































Grammar Progression – Parents’ Guide







Year Group	Grammar	Picture clue	Definition	Example
Reception	sentence		A group of words that are put together to mean something – must include a verb.	The sky is blue. Today is Monday. Her dress looked beautiful.
Reception	WAGOLL		What A Good One Looks Like - An example of a piece of writing.	
Year 1	clause		Contains a subject and a verb . There are two types of clauses 1) Independent- this can stand alone. 2) dependent-works only as a whole sentence. It could begin with after, although, because, if, when, while	Independent – She can leave the office now Dependent clause - because she finished work early
Year 1	noun		Name of a person, place, or thing. 4 types of noun 1. Common – table, cat (Year 1) 2. Proper – John, England (Year 1) 3. Collective – pride, gaggle, flock (Year 3) 4. Abstract – love, bravery (Year 4)	The cat sat on the table . John lives in England . <i>Lions live together in a pride.</i> Can you feel the love ?
Year 1	adjective		A word that describes a noun.	The dog was enormous and very fierce .
Year 1	verb		An action or doing word. Some verbs are irregular – see – saw / seen catch - caught	She waited patiently. She has been waiting ... She waits ...






Year 1	singular		Singular forms refer to one thing - noun.	Cat Church Child Tooth
Year 1	plural		Plural forms refer to more than one noun. Plural usually marked by addition of - s, es Some plurals are irregular. Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	cats churches teeth / feet fish, sheep
Year 2	suffix	SLOW+LY = SLOWLY	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>assessment</u> quickly beautiful
Year 2	prefix	UN+DONE = UNDONE	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>dismiss</u> <u>untidy</u> <u>inedible</u>
Year 1	conjunction		Used to join two sentences together within one sentence.	He needed his coat because it was cold. The curtains danced in the wind while the windows crashed.
Year 2	Conjunction		Used to join a new sentence to the previous.	We went to the park and played on the swings. Yesterday, she slid down the slide before climbing on the helicopter frame.
Year 2	subordinate clause		A clause with a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone, so is in addition to the main clause.	Although I was scared , I crept inside. I crept inside is the main clause as it can stand alone and still make sense.


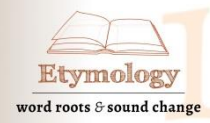
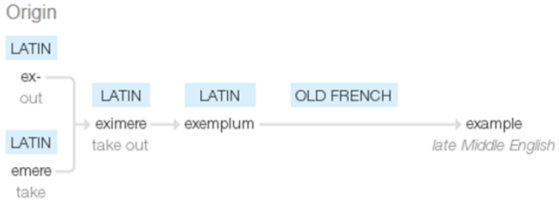
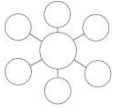
Year 2	adverb		Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.	I really enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb) She's really nice. (adverb + adjective) He works really slowly. (adverb + adjective) Really , he should know better. (adverb + sentence)
Year 2	present tense		Writing which expresses events happening now.	Joyce is skipping and singing a song. Rex is looking out of the car window.
Year 2	past tense		Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Joyce skipped and sang a song. Rex looked out of the car window.
Year 2	Past progressive form		Indicates a continuing action, something that was happening or going on in the past.	Carlos lost his watch while he was running . I was riding my bike all day yesterday.
Year 2	expanded noun phrase		Words are used to modify a noun. Here the phrase is expanded with an adjective.	The blue butterfly . She opened her shiny envelope carefully.
Year 2	contraction		When an apostrophe is used for shortened forms of words from which one or more letters have been removed.	Can not – can't She is – she's
Year 2	possession		When an apostrophe is used to indicate that something belongs to someone/thing.	Jack' s trousers are missing. Have you seen Florence' s hair recently?
Year 2	homophone	which witch	Two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.	Take a look over there . They're coming around to play later. Do you think that is their hat?

Year 2	dialogue		A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.	'Do you think that I can join your game?' asked Mabel. Simon thought for a while, 'Of course you can!' he said whilst scratching his nose, 'We are playing catch!' 'Thank you!' beamed Mabel.
Year 2	multi-clause sentence		A sentence with two or more clauses in it.	In the distance, I could see a wolf chasing a mouse whilst I was walking home.
Year 3/4	preposition		A word that shows the position of a noun.	The box was under the table. I was inside the house. The clouds above...
Year 3/4	pronoun		A word in place of a noun. Avoids repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
Year 3/4	determiner		Words used with nouns – this book, my friend, a book, the book. They limit the reference to the noun. They include articles (a / an, the), possessive pronouns, demonstratives (this / that, those / these) and quantifiers (some, many, no etc) and numbers.	This book is yours. I've got some sweets. I will have an apple. Which colour do you prefer?
Year 3/4	phrase		A small group of closely related words with no verb	If you can At the museum propositional phrases: In the house Under water Out of here

