



# Progression of Key Vocabulary in English

	EYFS	Year 1 (In addition to EYFS)	Year 2 (In addition to Year 1)
<b>Word</b>	Phoneme Grapheme Digraph Trigraph Letter Plurals	Regular <b>plural noun suffixes</b> –s or –es – including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun. <b>Suffixes</b> added to <b>verbs</b> when no change is needed in the spelling of the root word –ing, -er, -ed  The <b>prefix –un</b> changes the meaning of <b>verbs</b> and <b>adjectives</b> .  Split vowel diagraph	Formation of <b>nouns</b> using <b>suffixes</b> such as –ness, –er and by compounding.  Formation of <b>adjectives</b> using <b>suffixes</b> such as –ful, –less  Use of the <b>suffixes –er, –est</b> in adjectives and the use of –ly to turn <b>adjectives</b> into <b>adverbs</b>  Tense (past and present)
<b>Sentence</b>	Word Finger space Sentence	How <b>words</b> combine to make <b>sentences</b> .  Joining <b>words</b> and joining <b>clauses</b> using <i>and</i>  Separation of <b>words</b> with spaces.	<b>Subordination</b> (using <b>when, if, that, because</b> )  <b>Co-ordination</b> (using <b>or, and, but</b> )  <b>Expanded noun phrases</b> for description and specification  How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a <b>statement, question, exclamation or command</b>
<b>Text</b>		Sequencing <b>sentences</b> to form short narratives.	Correct choice and consistent use of <b>present tense</b> and <b>past tense</b> throughout writing  Use of the <b>progressive</b> form of <b>verbs</b> in the <b>present</b> and <b>past tense</b> to mark actions in progress, (she is drumming, he was shouting)
<b>Punctuation</b>	Full stop. Capital letter	Introduction of <b>capital letter, full stops, question mark and exclamation mark</b> to demarcate <b>sentences</b> .  Capital letters for personal <b>pronoun I</b>	Use of <b>capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks</b> to demarcate <b>sentences</b>  <b>Commas</b> to separate items in a list  <b>Apostrophes</b> to mark where letters are missing in spelling and  <b>Apostrophes</b> to mark <b>singular possession</b> in nouns
<b>Terminology</b>		<b>letter, capital letter</b> <b>word, singular, plural sentence</b> <b>punctuation</b> <b>full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</b>	<b>noun, noun phrase</b> <b>statement, question, exclamation, command</b> <b>compound, suffix</b> <b>adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present)</b> <b>apostrophe, comma</b>