



HAMBLEDON PRIMARY SCHOOL SENTENCE STRUCTURE PROGRESSION.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases	Expanded noun phrases
Subordinating conjunctions (B)	Subordinating conjunctions (WITB)	Subordinating conjunctions (A WHITEBUS)	Subordinating conjunctions (A WHITEBUS)	Subordinating conjunctions (A WHITEBUS)	Subordinating conjunctions (A WHITEBUS)
Co-ordinating conjunctions (BOA)	Co-ordinating conjunctions (BOAS)	Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)
Past and present tense are usually consistent	Past simple Past progressive Present simple Present progressive	Past simple Past progressive Present simple Present progressive Past perfect	Past simple Past progressive Present simple Present progressive Past perfect Present perfect	Past simple Past progressive Present simple Present progressive Past perfect Present perfect	Past simple Past progressive Present simple Present progressive Past perfect Present perfect
	Sentence types: Statement Command Question Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement Command Question Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement Command Question Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement Command Question Exclamation	Sentence types: Statement Command Question Exclamation
	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
	Adverbs (TRM)	Adverbials (TRaMP)	Adverbials (TRaMP)	Adverbials (TRaMP)	Adverbials (TRaMP)
				Relative clauses and relative pronouns	Relative clauses and relative pronouns
				Modal verbs	Modal verbs Subjunctive form

					Active and passive voice

Appendix 2

Hambledon's progression in punctuation

EYFS – Beginning to form sentences, sometimes using punctuation-full stops and capital letters.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
. ? !	. ? !	. ? !	. ? !	. ? !	. ? ! '
	Inverted commas	Inverted commas	Inverted commas (Start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes and include a punctuation mark inside closing commas.)	Inverted commas (Start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes and include a punctuation mark inside closing commas.)	Inverted commas (Start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes and include a punctuation mark inside closing commas.)
	Commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list	Commas to separate items in a list
	Apostrophe for omission and possession	Apostrophe for omission and possession	Apostrophe for omission and possession	Apostrophe for omission and possession	Apostrophe for omission and possession
		Commas for fronted adverbials	Commas for fronted adverbials	Commas for fronted adverbials	Commas for fronted adverbials
			Commas to mark subordinate clauses	Commas to mark subordinate clauses	Commas to mark subordinate clauses
				Commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity	Commas for clarity and to avoid ambiguity
				Parenthesis (dashes, brackets, commas)	Parenthesis (dashes, brackets, commas)
				Hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark = man-eating shark)	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark = man-eating shark)
				Colon to introduce a list	Colon to introduce a list
				Semi-colon to separate items in a detailed list	Semi-colon to separate items in a detailed list

					Semi-colon, colon, dash to mark the boundary between clauses
					Bullet points to list