Hoole Primary School
Progression of skills- Word

Word progression

Supporting information

- Prefix –A **prefix** is a string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning. **Example: un/ in/ dis (Unhappy/ informal / disappointed)**
- Suffix – A **suffix** is a string of letters that go at the end of a word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can show if a word is a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb. **Example: ly/ing/ed (quickly/ running/ jumped)**
- Root word - A **root word** is a basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. By adding prefixes and suffixes to a root word we can change its meaning. **Example: run /happy/ dance**
- Noun - A **noun** is a naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place. Nouns can be common, proper, abstract or collective. **Example: chair/ Hannah/ his / London**
- Verb - A **verb** expresses a physical action, a mental action or a state of being. **Example: running/ looking /singing**
- Adjective - An **adjective** is a word used to describe and give more information about a noun, which could be a person, place or object. **Example: big/ beautiful /majestic**
- Adverb – An **adverb** tells us more about the verb. It can tell us how, where or when. Example: **slowly/ quickly / yesterday**
- Plural - A **plural** word indicates there is more than one noun. **Example: dogs / babies / children**
- Subjunctive - The **subjunctive** is a verb form used to express things that could or should happen. **Example: If I were to go... / I demand that he answer!**

EYFS	• Using the phonics taught, children make phonetically pliable attempts at words.
Year 1	• Use plural noun suffixes - s and -es • Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root word **(ing/er/ed/est)** • Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding prefix un-
Year 2	• Form nouns using suffixes such as *–ness, – er* and by compounding [for example, *whiteboard, superman*] • Form adjectives using suffixes such as *–ful, – less* (A fuller list of suffixes can be found on page 46 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) • Use the suffixes *–er, –est* in adjectives and use *–ly* in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs
Year 3	• Form nouns with a range of prefixes [for example *super–, anti–, auto–*] • Use *a* or *an* according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant
Year 4	• Recognise the grammatical difference between plural and possessive *–s* • Use standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, *we were* instead of *we was*, or *I did* instead of *I done*]
Year 5	• Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, *–ate; –ise; –ify*] • Use verb prefixes [for example, *dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–*]
Year 6	• Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms