

7.1 Progression in EYFS

	Development Matters & ELG
Nursery	<p>Nursery:</p> <p>Communication and Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: “Get your coat and wait at the door”. Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?” • Sing a large repertoire of songs. Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • Develop their communication but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as ‘runned’ for ‘ran’, ‘swimmed’ for ‘swam’. • Use longer sentences of four to six words. <p>Physical Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. • Show a preference for a dominant hand. <p>Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the five key concepts about print: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ print has meaning ○ print can have different purposes ○ we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom ○ the names of the different parts of a book ○ page sequencing# • Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ spot and suggest rhymes ○ count or clap syllables in a word ○ recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing ‘m’ for mummy. Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately
Reception	<p>Reception:</p> <p>Language and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn new vocabulary. • Use new vocabulary through the day. • Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. • Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. • Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. • Describe events in some detail. • Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. • Engage in storytimes.

- Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.
- Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words.
- Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
- Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.
- Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
- Engage in non-fiction books.
- Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.

Physical Development

- Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.
- Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons.
- Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.

Literacy

- Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them
- Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter– sound correspondences.
- Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.
- Read a few common exception words matched to the school’s phonic programme
- Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words
- Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
- Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.
- Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.
- Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.
- Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.

ELG: Listening, Attention and Understanding

Children at the expected level of development will: -

- Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.
- Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers

ELG: Speaking

Children at the expected level of development will: -

- Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
- Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher. <p>ELG: Fine Motor Skills</p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutler. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. <p>Literacy ELG:</p> <p>Comprehension</p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories. Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play <p>Word Reading</p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending. Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. <p>Writing</p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.
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7.2 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y1

Year 1	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</p> <p>How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat]</p>
Sentence	<p>How words can combine to make sentences</p> <p>Joining words and joining clauses using and</p>
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	<p>Separation of words with spaces</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun ‘I’</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>letter, capital letter</p> <p>word, singular, plural</p> <p>sentence</p> <p>punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</p>

7.3 Y1 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Y1 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- say out loud what they are going to write about
- write a single sentence demarcated with capital letters and full stops
- segment many spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes
- spell some common exception words
- begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- recognise where spaces between words have been missed.

Y1 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- read own writing aloud clearly for others to hear and discuss
- orally rehearse sentences and sequence them to form short narratives
- join words and clauses with the conjunction 'and'
- use past, present and future accurately in speech and begin to incorporate these in their writing
- demarcate many sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- spell some Y1 common exception words and the days of the week
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many words in a phonically-plausible way
- form many letters and digits correctly, with some difference between upper and lower-case
- letters
- use spaces between words.

Y1 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- begin to write effectively and coherently for different purposes
- join words and clauses with a variety of commonly used conjunctions (e.g. and, but, because)
- use capital letters and full stops mostly correctly
- spell most Y1 common exception words accurately and make phonically-plausible attempts at spelling unfamiliar words form most letters correctly.

7.34 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y2

Year 2	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less</p> <p>Use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p>
Sentence	<p>Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command</p>
Text	<p>Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>noun, noun phrase</p> <p>statement, question, exclamation, command</p> <p>compound, suffix</p> <p>adjective, adverb, verb</p> <p>tense (past, present)</p> <p>apostrophe, comma</p>

7.5 Y2 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Year 2 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write sentences that are sequenced to form a short narrative (real or fictional)
- demarcate some sentences with capital letters and full stops
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling some words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell some common exception words
- form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing
- use spacing between words.

Year 2 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)
- write about real events, recording these simply and clearly
- demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required
- use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell many common exception words
- form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Y2 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their writing to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- make simple additions, revisions and proof-writing corrections to their own writing
- use the punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly
- spell most common exception words
- add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly)
- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.

7.6 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y3

Year 3	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	<p>Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super–, anti–, auto–]</p> <p>Use of the forms word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box]</p> <p>Word families based on common words, showing how words are related a or an according to whether the next in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble]</p>
Sentence	Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]
Text	<p>Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</p> <p>Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</p> <p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p>
Punctuation	Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
Terminology for pupils	<p>preposition, conjunction</p> <p>word family, prefix</p> <p>clause, subordinate clause</p> <p>direct speech</p> <p>consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter</p> <p>inverted commas (or ‘speech marks’)</p>

7.7 Y3 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Y3 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write in a range of non-narrative forms
- write simple, coherent narratives
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y2 mostly correctly
- use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- spell many common exception words
- use phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling to spell many words relating to the KS1 programme of study correctly
- form capital letters and lower case letters correctly.

Y3 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of real purposes and audiences, beginning to develop an awareness of appropriate language and form (e.g. letter; report writing)
- create settings, characters and plot in narrative
- use speech punctuation correctly when following modelled writing
- use some conjunctions (e.g. and, because, when, even though), adverbs (e.g. often, quickly, very), and prepositions (e.g. next to, underneath, with) for cohesion and to add detail
- use past and present tense mostly correctly (e.g. ran, wander) and begin to use other verb forms (e.g. will go, have eaten)
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y3 mostly correctly (e.g. apostrophes for possession, commas in lists)
- spell correctly words from learning in previous year groups, and some words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, using phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling such as morphology, to spell words as accurately as possible
- spell most common exception words
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting (e.g. by ensuring that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant)
- join letters with diagonal and horizontal strokes where appropriate.

