to show when an action is in progress: e.g. He is swimming. They are winning. This could be referred to as a Verb Phrase: is swimming. Some tenses require only a verb: he swims; others require a verb phrase.

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Development Matters statements including ELG for EYFS and National Curriculum for KS1
Nursery
Communication and Language <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a wider range of vocabulary
Reception
Communication and Language <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn new vocabulary• Use new vocabulary through the day• Use new vocabulary in different contexts• Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to• Develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.• Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.
Year 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- leaving spaces between words- joining words and joining clauses using and- beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark- using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'- learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2• use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.
Year 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)• learn how to use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form- subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)- the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2- some features of written Standard English• use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing. <p>National Curriculum https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7de93840f0b62305b7f8ee/PRIMARY_national_curriculum_-_English_220714.pdf</p>

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