

## Cold Harbour Grammar and Punctuation progression map

Blue – Previously covered, may need consolidating

Black – New concept

### EYFS

Vocabulary	Punctuation	Terms of use
(conjunctions) - and, but (prepositions) - on, in, up	Finger spaces, full stops, capital letters, capital letter for own name	Capital letter, full stop, letter, word, sentence

### Year 1

Vocabulary	Connectives and Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p><u>Prepositions</u></p> <p>Inside Outside Towards Across Under Up Down In Into Out To Onto</p> <p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like', such as 'Red like a tomato'</p> <p>Similes using 'as', such as 'As hot as the sun'.</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence) And But Or So If As</p> <p>Because</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>First Then Next Finally Now As soon as That moment After that When Until While</p>	<p><u>Time openers (When)</u></p> <p>Once upon a time Early one morning Next morning One day Happily ever after In the end</p> <p><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u></p> <p>Suddenly</p>	<p><u>Finger spaces</u> <u>Full stops</u> <u>Capital letters</u></p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks</p> <p>Capital letters for names and personal pronoun I.</p>	<p>Simple and compound sentences</p> <p>Repetition for rhythm, such as 'He walked and he walked'</p> <p>Repetition for description, such as 'A lean cat, a mean cat'.</p> <p>Adverbs such as 'silently', 'slowly'.</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Simple noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.'</p>	<p><u>Letter</u> <u>Word</u> <u>Sentence</u> Fiction</p> <p>Rhyme Repeat</p> <p><u>Capital letter</u> <u>Full stop</u> Question mark Exclamation mark</p> <p>Time openers</p>

## Year 2

Vocabulary	Connectives and Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p><u>Prepositions</u></p> <p>Behind Above Along Before Between After</p> <p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like' and 'as'.</p> <p>Powerful verbs instead of 'said', 'went', 'saw'.</p> <p>Range of adverbs</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence) And But Or So If As</p> <p>Because</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>First Then Next Finally Now As soon as That moment After that When Until While Before Immediately After a while Eventually</p>	<p><b><u>Fronted adverbials:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Time openers (When)</u></b> Once upon a time Early one morning Next morning One day Happily ever after In the end A few days later</p> <p><b><u>Preposition openers (Where)</u></b> Across the road Over the hill</p> <p><b><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u></b> Suddenly Greater variety of how openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'.</p>	<p>Full stops Capital letters</p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks</p> <p>Capital letters for names and personal pronoun I.</p> <p>Commas in lists Commas after openers Speech marks</p> <p>Apostrophe for contractions: isn't, couldn't, I'll etc...</p>	<p>Simple and compound sentences</p> <p>Statements, questions, commands, exclamations.</p> <p>Repetition for rhythm, such as 'He walked and he walked'</p> <p>Repetition for description, such as 'A lean cat, a mean cat'.</p> <p>Adverbs such as 'silently', 'slowly'. Greater variety of adverb openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'.</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (where, when or how)</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Simple noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.' Expanded noun phrases, such as 'plenty of' 'lots of'.</p> <p>Sentence of 3 for description, such as 'He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.'</p>	<p>Vocabulary Connectives Openers Punctuation</p> <p>Noun Proper noun Adjective Verb Adverb</p> <p>Fiction</p> <p>Rhyme Repetition</p> <p>Capital letter Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark Apostrophe</p> <p>Statements, questions, commands, exclamations.</p> <p>Time openers Tense</p> <p>Simile</p> <p>Comma Speech marks</p> <p>Compound sentence Simple sentence</p>

