Progression: Capital Letters for Names

Understand that 'I' is a name (for yourself) + names of people

Alfie, James, Adnan, Carly, Tom Recognise place names

e.g. Names of villages, towns, cities and countries (starting with the familiar and moving to the less familiar:
Gateshead, Bamburgh,
England, France, Paris

Named buildings
e.g
destinations/buildings
that have been named

- Bamburgh Castle
- Fell Dyke Primary
 School

Understanding that all parts of the name need to start with a capital letter e.g. Bamburgh Castle not Bamburgh castle
Fell Dyke Primary
School not Fell Dyke

primary school

Recognising a wider range and 'less obvious' proper nouns as names that need to be capitalised

e.g. the names of buildings, seas, oceans, rivers, organisations, companies/shops, films and books etc.

- River Tyne
- Eiffel Tower
- Atlantic Ocean
- Despicable Me
- Microsoft/Amazon/T witter/Apple
- Asda/Tesco

Know that 'small words' in a title or name are not capitalised whereas the main name words are

- Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
- Angel <u>of the</u> North

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Progression: Commas in a List

Separating single items in a list e.g. She took a map, food, matches and a torch.

Separating adjectives before and after the noun e.g.

Her hat was warm, woolly and blue.

She had frizzy, dry hair.

Separating actions and events (often using 'the rule of 3') e.g.

He flung his bag down, lay on his bed and fell fast asleep.

The cat was searching for prey. It stood very still, sniffed the air and peered into the long grass.

Understanding when a comma is needed between 2 adjectives:

sweet-smelling, juicy apples – the 2 adjectives modify the noun to an equal degree (they are said to be coordinate) so SHOULD be separated by a comma. A good test for this is to see if they can be switched and sound natural either way. If they can, they are coordinate: sweet-smelling, juicy apples juicy, sweet-smelling apples If they can't be switched and don't sound natural either way, they are NOT coordinate: two huge fists huge two fists.

Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5

Progression: Possessive Apostrophes

	Concrete items/nouns that	People that belong	Abstract nouns that belong	Actions and behaviours that
What belongs	e.g. shoes, book, pencil, house, dog etc Physical features – your body, face, ears, eyes, arms, feet etc	e.g. your – family, mother, father, brother, sister, granny, grandpa etc. All part of your family/belong to your family group or his/her family group. Friends can 'belong' to you – they are 'your friends'	These might include feelings (happiness, anger, jealousy, love, hope, good mood, bad mood), attributes (talent, skill, voice, luck) and characteristics (belief, patience) Jennifer's voice turned shrill.	belong e.g. Carter's efforts to loosen the door finally paid off Darren's huffing and puffing carried on until she asked him what was wrong. Amy's suggestion was ignored.
Who/what it belongs to	Name/Subject Jack's dog is black. The witch's foot got stuck. He picked up Grandpa's stick.	Titles My brother's arm got broken at football. I put it in the teacher's drawer for safety. My mam's necklace disappeared. Inanimate objects The sofa's stuffing was spilling out everywhere.	Plural Possession The girls' bikes got soaked. They shouldn't have been in the lions' territory. The children's coats were all on the floor.	Deepen understanding of inanimate objects, places, companies (linked to 'abstract nouns) e.g. The letter's content made him cry. The phone's volume was turned right down. Tesco's car park was full. The word's meaning was not clear to him.
	Year 2	Yea	ar 4	Year 6

Year 3

Year 5