

Year 1 Grammar Coverage

Spelling	Sentence/grammar lessons
Singular and plural (+ “-s” or “-es”)	Writing simple sentences in the first, second and third person (subject-verb agreement) – <i>I am happy. You are happy. He is happy.</i>
Conjunctions (<i>and, but, then, so</i>)	Write a simple sentence starting with a proper noun
Adjectives (non-gradable) – colour, size, age	Noun phrases – <u>adjective + noun</u> or <u>adjective + adjective + noun</u> or <u>determiner + noun</u> or <u>determiner + adjective + noun</u>
Pronouns (<i>I, he, she, you</i>)	Write a simple sentence, but add an adjective – <i>He has a red ball.</i>
Common nouns	Write a simple sentence and add an adverb of manner (“-ly”) – <i>I play nicely.</i>
Proper nouns – own names/days of the week	Write a simple sentence with a regular simple past tense verb (adding -ed) – <i>He worked in the classroom.</i>
Verbs: simple-past-tense regular verbs, adding either “-ed” or “-ing”	Write a sentence in simple present continuous tense (“to be” + “-ing”) – <i>He is sitting on the carpet. He is sitting on the red carpet. He is sitting on the red carpet quietly.</i>
Verbs: Present tense for “to be”, “to do” and “to have” (<i>I have, you have, she/he has, I do, you do, she/he does, I am, you are, he/she is</i>)	Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence and full stops
Connectives of sequence (<i>first, second, last, next, then</i>)	Subject-verb agreement with “I”, “you”, “we” and “he/she” for the verbs “to do”, “to be” and “to have”. (<i>I/you/we <u>have</u>, he/she <u>has</u>, I/you/we <u>do</u>, he/she <u>does</u>, I <u>am</u>, you/we <u>are</u>, he/she <u>is</u></i>)
Determiners (<i>the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, some, all</i>)	Write a question with a question mark
Simple adverbs ending in “-ly” (<i>nicely, madly</i>)	Write a word/phrase or sentence with an exclamation mark
Prefix “un-” (<i>happy – unhappy, kind – unkind, tie – untie</i>)	Capital letters – “I”, proper nouns, days of the week
Comparative and superlative adjectives where you add “-er” or “-est”	Changing general nouns to specific nouns, eg, “car” to “Ferrari”
Prepositions	How to use prepositions in a sentence
Days of the week	Alliteration
It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.	Similes
	Write a sentence using “and”

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Grammar coverage taken from National Curriculum

<p>Use exclamation marks</p>	<p>Regular plurals where you only add an “-s” or “-es”</p>	<p>Comparative and superlative adjectives, adding, “-er” and “-est” to regular adjectives: <i>fast – faster – fastest</i></p>	<p>To orally use simple co-ordinating conjunctions: and, but</p>	<p>Orally devise alliteration: <i>a cool cat</i> <i>a sneaky snake</i></p>	<p>Separate words with spaces</p>
<p>Use question marks</p>	<p>Suffixes of verbs, adding “-ed” or “-ing”</p>	<p>Use a capital letter for “I”</p>	<p>Write a multi-clause sentence using the coordinating conjunction “and”</p>	<p>First person (I and we), second person (you) and third person (he, she)</p>	<p>Choose a specific noun: “Alsatian” rather than “dog”</p>
<p>Finish the sentence with a full stop</p>	<p>Use the prefix of “un-“ to create antonyms: <i>happy – unhappy</i> <i>kind – unkind</i></p>	<p>Start sentences with a capital letter</p>	<p>Write a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun</p>	<p>Similes: <i>as big as an elephant</i></p>	<p>Use noun phrases: adjective + noun</p>
<p>Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught</p>	<p>Use determiners: <i>the, a, an, my your, his, her</i></p>	<p>Use capital letters for days of the week</p>	<p>Write a simple sentence starting with a personal pronoun</p>	<p>Subject-verb agreement with “I” and “he/she” with “to do”, “to be” and “to have”: <i>I/you/we <u>have</u></i> <i>he/she <u>has</u></i> <i>I/you/we <u>do</u></i> <i>he/she <u>does</u></i> <i>I <u>am</u></i> <i>you/we <u>are</u></i> <i>he/she <u>is</u></i></p>	<p>Use connectives of sequence: <i>first, second, then</i></p>
<p>Prepositions: <i>up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, under, inside, outside, above</i></p>	<p>Adverbs of manner (how) to describe a verb, ending in “-ly”</p>	<p>Use capital letters for proper nouns (people and places)</p>	<p>Write a sentence that includes an adjective</p>	<p>Use a regular simple-past-tense verb in a sentence: <i>He walked to school.</i></p>	<p>Name the letters of the alphabet</p>