## Year 3

Vocabulary	Connectives/ Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p><u>Prepositions</u></p> <p>Next to By the side of In front of During Through Throughout</p> <p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like' and 'as'.</p> <p>Powerful verbs instead of 'said', 'went', 'saw'.</p> <p>Range of adverbs</p> <p>Powerful nouns: eg 'feline', 'siamese', 'tabby' instead of 'cat'. Simple pronouns used cohesively.</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence) But Or So If As Because However Even though Although Also As well Therefore</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>First Then Next Finally Now As soon as That moment After that When Until While Before Immediately After a while Eventually Whenever Meanwhile</p>	<p><u>Fronted adverbials:</u></p> <p><u>Time openers (When)</u> Once upon a time Early one morning Next morning One day Happily ever after In the end A few days later At the stroke of midnight</p> <p><u>Preposition openers (Where)</u> Across the road Over the hill Extended further with adjectives: 'Across the gridlocked road' 'Over the steep hill'</p> <p><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u> Greater variety of how openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'. More powerful adverb openers, such as 'Speedily', 'Cheerfully'.</p> <p><u>Verb openers:</u> -ing, such as 'grinning', 'panicking'.</p>	<p>Full stops Capital letters Capital letters for all proper nouns</p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks Ellipses</p> <p>Commas in lists Commas after openers Speech marks and commas in lists with accuracy.</p> <p>Apostrophe for contractions: isn't, couldn't, I'll etc...</p>	<p>Simple, compound and complex sentences</p> <p>Statements, questions, commands, exclamations.</p> <p>Repetition for rhythm, such as 'He walked and he walked'</p> <p>Repetition for description, such as 'A lean cat, a mean cat'. Repetition for effect.</p> <p>Greater variety of adverb openers.</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (where, when or how) including as openers</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Sentence of 3 for description, such as 'He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.'</p> <p>Verb clauses as openers: 'Grinning, he slipped the treasure into his bag.' Dialogue with a powerful speech verb, "'Hello", she whispered.'</p>	<p>Vocabulary Connectives (and conjunctions) Openers Punctuation</p> <p>Noun Proper noun Adjective Verb Adverb Prepositions Pronoun</p> <p>Rhyme Repetition Alliteration</p> <p>Simile</p> <p>Question mark Exclamation mark Comma Speech marks (and with term inverted commas) Apostrophe Contraction Ellipses</p> <p>Statements, questions, commands, exclamations.</p> <p>Tense Compound sentence Simple sentence Complex sentence Adverbial phrase Dialogue</p>

## Year 4

Vocabulary	Connectives and Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like' and 'as'.</p> <p>Powerful verbs instead of 'said', 'went', 'saw'.</p> <p>Range of adverbs</p> <p>Powerful nouns: eg 'feline', 'siamese', 'tabby' instead of 'cat'.</p> <p>Simple pronouns used cohesively.</p> <p>More complex pronouns used eg 'These magnificent creatures'.</p> <p>As above - Similes, powerful adjectives, verbs, adverbs and alliteration <u>used with confidence</u>.</p> <p>Metaphors such as, 'the cotton-wool clouds'.</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives: rich, richer, richest (including spelling rules) bad, worse, worst (irregular spelling rules).</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence)</p> <p>But Or So If As Because However Even though Although Also As well Therefore Especially Unless Except Apart from</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>First Then Next Finally Now As soon as That moment After that When Until While Before Immediately After a while Eventually Whenever Meanwhile</p>	<p><b><u>Fronted adverbials:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Time openers (When)</u></b> Early one morning In the end A few days later At the stroke of midnight</p> <p><b><u>Preposition openers (Where)</u></b> Across the road Over the hill Extended further with adjectives: 'Across the gridlocked road' 'Over the steep hill'</p> <p><b><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u></b> Greater variety of how openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'. More powerful adverb openers, such as 'Speedily', 'Cheerfully'.</p> <p>Adverbial phrase openers (where, when or how) used with confidence.</p> <p><b><u>Verb openers:</u></b> -ing, such as 'grinning', 'panicking'.</p> <p>Connective and verb openers used with confidence.</p> <p><b><u>-ed openers:</u></b> Such as, 'Excited by the news, Joanna ran home'.</p>	<p>Full stops Capital letters Capital letters for proper nouns</p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks Ellipses</p> <p>Commas in lists Commas after openers and to mark phrases and clauses.</p> <p>Speech marks with full punctuation.</p> <p>Apostrophe for contractions: isn't, couldn't, I'll etc... Apostrophes for possession.</p>	<p>Simple, compound and complex sentences. Embedded clauses: Drop in who/that/which - 'Tim, who was late, ran for the bus.' Drop in -ing - 'Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her chair.'</p> <p>Repetition for effect.</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (where, when or how) including as openers</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Sentence of 3 for description, such as 'He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.'</p> <p>Verb clauses as openers: 'Grinning, he slipped the treasure into his bag.' - ed clauses as openers: 'Exhausted, Joanna ran home.'</p> <p>Dialogue – powerful verb and adverb. "Hello," she whispered shyly.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Speech marks</p> <p>Connectives (and conjunctions)</p> <p>Openers</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <p>Noun</p> <p>Proper noun</p> <p>Adjective</p> <p>Verb</p> <p>Adverb</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Pronoun</p> <p>Rhyme</p> <p>Repetition</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Simile</p> <p>Metaphor</p> <p>Comma</p> <p>State</p> <p>ment</p> <p>s,</p> <p>ques</p> <p>tions,</p> <p>com</p> <p>mands,</p> <p>excl</p> <p>ama</p> <p>tions.</p> <p>Com</p> <p>pound</p> <p>sent</p> <p>ence</p> <p>Simple</p> <p>sent</p> <p>ence</p> <p>Complex</p> <p>sent</p> <p>ence</p> <p>Adverbial</p> <p>phrase</p> <p>Clause</p> <p>Embedded</p> <p>clause</p> <p>Subordinate</p>

