

Punctuation progression for the New National Curriculum

	Capital Letter		. full stop	? question mark	! exclamation mark	, comma	“ ” inverted commas	’ apostrophe
	Indicating a proper noun	Demarcating a sentence						
Foundation Stage	- For own name - For personal pronoun ‘I’		-Recognise in reading					
Year 1	-For people’s names (inc. title), places and days of week	-For the first word in a sentence	-For ending a sentence	-For ending a direct question	-For ending a sentence, expressing strong emotion			-To read contractions and understand it’s for letters omitted
Year 2	-For months of the year and special occasion days	-For the first word in a line of poetry				-To separate items in a list		-To indicate the contracted form (write) - To mark singular possession for nouns
Year 3	-For addresses formatting of an address	-For the first word in speech				-For greetings and closings in a letter	-indicate direct speech	
Year 4	-For all proper nouns			-direct speech	-direct speech	-direct speech (after reporting clause) -after fronted adverbials		-To mark plural possession

Grammar and Vocabulary Progression for the New National Curriculum

	Word	Sentence	Text	Terminology
Foundation	-use phonics to write words phonetically -some irregular words	-write simple sentence that can be read by themselves and others		Word, letter, capital letter, full stop, sentence
Year 1	-understand singular and plural -name some nouns (extra) -use plural suffix –s, -es -add suffixes to verbs with no change to root word	-Join words to write a sentence -leave finger spaces -join clauses using ‘and’	-sequence sentences to form narratives	Letter, capital letter, word, noun , singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark
Year 2	-identify nouns, adjectives and verbs (inc imperatives- bossy) -identify adverbs -nouns with suffixes (-ness, -er) -compound nouns -adjectives with suffixes (-ful, -less) -ly suffix to turn adjectives into adverbs	-different forms of sentences: statement, question, exclamation, command -recognise noun phrases -expanded noun phrases to describe and specify -use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) to join clauses	-the present and past tenses correctly and consistently -use progressive (continuous) form of verb to mark actions (she is drumming, she was drumming, has been drumming)	noun, noun phrase -statement, question, exclamation, command -compound, adjective, verb -suffix -adverb -tense (past, present) -apostrophe, comma