

## Nursery Overview

Communication and language	Literacy
<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.</p> <p>Use a wider range of vocabulary.</p> <p>Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: "Get your coat and wait at the door".</p> <p>Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?"</p> <p>Sing a large repertoire of songs.</p> <p>Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</p> <p>Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'.</p> <p>Use longer sentences of four to six words.</p> <p>Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.</p> <p>Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns.</p> <p>Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."</p>	<p>Print has meaning</p> <p>Print can have different purposes</p> <p>We read English text from left to right and from top to bottom</p> <p>The names of the different parts of a book</p> <p>Page sequencing</p> <p>Spot and suggest rhymes</p> <p>Count or clap syllables in a word</p> <p>Recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother</p> <p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary</p> <p>Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. Write some or all of their name.</p> <p>Write some letters accurately.</p>
Expressive Arts and Design	Physical development
<p>Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment, like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc.</p> <p>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar.</p> <p>Remember and sing entire songs.</p> <p>Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match').</p> <p>Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down and down and up) of familiar songs.</p> <p>Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know.</p>	<p>Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.</p> <p>Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.</p> <p>Shows a preference for a dominant hand.</p>

## Reception Overview

Communication and language	Literacy
<p>Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Learn new vocabulary. Use new vocabulary throughout the day. Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. Describe events in some detail. Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. Develop social phrases. Engage in story times. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Use new vocabulary in different contexts. Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Engage in non-fiction books. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p>	<p>Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences. Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme. Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. Form lower case and capital letters correctly. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop. Re-read what they have written to check it makes sense.</p>
Physical development	Understanding the World
<p>Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</p>	Expressive Arts and Design
	<p>Develop storylines in their pretend play. Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.</p>

## Barnfield Primary School Skills Progression: Reading

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Decoding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•apply phonic knowledge to decode words</li> <li>•speedily read all 40+ letters/groups for 40+ phonemes</li> <li>•read accurately by blending taught GPC</li> <li>•read common exception words</li> <li>•read common suffixes (-s, -es, ing, -ed, etc.)</li> <li>•read multisyllable words containing taught GPCs</li> <li>•read contractions and understanding use of apostrophe</li> <li>•read aloud phonically-decodable texts</li> </ul>	secure phonic decoding until reading is fluent read accurately by blending, including alternative sounds for graphemes read multisyllable words containing these graphemes read common suffixes read exception words, noting unusual correspondences read most words quickly & accurately without overt sounding and blending	apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word	apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word	apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet	apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet
Range of reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and nonfiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently</li> <li>•being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences</li> </ul>	listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently	listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, nonfiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes	listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, nonfiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes	continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes making comparisons within and across books	continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes making comparisons within and across books
Familiarity with text	becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics recognising and joining in with predictable phrases	becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry	increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books	increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books	increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing	increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing

Aut hori al inte nt	<b>Poetry and performance</b>	learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart	continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action recognising some different forms of poetry	preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action recognising some different forms of poetry	learning a wider range of poetry by heart preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience	learning a wider range of poetry by heart preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
	<b>Word meanings</b>	*discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known	*discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary *discussing their favourite words and phrases	*using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	*using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read		
	<b>Understanding</b>	drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details to support the main ideas	checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details to support the main ideas
	<b>Inference</b>	discussing the significance of the title and events making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done	making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done answering and asking questions	drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence	drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence	drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence	drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
	<b>Prediction</b>	predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	predicting what might happen from details stated and implied	predicting what might happen from details stated and implied	predicting what might happen from details stated and implied	predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
				discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning	discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning	identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative	identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative

					language, considering the impact on the reader	language, considering the impact on the reader
<b>Non-fiction</b>		being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways	retrieve and record information from non-fiction	retrieve and record information from non-fiction	distinguish between statements of fact and opinion retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction	distinguish between statements of fact and opinion retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
<b>Discussing reading</b>	participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them	participate in discussion about books, poems & other works that are read to them & those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves	participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, provide reasoned justifications for their views	recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, provide reasoned justifications for their views

## Barnfield Primary School Skills Progression: Writing

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonic & Whole word spelling	words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught common exception words the days of the week • name the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound	segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words distinguishing between homophones and near homophones	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)	spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1	spell some words with 'silent' letters continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in Appendix 1
Other word building spelling	using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs using the prefix un- using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words • apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1	learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) learning to spell more words with contracted forms add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly apply spelling rules and guidelines from Appendix 1	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals • use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words • use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary	use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words • use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Transcription	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.		

