GAPS Overview of Progression –Yr 1-6

Yr	Punctuation	Grammar	Spelling	Terms
1	Separation of **words** with **spaces** Introduction to **capital letters, full stops, ? and !** **Capital letters** for names and for the personal **pronoun *I***	How **words** can combine to make **sentences** Joining **words** and joining **clauses** using *and* Sequencing **sentences**	**plural noun suffixes** **verb suffixes** **prefix-un**	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark
2	Use of **capital letters, full stops, ? and !** **Commas** to separate items in a **list** **Apostrophes** for omission and possession	**Subordination** (using *when*, *if*, *that*, *because)* and **co-ordination** (using *or*, *and*, *but*) Expanded **noun phrases** for description **Sentence types**-Statement, question, exclamation or command **Present tense** and **past tense** **Progressive** form of **verbs** in the **present** and **past tense**	**Compound words** **Suffixes to form nouns** **Suffixes to form adj** **Superlative and comparative adj** **Adj to adv**	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma
3	**Inverted commas** to punctuate **direct speech**	Expressing time, place and cause using **conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions** **Paragraphs** **Headings and sub-headings** **Present perfect** form of **verbs**	**Prefixes to form nouns** **A or an** **Word families based on common words**	preposition conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')
4	Use of **inverted commas** for **direct speech** **Apostrophes** to mark **plural** possession Use of **commas** after **fronted adverbials**	**Noun phrases** expanded by the addition of modifying **adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases** **Fronted adverbials** **Paragraphs** Appropriate choice of **pronoun** or **noun** within and across **sentences** to aid **cohesion** and avoid repetition	**plural** and **possessive –*s*** Standard English forms for **verb inflections** instead of local spoken forms	determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial
5	**Brackets, dashes or commas** to indicate parenthesis Use of **commas** to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	**Relative clauses** beginning with *who*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *whose*, *that.* Indicating degrees of possibility using **adverbs** [for example, *perhaps*, *surely*] or **modal verbs** [for example, *might*, *should*, *will*, *must*] Devices to build **cohesion** within a **paragraph** Linking ideas across paragraphs using **adverbials** of time, place, number or tense choices	Converting **nouns** or **adjectives** into **verbs** using **suffixes** **Verb prefixes**	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity
6	Use of the **semi-colon, colon and dash** to mark the boundary between independent **clauses** Use of the **colon** to introduce a list and use of **semi-colons** within lists **Bullet points** to list information How **hyphens** can be used to avoid ambiguity	Use of the **passive** to affect the presentation of information in a sentence Difference between **formal and informal structures** for example, the use of **question tags** or **subjunctive** forms. 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** and **ellipsis** **Layout devices**	**Formal and informal speech** **Synonyms and Antonyms**	subject, object active, passive synonym, antonym ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points