Y3 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their writing to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- use detail and vocabulary to interest and engage the reader
- use paragraphs
- improve the effect of their writing by making changes when editing (e.g. re-ordering sentences and adapting vocabulary).

7.8 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y4

Year 4	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done]
Sentence	<p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair)</p> <p>Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.]</p>
Text	<p>Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme</p> <p>Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, “Sit down!”]</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl’s name, the girls’ names]</p> <p>Use of commas after fronted adverbials</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>determiner</p> <p>pronoun, possessive pronoun</p> <p>adverbial</p>

7.9 Y4 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Year 4 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes
- begin to use paragraphs
- create settings and characters in narrative
- in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings)
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y2 correctly¹ and some of the punctuation taught in Y3 and Y4
- spell correctly many words from previous year groups and some words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list
- write legibly.

Year 4 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes and audiences with an increasing awareness of appropriate language and form (e.g. description of a school event, poetry to evoke feelings)
- create settings, characters and plot in narrative
- use speech punctuation correctly most of the time
- use vocabulary and grammatical structures to communicate ideas for the given audience and purpose (e.g. use a range of sentences and begin to vary the position of clauses within a sentence)
- use a range of conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions and pronouns for cohesion, detail and clarity (e.g. appropriate noun or pronoun to avoid repetition and adverbs to express time and cause)
- use past and present tenses correctly, and include a wider range of verb forms (e.g. we were going)
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y4 mostly correctly
- (e.g. commas after adverbials; use of apostrophe)
- spell correctly words from learning in previous year groups, and most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list,
* and use phonics and morphology to spell words, beginning to use a dictionary to check spellings
- write legibly and with increasing fluency, paying attention to size and spacing
- maintain the use of joined handwriting² throughout independent writing.

Y4 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their writing to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- develop character through description, actions and dialogue
- begin to make choices about using sentences of different lengths and types
- improve the effect of their writing by making changes when editing (e.g. re-ordering sentences and adapting vocabulary).

7.10 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y5

Year 5	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–]
Sentence	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]
Text	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]
Punctuation	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
Terminology for pupils	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity

7.11 Y5 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Year 5 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes
- use paragraphs to organise ideas
- in narratives, describe settings and characters
- in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y2 correctly and some of the punctuation taught in Y3 and Y4
- spell correctly common exception words and many words from Y3/4 spelling lists and use phonic knowledge and other knowledge of spelling, such as morphology to spell words as accurately as possible
- write legibly.

Year 5 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes and audiences, and mostly select language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. clarity of explanations; appropriate level of formality in speech writing)
- in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- begin to convey character and advance the action through dialogue, maintaining a balance of speech and description
- select vocabulary and grammatical structures that are appropriate for the audience and purpose (e.g. correct sentence types; tenses; a range of verb forms; relative clauses)
- use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs (e.g. conjunctions; adverbials of time and place; pronouns; synonyms), in much of their writing
- use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout most of their writing
- use the range of punctuation taught up to and including Y5 mostly correctly (e.g. commas separating clauses; punctuation for parenthesis)
- spell correctly words from learning in previous year groups, and some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list, using known spelling strategies and dictionaries to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed.

Y5 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

- The pupil can:
- begin to select the appropriate form and draw on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. rhetorical questions; interactions between characters; range of sentence constructions and types)
- choose precise and effective vocabulary, according to the purpose and audience, and adapt this when editing to improve effect
- sustain and develop ideas within paragraphs
- begin to independently use punctuation and sentence constructions to show the difference between formal and informal writing³(e.g. contractions in speech).

7.12 Progression – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation in Y6

Year 6	Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	<p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]</p> <p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little].</p>
Sentence	<p>Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)].</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech]</p>
Text	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis</p> <p>Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, It's raining; I'm fed up]</p> <p>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>subject, object</p> <p>active, passive</p> <p>synonym, antonym</p> <p>ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</p>

7.13 Y6 Teacher Assessment for Writing

Year 6 - Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes
- use paragraphs to organise ideas
- in narratives, describe settings and characters
- in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)
- use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly
- spell correctly most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list
- write legibly.

Year 6 - Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing)
- in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)
- use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly^ (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)
- spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed

Y6 - Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can:

- begin to select the appropriate form and draw on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. rhetorical questions; interactions between characters; range of sentence constructions and types)
- choose precise and effective vocabulary, according to the purpose and audience, and adapt this when editing to improve effect
- sustain and develop ideas within paragraphs
- begin to independently use punctuation and sentence constructions to show the difference between formal and informal writing (e.g. contractions in speech).