



Spire Junior School Progression map - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility 	
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-) use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using fronted adverbials difference between plural and possessive -s Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) extended noun phrases, including with prepositions appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun converting nouns or adjectives into verbs verb prefixes devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause differences in informal and formal language synonyms & Antonyms

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials • use of ellipsis
Sentence structure	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, so, because, after, while, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore) or propositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases . Fronted adverbials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that . Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence . The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags or the use of subjunctive forms)
Text structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . introduction of paragraphs as a way to group related material . headings & sub-headings to aid presentation . use of present perfect forms of verbs instead of simple past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . use of paragraphs to organise around a theme . appropriate choice of pronoun and noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly) . linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place, number and tense choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of word phrase, grammatical connections and ellipsis . layout devices, such as heading, sub-headings, columns, bullets, tables, to structure text
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using commas after fronted adverbials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

	commas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns • using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) 	<p>in writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses • using a colon to introduce a list • punctuating bullet points consistently
Grammatical Terminology	adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points