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## Year 5

Vocabulary	Connective s/ Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like' and 'as'.</p> <p>Powerful verbs instead of 'said', 'went', 'saw'. Range of adverbs</p> <p>Powerful nouns: eg 'feline', 'siamese', 'tabby' instead of 'cat'. Simple pronouns used cohesively. More complex pronouns used eg 'These magnificent creatures'.</p> <p>Metaphors such as, 'the cotton-wool clouds'.</p> <p>As above - Similes, metaphors, powerful adjectives, verbs, adverbs and alliteration <u>used with confidence.</u></p> <p>Personification: 'The sun smiled upon them', 'The stars danced in the sky'.</p> <p>Empty words (someone, something, it) for suspense, such as 'Someone, somewhere was out to get him'.</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives: rich, richer, richest (including spelling rules) bad, worse, worst (irregular spelling rules).</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence)</p> <p>But Yet Nevertheless Or So Consequently If As Because However Even though Although Also As well Therefore Especially Unless Except Apart from Whereas Despite Instead of On the contrary On the other hand</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>As soon as That moment After that When Until While Immediately After a while Eventually Whenever Meanwhile</p>	<p><b><u>Fronted adverbials:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Time openers (When)</u></b> Early one morning In the end A few days later At the stroke of midnight</p> <p><b><u>Preposition openers (Where)</u></b> Across the road Over the hill Extended further with adjectives: 'Across the gridlocked road' 'Over the steep hill' Elaboration using more complex prepositions: 'Beyond the dark gloom of the cave, Zach saw the wizard move.'</p> <p><b><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u></b> Greater variety of how adverb openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'. More powerful adverb openers, such as 'Speedily', 'Cheerfully'.</p> <p>Adverbial phrase openers (where, when or how) used with confidence.</p> <p><b><u>Verb openers:</u></b> -ing, such as 'grinning', 'panicking'.</p> <p>Connective and verb openers used with confidence.</p> <p><b><u>-ed openers:</u></b> Such as, 'Excited by the news, Joanna ran home'.</p>	<p>Full stops Capital letters Capital letters for proper nouns</p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks Dashes Brackets Colons Ellipses for different purposes at the end and in middle of sentences</p> <p>Commas in lists Commas after openers and to mark phrases and clauses.</p> <p>Speech marks with full punctuation.</p> <p>Apostrophe for contractions: isn't, couldn't, I'll etc... Apostrophes for possession.</p>	<p>Simple, compound and complex sentences. Embedded clauses: Drop in who/that/which - 'Tim, who was late, ran for the bus.' Drop in -ing - 'Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her chair.' 'Tim, exhausted by so much effort, walked slowly home.'</p> <p>Repetition for effect.</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (where, when or how) including as openers</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Sentence of 3 for different effects, such as Description - 'He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.' Action - 'Tim ran home, sat down and drank his tea.' Expanded verb clauses as openers: 'Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his bag.' Expanded -ed clauses as openers: 'Exhausted already from the climb up the hill, Joanna ran home.'</p> <p>Dialogue – powerful verb, adverb and action. "'Stop!" he shouted crossly, picking up the stick and running after the thief.</p> <p>Use passive verbs to affect presentation of information Perfect form of verbs</p>	<p>Vocabulary Exclamation Connectives (and conjunctions) Openers Punctuation Noun Proper noun Adjective Verb Passive verb Adverb Prepositions Pronoun Rhyme Repetition Alliteration Statements, questions, commands, exclamations. Simile Metaphor Personification Question mark Compound sentence Simple sentence Complex sentence Adverbial phrase Clause Embedded clause</p>

