

## LANGUAGE FEATURES PROGRESSION BY GENRE – CRICH CARR CofE PRIMARY SCHOOL

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<b>Sentence Structure</b>	All sentences start with a capital letter and end with a full stop.	Statement - tells you something	A phrase is a group of words that does not have a verb but tells information [the hungry dog]	A conjunction is a word that connects two phrases or sentences. I know how to use and, but, because so, or, if, after, that, before. for, nor, yet, although, while, until and either or, neither nor, as, when, since, both, so ... as.	A paragraph is used to collate related content.	Sentences can include a relative clause starting with who, which, where, that
	A sentence must have a verb and a noun.	Command - tells you to do something	A clause is a group of words containing a noun and a verb [the hungry dog ran] •	The difference between subordinating and coordinating conjunctions.	In fiction writing there should be a new paragraph for a change in place, time or action.	Brackets, dashes or commas can be used for parenthesis.
	A sentence must make sense.	Question - asks you something	A paragraph is used to show related topics.	The difference between a main clause and a subordinate clause.	In non-fiction writing each paragraph should have a topic and summary sentence.	Sentences/ clauses can also be joined using semi-colons, colons or dashes
	A question – asks you something (needs an answer)	Exclamation - exclaims (surprise / anger) about something	A phrase is a group of words that does not have a verb but tells information [the hungry dog]	Tense shows if writing is set in the past, present or future.		It is important to create cohesion between paragraphs.
	And, but and because can join two sentences.	A conjunction is a word that connects two phrases or sentences. I know how to use and, but, because so, or, if, after, that, before.	A clause is a group of words containing a noun and a verb [the hungry dog ran] •	Expanded noun phrases are used for description.		
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<b>Grammar</b>	A noun person, place or a thing	An adverb describes a verb	A paragraph can be used to group related appearance	An apostrophe is used to show contraction and possession.	Modal verbs indicate different degrees of possibility.	A synonym means words which have the same meaning
	A verb is an action or a doing word	A contraction is when two words put together and made shorter using an apostrophe 'where the removed letters were - they will = they'll	An adverbial can describe how, when or where something happens.	How to use an apostrophe for singular and plural possession.	You can use commas to avoid ambiguity - ambiguity means confusion	An antonym means words which have different meanings.
	An adjective describes a noun	A prefix is a group of letters put before a word to change its meaning	A preposition tells the position, time or way of something of under, until, with sadness	Inverted commas are used to show speech.		Word families show how words are related in form and meaning
		A suffix is a letter of a group of letters put after a word to change its meaning	The difference between a consonant and Vowel and when to use 'a' or 'an' •	How to use correct speech punctuation.		How to use the present perfect form.
		A comma is used to separate items in a list	I know that inverted commas are used to show speech.	Fronted adverbials are followed by a comma and tell us how, where or when something has happened.		You can use commas and hyphens to avoid ambiguity
		An apostrophe is used to show contraction and possession.		A determiner is a word to give context to a noun (the, a, this)		
				How to use pronouns to avoid repetition and create cohesion.		