

Grammar Progression at Orrets Meadow

	<u>Sentence Development</u>	<u>Word Level Grammar</u>	<u>Text Organisation & Cohesion</u>	<u>Punctuation</u>
<u>Step 1</u>	- Responds to language used by familiar adults. - Participates in shared interactions and communication.	- Shows awareness of familiar words linked to people, objects and actions	- Engages in shared communication experiences.	- No formal expectations.
<u>Step 2</u>	- Uses sounds, gestures or symbols to communicate meaning.	- Uses single words or symbols to represent familiar people, objects or actions.	- Communicates single ideas intentionally.	- No formal expectations.
<u>Step 3</u>	- Combines words, symbols or signs to communicate simple ideas.	- Uses words to represent people, objects and actions. - Begins to distinguish between naming language and action language.	- Retells familiar events using words, symbols or play.	- No formal expectations.
<u>Step 4</u>	- Identifies who or what a sentence is about. - Identifies what is happening. - Combines subject and action orally. - Begins to construct simple oral sentences.	- Uses simple nouns to identify people, places and things. - Uses simple verbs to describe actions.	- Sequences simple events orally.	- Begins to recognise that writing is organised into separate words.
<u>Step 5</u>	- Uses simple spoken sentence structures. - Extends spoken sentences with simple detail.	- Uses nouns and verbs in spoken sentences. - Begins to use simple adjectives for description.	- Uses simple sequencing language such as first, then and next.	- Shows awareness that ideas can be organised into spoken sentences.
<u>Step 6</u>	- Uses who + what doing + what structures. - Begins to extend sentences with additional information.	- Uses nouns, verbs and adjectives within simple sentences. - Uses simple time vocabulary linked to events.	- Begins to link ideas across more than one sentence orally.	- Begins to recognise the start and end of a sentence with support. - Begins to use capital letters and full stops with support.
<u>Step 7</u>	- Writes simple phrases and sentences. - Begins to add detail to simple sentences. - Begins to join ideas orally before recording them.	- Uses simple noun phrases. - Begins to use and to join ideas orally and in writing. - Uses simple descriptive vocabulary.	- Begins to sequence ideas across sentences.	- Uses capital letters and full stops with increasing consistency and support. - Begins to check where sentences start and end when re-reading writing.

Year 1	- Combines words to make sentences. - Uses and to join words and sentences.	- Uses simple adjectives to describe nouns. - Understands singular and plural forms. - Begins to use -s, -es, -ing and -ed. - Begins to use the prefix un-.	- Sequences sentences to form short narratives.	- Uses capital letters and full stops. - Uses question marks. - Uses exclamation marks. - Uses capital letters for names, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun I.
Year 2	- Uses co-ordination: and, but, or. - Uses subordination: when, if, that, because. - Understands and uses statements, questions, commands and exclamations.	- Uses expanded noun phrases for description and specification. - Uses present and past tense consistently. - Uses progressive verb forms. - Recognises and uses nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. - Begins to use some features of Standard English in writing.	- Maintains tense throughout a piece of writing.	- Uses capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks accurately. - Uses commas in a list. - Uses apostrophes for contraction. - Uses apostrophes for singular possession.
Year 3	- Uses conjunctions to express time, place and cause. - Uses adverbs to express time, place and cause. - Uses prepositions to express time, place and cause. - Uses prepositional phrases to add detail.	- Uses the present perfect form of verbs. - Uses a wider range of sentence structures.	- Groups related material into paragraphs. - Uses headings and sub-headings to organise information.	- Uses a and an correctly. - Uses inverted commas to indicate direct speech.
Year 4	- Uses expanded noun phrases with modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases. - Uses fronted adverbials.	- Uses determiners appropriately. - Uses pronouns and possessive pronouns appropriately. - Uses Standard English forms, rather than local spoken forms, in writing. - Uses increasingly varied sentence structures.	- Uses paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme. - Uses pronouns and nouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	- Uses inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. - Uses apostrophes for plural possession. - Uses commas after fronted adverbials.

Expected Terminology

	<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>End of Year 1</u>	Letter	A symbol used to represent a sound.
	Capital Letter	A large letter used at the beginning of a sentence or for special names.
	Word	A group of letters that carries meaning.
	Singular	One person, place or thing.
	Plural	More than one person, place or thing.
	Sentence	A group of words that expresses a complete idea.
	Punctuation	Marks used to help make meaning clear.
	Full Stop	Used at the end of a statement.
	Question Mark	Used at the end of a question.
	Exclamation Mark	Used to show strong feeling or emphasis.
<u>End of Year 2</u>	Noun	A naming word for a person, place, thing or idea.
	Noun Phrase	A group of words built around a noun.
	Statement	A sentence that tells information.
	Question	A sentence that asks something.
	Exclamation	A sentence that shows strong feeling.
	Command	A sentence that tells someone to do something.
	Suffix	Letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning or job.
	Adjective	A word that describes a noun.
	Adverb	A word that adds information about a verb, adjective or another adverb.
	Verb	A doing, being or having word.
	Tense	Shows when something happens.
	Apostrophe	A punctuation mark used for contraction or possession.
	Comma	A punctuation mark used to separate items or ideas.
<u>End of Year 3</u>	Preposition	A word that shows position, place or time.
	Conjunction	A word used to join words, phrases or clauses.
	Word Family	A group of related words with a shared root.
	Prefix	Letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
	Clause	A group of words containing a subject and a verb.
	Subordinate Clause	A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.
	Direct Speech	The exact words spoken by a character or person.
	Consonant	Any letter that is not a vowel.
	Vowel	One of the letters a, e, i, o, u.
	Inverted Commas	Punctuation used to show direct speech.

	<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>End of Year</u> 4	Determiner	A word placed before a noun to make its meaning clearer.
	Pronoun	A word used instead of a noun.
	Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun that shows ownership.
	Adverbial	A word or group of words that tells when, where or how something happens.
	Fronted Adverbial	An adverbial placed at the beginning of a sentence.
	Standard English	The form of English used in formal speaking and writing.