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## Year 6

Vocabulary	Connectives /Conjunctions	Openers	Punctuation	Sentence construction	Terms to use
<p>Adjectives to describe: 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes using 'like' and 'as'.</p> <p>Powerful verbs instead of 'said', 'went', 'saw'. Range of adverbs</p> <p>Powerful nouns: eg 'feline', 'siamese', 'tabby' instead of 'cat'. Simple pronouns used cohesively. More complex pronouns used eg 'These magnificent creatures'.</p> <p>Metaphors such as, 'the cotton-wool clouds'.</p> <p>As above - Similes, metaphors, powerful adjectives, verbs, adverbs and alliteration <u>used with confidence.</u></p> <p>Personification: 'The sun smiled upon them', 'The stars danced in the sky'.</p> <p>Empty words (someone, something, it) for suspense, such as 'Someone, somewhere was out to get him'.</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives: rich, richer, richest (including spelling rules) bad, worse, worst (irregular spelling rules).</p> <p>Conditionals: If + Should, could, would.</p> <p>All used for effect and with confidence</p>	<p>(Conjunctions when they join two clauses into one sentence) But Yet Nevertheless Or So Consequently If As Because However Even though Although Also As well Therefore Especially Unless Except Apart from Whereas Despite Instead of On the contrary On the other hand</p> <p><u>Time connectives</u></p> <p>As soon as That moment After that When Until While Immediately After a while Eventually Whenever Meanwhile</p> <p>All used for effect and with confidence</p>	<p><u>Fronted adverbials:</u></p> <p><u>Time openers (When)</u> Early one morning In the end A few days later At the stroke of midnight</p> <p><u>Preposition openers (Where)</u> Across the road Over the hill Extended further with adjectives: 'Across the gridlocked road' 'Over the steep hill' Elaboration using more complex prepositions: 'Beyond the dark gloom of the cave, Zach saw the wizard move.'</p> <p><u>Adverb 'ly' openers (How)</u> Greater variety of how openers, especially for emotional description, such as 'Bravely', 'Carefully'. More powerful adverb openers, such as 'Speedily', 'Cheerfully'.</p> <p>Adverbial phrase openers (where, when or how) used with confidence.</p> <p><u>Verb openers:</u></p> <p>-ing, such as 'grinning', 'panicking'.</p> <p>Connective and verb openers used with confidence.</p> <p><u>-ed openers:</u></p> <p>Such as, 'Excited by the news, Joanna ran home'.</p> <p>All used for effect and with confidence</p>	<p>Full stops Capital letters Capital letters for proper nouns</p> <p>Question marks Exclamation marks Dashes Brackets Colons Ellipses for different purposes at the end and in middle of sentences Semi-colons Hyphen to avoid ambiguity</p> <p>Commas in lists Commas after openers and to mark phrases and clauses.</p> <p>Speech marks with full punctuation.</p> <p>Apostrophe for contractions: isn't, couldn't, I'll etc...</p> <p>Apostrophes for possession.</p> <p>All used for effect and with confidence</p>	<p>Simple, compound and complex sentences. Embedded clauses: Drop in who/that/which - 'Tim, who was late, ran for the bus.' Drop in -ing - 'Jane, laughing at the teacher, fell off her chair.' 'Tim, exhausted by so much effort, walked slowly home.' Subordinate clauses at beginning and end of sentences. Use of the passive voice for effect</p> <p>Repetition for effect.</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (where, when or how) including as openers</p> <p>Long and short sentences for effect, such as 'Bang!' 'Oops.'</p> <p>Noun phrases, two adjectives to describe a noun, such as 'The scary, old woman.'</p> <p>Sentence of 3 for different effects, such as Description - 'He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat. Action - 'Tim ran home, sat down and drank his tea.'</p> <p>Expanded verb clauses as openers: 'Grinning menacingly, he slipped the treasure into his bag.' Expanded -ed clauses as openers: 'Exhausted already from the climb up the hill, Joanna ran home.'</p> <p>Dialogue – powerful verb, adverb and action. "'Stop!' he shouted crossly, picking up the stick and running after the thief. Dialogue used for effect</p>	<p>Vocabulary Connectives (and conjunctions) Openers Punctuation</p> <p>Noun Proper noun Adjective Verb Adverb Prepositions Pronoun Semi-colon</p> <p>Statements, questions, commands, exclamation s. Active Passive</p> <p>Rhyme Repetition Alliteration</p> <p>Simile Metaphor Personification</p> <p>Qu esti on mar k Excl am atio n mar k Co mm a Spe ech mar ks (an d with ter m inve rted co mm as) Apo stro phe Con frac tion Poss essi on Ellip ses Das hes Bra cke ts Col ons Par ent hes es Hyp hen</p> <p>Co mp oun d sent enc e Sim ple sent enc e Com pl ex sent enc e Adv erbi al phr ase Cla use Em bed</p>

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