Pioneer Federation Grammar Progression Map					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Nouns Capital letters for names and 'I'			Nouns & pronouns for clarity		
• Verbs			Imperative verbs	Modal verbs	
Adjectives	 Expanded noun phrases (determiner and two adjectives) 	 Prepositions 	 Expanded noun phrases, including prepositional phrases 	Relative clauses	
	Adverbs (-ly words)	• Time adverbials	Fronted adverbials to show how and when an event occurs Conjunctive adverbials	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials	
Coordinating conjunctions to link two main ideas (and)	Coordinating conjunctions (or, and, but)	 Coordinating conjunctions (or, and, but, for, nor, yet, so) 			
	Subordinating conjunctions (when, if, that, because)	 Subordinating conjunctions (when, before, after, while, so, because) 		Subordinating clauses in various positions	
Exclamation sentences	Command and statement sentences	Use rhetorical questions			
		Introduction to paragraphs to group related material	Paragraphs to organise ideas	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph	Layout devices – headings, sub-headings, columns etc.
	Writing in the present or past tense consistently	Use perfect present tense to place events in time			
					Synonyms and antonyms
					Formal (inc. subjunctive form) and informal writing, including within speech
					Use of the passive form
		Punct	uation		
 Full stops Capital letters 	Begin to use inverted commas Exclamation marks Apostrophes for contractions Question marks Apostrophes for singular possession Commas in a list	Inverted commas Use?! for rhetorical/exclamatory sentences Use capital letters for proper nouns Use commas to separate adjectives in a list Use commas to mark subordinate clauses	Use full punctuation for direct speech Commas after fronted adverbials and subordinate clauses Apostrophes to mark plural possession Dashes	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Ellipsis Semi-colon Colon Hyphens Bullet points