<b>Handwriting</b>	<p>sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly</p> <p>begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place</p> <p>form capital letters</p> <p>form digits 0-9</p> <p>understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these</p>	<p>form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another</p> <p>start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <p>write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters</p> <p>use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.</p>	<p>use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <p>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting</p>	<p>use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <p>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting</p>	<p>choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters</p> <p>choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task</p>	<p>choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters</p> <p>choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task</p>
<b>Contexts for Writing</b>		<p>writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</p> <p>writing about real events</p> <p>writing poetry</p> <p>writing for different purposes</p>	<p>discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</p>	<p>discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</p>	<p>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own • in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</p>	<p>identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own • in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</p>
<b>Planning Writing</b>	<p>saying out loud what they are going to write about</p> <p>composing a sentence orally before writing it</p>	<p>planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about</p>	<p>discussing and recording ideas</p> <p>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures</p>	<p>discussing and recording ideas</p> <p>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures</p>	<p>noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</p>	<p>noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</p>

<b>Drafting Writing</b>	sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)	organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action • precising longer passages • using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader	selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action • precising longer passages • using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader
<b>Editing Writing</b>	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils	evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors	assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
<b>Performing Writing</b>	read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.	perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.



<b>Vocabulary</b>	<p>leaving spaces between words</p> <p>joining words and joining clauses using "and"</p>	<p>expanded noun phrases to describe and specify</p>	<p>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</p> <p>using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)</p>	<p>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</p>	<p>use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely</p> <p>using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</p>	<p>use a thesaurus using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely</p> <p>using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</p>
	<p>regular plural noun suffixes (s, -es)</p> <p>verb suffixes where root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, er)</p> <p>un- prefix to change meaning of adjectives/adverbs</p> <p>to combine words to make sentences, including using and • Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p> <p>separation of words with spaces</p> <p>sentence demarcation (. ! ?) capital letters for names and pronoun 'I')</p>	<p>sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command</p> <p>the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form</p> <p>• subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)</p> <p>some features of written Standard English</p> <p>suffixes to form new words (ful, -er, -ness)</p> <p>sentence demarcation</p> <p>commas in lists</p> <p>apostrophes for omission &amp; singular possession</p>	<p>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</p> <p>form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)</p> <p>use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'</p> <p>word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)</p>	<p>using fronted adverbials</p> <p>difference between plural and possessive -s</p> <p>Standard English verb inflections (I did vs I done) • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions • appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion</p>	<p>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</p> <p>using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (ie omitted) relative pronoun</p> <p>converting nouns or adjectives into verbs</p> <p>verb prefixes</p> <p>devices to build cohesion, including adverbials of time, place and number</p>	<p>recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms</p> <p>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence</p> <p>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</p> <p>differences in informal and formal language • synonyms &amp; antonyms</p> <p>further cohesive devices such as grammatical connections and adverbials</p> <p>use of ellipsis</p>
<b>Punctuation</b> edited to reflect content in Appendix	<p>beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</p> <p>using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'</p>	<p>learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)</p>	<p>using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)</p>	<p>using commas after fronted adverbials</p> <p>indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns</p> <p>using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)</p>	<p>using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</p> <p>using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</p>	<p>using hyphens to avoid ambiguity</p> <p>using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses • using a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>punctuating bullet points consistently</p>

<b>Grammatical Terminology</b>	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma	adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial clause, subordinate clause,	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points
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