

## Sentence Skills Progression

These skills should be taught in order, only moving onto the next one when the previous section has been mastered. If a child is not working at ARE, their learning should be focused on the section that is appropriate for their ability.

Year Group	Sentence Skills Progression	Teaching Explanation
<b>EYFS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses developing Phonics knowledge to write simple words and phrases that can be read by others</li> </ul>	
<b>Year 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has at least one way of writing (grapheme) every sound (phoneme) they want to write</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands that we leave a finger space between each word</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses correct letter formation for all lower case letters</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knows what a simple sentence is</li> </ul>	A sentence is a complete thought with a noun and a verb.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands what a noun is</li> </ul>	A noun is a word for a <b>p</b> erson, an <b>o</b> bject or a <b>p</b> lace (POP).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands what a verb is</li> </ul>	A verb is an action word.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knows how to form all uppercase letters</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knows that all sentences end with a full stop</li> </ul>	All sentences end with a full stop.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands that all sentences start with a capital letter</li> </ul>	All sentences start with a capital letter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use adjectives to describe a noun</li> </ul>	An adjective is a describing word that adds information to a noun.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses 'and' to join words and clauses</li> </ul>	
<b>End of Year Outcome:</b>	<i>Write five technically accurate sentences with ideas that link into a short narrative.</i>	
<b>Year 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use adjectives to create a noun phrase</li> </ul>	We can extend our simple sentences by expanding the nouns into noun phrases. A phrase is a group of nouns and adjectives that work together.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can join two simple sentences using a coordinating conjunction</li> </ul>	A compound sentence is two simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction, such as 'and', 'or', 'but' or 'so'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knows to end a question sentence with a question mark</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knows to use an exclamation mark at the end of an exclamation sentence</li> </ul>	An exclamation sentence shows strong emotion, surprise or emphasis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use adverbs to add information about when, where and how a verb is taking place</li> </ul>	We can add information to verbs using adverbs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use 'when' adverbs to expand on the verb</li> </ul>	A 'when' adverb tells you when the verb is happening (e.g. next, then, after, before).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use 'how' adverbs to expand on the verb</li> </ul>	A 'how' adverb tells you the way the verb is happening (e.g. suddenly, slowly, luckily, sadly).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses past and present tense correctly and consistently within a piece of writing</li> </ul>	The past tense shows us that something has already happened. The present shows us that it is happening now.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begins to use commas in a list of items</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses apostrophes to show possession and contraction</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses complex sentences in their writing</li> </ul>	A complex sentence has more than one clause. A clause is a group of words which includes a verb. Most complex sentences have a subordinating conjunction (e.g. when, if, because, that).
<b>Year 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use 'where' adverbs (prepositions) to expand on the verb</li> </ul>	A 'where' adverb (preposition) tells you where the verb is happening (e.g. under, inside, behind).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begins to use paragraphs to group related material</li> </ul>	A paragraph is a group of sentences that all talk about the same idea.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</li> </ul>	Inverted commas are used to show what

		someone says. They are sometimes called speech marks.
<b>Year 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses fronted adverbials followed by a comma by moving adverbial phrases to the beginning of a sentence</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punctuates direct speech accurately (including punctuation before the end of the inverted commas)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses apostrophes to show plural possession</li> </ul>	
<b>Year 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates complex sentences using relative clauses beginning with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'when', 'whose' or 'that'</li> </ul>	A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun and adds more specific information about the noun.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (e.g. perhaps, surely, maybe)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility (e.g. might, should, will)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses brackets to add parenthesis to sentences</li> </ul>	We use brackets for less important background information.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses dashes to add parenthesis to sentences</li> </ul>	We use dashes for emphasis or when we want information to stand out.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses commas to add parenthesis to sentences</li> </ul>	We use commas for smoothly adding details that fit naturally into the sentence.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</li> </ul>	We use commas to separate separate clauses in a sentence.
<b>Year 6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses colons to introduce a list</li> </ul>	We use colons to introduce a list.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses colons to introduce an important detail</li> </ul>	We can use colons to introduce an important detail.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses semi-colons in the place of a conjunction to emphasise two closely linked clauses</li> </ul>	We can use a semi-colon in the place of a conjunction to emphasise two closely linked clauses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses semi-colons to separate items in a list that are multiple words or include commas themselves</li> </ul>	We can use a semi-colon to separate items in a list that are multiple words or include commas themselves.