

## Year 1 grammar coverage

Grammar coverage					
Write a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun	To orally use simple co-ordinating conjunctions: <i>and, but</i>	Use capital letters for proper nouns (people and places)	Regular plurals where you only add an “-s” or “-es”	Orally devise alliteration: <i>a cool cat</i> <i>a sneaky snake</i>	Comparative and superlative adjectives, adding, “-er” and “-est” to regular adjectives: <i>fast – faster – fastest</i>
Write a simple sentence starting with a personal pronoun	Write a compound sentence using the coordinating conjunction “and”	Use a capital letter for “I”	Suffixes of verbs, adding “-ed” or “-ing”	Prepositions: <i>up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, under, inside, outside, above</i>	Choose a specific noun: “Alsatian” rather than “dog”
Finish the sentence with a full stop	Use connectives of sequence: <i>first, second, then</i>	Start sentences with a capital letter	Use the prefix of “un-” to create antonyms: <i>happy – unhappy</i> <i>kind – unkind</i>	Similes: <i>as big as an elephant</i>	Use noun phrases: adjective + noun
Use a regular simple-past-tense verb in a sentence: <i>He walked to school.</i>	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>	Use capital letters for days of the week	Use determiners: <i>the, a, an, my, your, his, her</i>	Use question marks	Use exclamation marks
First person (I and we), second person (you) and third person (he, she)	Write a sentence that includes an adjective	Separate words with spaces	Adverbs of manner (how) to describe a verb, ending in “-ly”		
Spelling			Sentence/grammar lessons		
Singular and plural ( + “-s” or “-es” )  Conjunctions ( <i>and, but, then, so</i> )  Adjectives (non-gradable) – colour, size, age  Pronouns ( <i>I, he, she, you</i> )  Common nouns  Proper nouns – own names/days of the week  Verbs: simple-past-tense regular verbs, adding either “-ed” or “-ing”  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</i>			Writing simple sentences in the first, second and third person (subject-verb agreement) – <i>I am happy. You are happy. He is happy.</i>  Write a simple sentence starting with a proper noun  Noun phrases – <u>adjective + noun</u> or <u>adjective + adjective + noun</u> or <u>determiner + noun</u> or <u>determiner + adjective + noun</u>  Write a simple sentence, but add an adjective – <i>He has a red ball.</i>  Write a simple sentence and add an adverb of manner (“-ly”) – <i>I play nicely.</i>  Write a simple sentence with a regular simple past tense verb (adding –ed) – <i>He worked in the classroom.</i>  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>		

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<p><i>does, I am, you are, he/she is</i></p> <p>Connectives of sequence (<i>first, second, last, next, then</i>)</p> <p>Determiners (<i>the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, some, all</i>)</p> <p>Simple adverbs ending in “-ly” (<i>nicely, madly</i>)</p> <p>Prefix “un-” (<i>happy – unhappy, kind – unkind, tie – untie</i>)</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives where you add “-er” or “-est”</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Days of the week</p> <p><b>It must be noted that these spellings are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.</b></p>	<p>Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence and full stops</p> <p>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>)</p> <p>Write a question with a question mark</p> <p>Write a word/phrase or sentence with an exclamation mark</p> <p>Capital letters – “I”, proper nouns, days of the week</p> <p>Changing general nouns to specific nouns, eg, “car” to “Ferrari”</p> <p>How to use prepositions in a sentence</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <p>Similes</p> <p>Write a sentence using “and”</p>
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This covers all the areas for the 2014 National Curriculum and more with each year group building on from the year before.