Year 3/4	paragraph		<p>A section of a piece of writing.</p> <p>A new paragraph marks a change of focus, change of time, change of place or change of speaker.</p> <p>Should be marked by a new line and a clear indent.</p>	
Year 3/4	adverbial		<p>Adverbials of manner – how</p> <p>Adverbials of place – where</p> <p>Adverbials of time – when/how often</p> <p>Adverbials of probability – how certain we are</p>	<p>Shouted loudly. Drove fast.</p> <p>I saw him over there.</p> <p>They started work at six thirty. In a minute, I will start.</p> <p>Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.</p>
Year 3/4	Fronted adverbial		<p>The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting.</p>	<p>On the table stood a vase of flowers.</p> <p>Next to the window was a bookcase.</p> <p>At the end of the lane, Bob paused.</p>
Year 3/4	article		<p>A, an or the!!</p> <p>A sub-category of determiners.</p>	<p>an elephant</p> <p>a bear</p> <p>the teddy</p>
Year 3/4	present perfect tense		<p>Something that has happened in the past but cannot be measured, so still continuing now.</p>	<p>I have seen that movie twenty times.</p> <p>I think I have met him once before.</p> <p>There have been many earthquakes in California.</p>
Year 3/4	pronoun		<p>Can replace a noun within a noun phrase and refers to a person or object.</p>	<p><u>The cat</u> is becoming rather large.</p> <p>It is becoming rather large.</p>
Year 3/4	direct speech		<p>The reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker.</p>	<p>'I'm going,' she said.</p> <p>'Where are you going?' replied Bob anxiously.</p>

Year 3/4	word family		Word families are groups of words that have a common feature or pattern - they have some of the same combinations of letters in them and a similar sound.	Solve, solving, solved, solution.
Year 3/4	1 st person	1 st	A type of narrative in which the writer/narrator relates their story using the first person.	I went to the park. Yesterday, my friends were extra kind to me.
Year 3/4	3 rd person	3 rd	Writing from the point of view of someone else.	He walked slowly down the stairs. His jumper was on the table behind him.
Year 3/4	simile		Figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, using like or as.	Julia was as good as gold. He roared like a lion.
Year 3/4	metaphor		A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.	Sam was the apple of his mother's eye. The pudding was rock hard by the time it was served to the guests.
Year 3/4	genre		A style or category (of writing).	Non chronological report, recount, historical fiction, adventure story.
Year 5/6	relative clause		A clause (with verb) using who, whom, which, whose to relate it back to the subject but that cannot stand alone.	Poly's hair, which was long and brown, hung loosely around her head. The boy was funny, which made me smile.
Year 5/6	Modal verb		To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not! can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must/ought	Perhaps I should stay behind. Can I get you a drink? Sam will be here soon. I must go now.

Year 5/6	cohesion		<p>The structure rules that allow ideas to be compiled together.</p> <p>If you start writing in the past tense you would stay writing in the past tense to keep the writing in cohesion.</p>	<p>I went to the market this morning and bought a soda; then, I went to the store a few hours later and purchased another root beer.</p>
Year 5/6	ambiguity		<p>The presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word</p>	<p>The Rabbi married my sister.</p> <p>The fisherman went to the bank.</p> <p>"You know, somebody actually complimented me on my driving today. They left a little note on the windscreen; it said, 'Parking Fine.'" So that was nice."</p>
Year 5/6	active voice		<p>Verbs can be active or passive.</p> <p>In an active sentence the subject performs the action.</p>	<p>Active -</p> <p>The dog bit Ben. The subject is performing the action.</p>
Year 5/6	passive voice		<p>In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.</p>	<p>Passive -</p> <p>Ben was bitten by the dog. The subject is on the receiving end of the action.</p>
Year 5/6	subjunctive form	<p>be join run</p>	<p>Uses the simple form of the verb. The simple form is the infinitive without the "to."</p>	<p>I suggest that he study.</p> <p>Is it essential that we be there?</p> <p>Don recommended that you join the committee.</p>
Year 5/6	passive verb		<p>See passive voice.</p>	

<p>Year 5/6</p>	<p>morphology</p>		<p>The study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.</p>	<p>Unhappy, happy, happily</p>
<p>Year 5/6</p>	<p>etymology</p>		<p>The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history.</p>	
<p>Year 5/6</p>	<p>relative pronoun</p>	<p>who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that</p>	<p>Used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun.</p>	<p><i>She lives in Worcester, which is a cathedral city.</i> <i>That's the girl who lives near school.</i> <i>I don't like the clown that has a bright red nose.</i> <i>I am cross with the cat, which has pooped in the garden.</i> <i>Rachel liked the new chair, which was very comfortable.</i></p>
<p>Year 5/6</p>	<p>characterisation</p>		<p>A description of qualities or peculiarities of a character or setting.</p>	<p>Direct - Bill was short and fat, and his bald spot was widening with every passing year.</p> <p>Indirect - Bill sighed as he looked at the offer of a gym membership. He really should join. But just thinking about it made beads of sweat collect at the top of his bald spot.</p>