



# GPS: The Place Value of Grammar

This document has been produced to ensure teachers can clearly see the progression of each aspect of grammar. As the skills in grammar are cumulative, it may be necessary to revisit previously taught concepts and examples to ensure pupils have a strong foundation for building and acquiring new knowledge. Equally, this document supports teachers in being able to see how they extend knowledge and understanding in a key concept for those children who have mastered it at their year group level.

## Grammar

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
To answer how and why questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.	Nouns, adjectives and noun phrases	Nouns, adjectives and expanded noun phrases to describe and specify (e.g. the blue butterfly)	Nouns, expanded noun phrases to describe and specify and determiners ( <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> )	Nouns, expanded noun phrases and determiners	Nouns, expanded noun phrases and determiners	Nouns, expanded noun phrases and determiners
To use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.	Subject/verb identification	Subject/verb identification	Subject/verb identification (verbs for action and being – refer to as <i>happening</i> )	Subject/verb identification (verbs for action and being – refer to as <i>happening</i> )	Subject/verb identification (verbs for action and being – refer to as <i>happening</i> )	Subject/verb identification (verbs for action and being – refer to as <i>happening</i> ) Active and passive voice
To begin to use more complex sentences to link thoughts when speaking (e.g. using <i>and</i> and <i>because</i> )		Replace the subject with a pronoun.	Replace the subject with a pronoun.	Replace the subject with a pronoun.	Replace the subject with a pronoun.	Replace the subject with a pronoun.
To show an understanding prepositions such as <i>under</i> , <i>on top</i> , <i>behind</i> by carrying out an action or selecting a correct picture.	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent Past simple Present simple	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent Past simple Present simple Past progressive (was, were) Present progressive (is) Past perfect (had) Present perfect (have/has) Accurate subject/verb agreement	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent Past simple Present simple Past progressive (was, were) Present progressive (is) Past perfect (had) Present perfect (have/has) Accurate subject/verb agreement	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent Past simple Present simple Past progressive (was, were) Present progressive (is) Past perfect (had) Present perfect (have/has) Accurate subject/verb agreement	<b>Tenses</b> Past and present tenses are consistent Past simple Present simple Past progressive (was, were) Present progressive (is) Past perfect (had) Present perfect (have/has) Accurate subject/verb agreement Subjunctive form
		Begin using some features of written Standard English	Begin using some features of written Standard English	Further develop understanding of written Standard English	Further develop understanding of written Standard English	Use Standard English in written work
	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I	Capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun I

	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks	Where does my full stop go? Question marks Exclamation marks
	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions Prepositional phrases	Prepositions Prepositional phrases
	Coordinating conjunctions (and, but)	Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so)	Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet)	Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) Semi-colons	Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) Semi-colons
	Subordinating conjunctions (because)	Subordinating conjunctions (because, as, when, if, that)	Subordinating conjunctions (because, as, when, if, that, although, after, before, while, when, until, since, even though) <i>*It may be useful to begin teaching children the difference between conjunctions and adverbials for cohesion to help them identify the difference.</i>	Subordinating conjunctions (because, as, when, if, that, although, after, before, while, when, until, since, even though – A WHITE BUS) <i>*It may be useful to begin teaching children the difference between conjunctions and adverbials for cohesion to help them identify the difference.</i>	Subordinating conjunctions (because, as, when, if, that, although, after, before, while, when, until, since, even though – A WHITE BUS others may include: after, where, wherever, whenever, though, than, even if, unless, so that) <i>*It will be useful to teach children the difference between conjunctions and adverbials for cohesion to help them identify the difference.</i>	Subordinating conjunctions (because, as, when, if, that, although, after, before, while, when, until, since, even though – A WHITE BUS others may include: after, where, wherever, whenever, though, than, even if, unless, so that) At this point, children should know how to identify the difference between a subordinating conjunction vs an adverbial for cohesion.
	Simple sentence structures including compound sentences using <i>and</i> and <i>but</i>	Sentence types: Statement – Question – Exclamation – Command	Sentence types: Statement – Question – Exclamation – Command	Sentence types: Statement – Question – Exclamation – Command	Sentence types: Statement – Question – Exclamation – Command	Sentence types: Statement – Question – Exclamation – Command
		Apostrophes for contraction and singular possession	Apostrophes for contraction and singular possession	Apostrophes for contraction and possession (plural and singular)	Apostrophes for contraction and possession (plural and singular)	Apostrophes for contraction and possession (plural and singular)
		Using commas to separate items in a list	Using commas to separate items in a list	Using commas to separate items in a list Commas for clauses and clarity Commas used for fronted adverbials	Using commas to separate items in a list Commas for clauses and clarity Commas used for fronted adverbials	Using commas to separate items in a list Commas for clauses and clarity Commas used for fronted adverbials
			Adverbs and adverbials (TRaMP – Time, Reason, Manner, Place)	Adverbs and adverbials (TRaMP – Time, Reason, Manner, Place)	Adverbs and adverbials (TRaMP – Time, Reason, Manner, Place) Commas used for fronted adverbials Using cohesive devices to links ideas cross paragraphs	Adverbs and adverbials (TRaMP – Time, Reason, Manner, Place) Commas used for fronted adverbials Using cohesive devices to links ideas cross paragraphs
			Inverted commas for speech	Inverted commas for speech	Inverted commas for speech and single inverted	Inverted commas for speech and single inverted

					commas – knowing the difference and effect)	commas – knowing the difference and effect)
				Relative clauses (relative pronouns and commas for clarity)	Relative clauses (relative pronouns and commas for clarity) Relative clauses with the pronoun removed	Relative clauses (relative pronouns and commas for clarity) Relative clauses with the pronoun removed
					Modal verbs	Modal verbs
					Punctuation for parenthesis (commas, dashes and brackets)	Punctuation for parenthesis (commas, dashes and brackets)
						Hyphens to avoid ambiguity Synonyms and antonyms

### KEY VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark and exclamation mark</i>	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma</i>	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, inverted commas (direct speech)</i>	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, inverted commas (direct speech), determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial</i>	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, inverted commas (direct speech), determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion and ambiguity</i>	<i>letter, capital letter, adjective, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adverb, verb tense, present tense, past tense, apostrophe and comma, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, inverted commas (direct speech), 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 and bullet points</i>