

St. Anselm's Primary –Grammar Progression

Year 1 Grammar Coverage

Write a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun	To orally use simple coordinating conjunctions: and, but	Use capital letters for proper nouns (people and places)	Regular plurals where you only add an “-s” or “-es”	Orally devise alliteration: a cool cat a sneaky snake	Comparative and superlative adjectives, Adding. “-er” and “-est” to regular adjectives: fast-faster-fastest
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: Up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, under, inside, outside, above.	Choose a specific noun: “Alsatian” rather than “dog”
Finish the sentence with a full stop	Use connectives of sequence: first, second, then	Start sentences with a capital letter	Use the prefix of “un-“ to create antonyms: happy – unhappy Kind-unkind	Similes: as big as an elephant	Use noun phrases: adjective e + noun
Use a regular simplepast-tense verb in a sentence: He walked to school.	Subject-verb agreement with “I” and “he/she” with “to do”, “to be” and “to have”: I/you/we have he/she has I/you/we do he/she does I am you/we are He/she is	Use capital letters for days of the week	Use determiners: The, a, an, my, your, his her	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 Lesson
<p>Singular and plural (+ “-s” or “-es”)</p> <p>Conjunctions (and, but, then, so)</p> <p>Adjectives (non-gradable) – colour, size, age Pronouns (I, he, she, you)</p> <p>Common nouns</p> <p>Proper nouns – own names/days of the week</p> <p>Verbs: simple-past-tense regular verbs, adding either “-ed” or “-ing”</p> <p>Verbs: Present tense for “to be”, “to do” and “to have” (I have, you have, she/he has, I do, you do, she/he does, I am, you are, he/she is)</p> <p>Connectives of sequence (first, second, last, next, then)</p> <p>Determiners (the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, some, all)</p> <p>Simple adverbs ending in “-ly” (nicely, madly)</p> <p>Prefix “un-” (happy – unhappy, kind – unkind, tie – untie)</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives where you add “-er” or “-est”</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Days of the week</p>	<p>Writing simple sentences in the first, second and third person (subject-verb agreement) –</p> <p>I am happy. You are happy.</p> <p>He is happy.</p> <p>Write a simple sentence starting with a proper noun</p> <p>Noun phrases – <u>adjective + noun</u> or <u>adjective + adjective + noun</u> or <u>determiner + noun</u> or <u>determiner + adjective + noun</u></p> <p>Write a simple sentence, but add an adjective – He has a red ball.</p> <p>Write a simple sentence and add an adverb of manner (“-ly”) – I play nicely.</p> <p>Write a simple sentence with a regular simple past tense verb (adding –ed) – He worked in the classroom.</p> <p>Write a sentence in simple present continuous tense (“to be” + “-ing”) – He is sitting on the carpet. He is sitting on the red carpet. He is sitting on the red carpet quietly. Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence and full stops Subject-verb agreement with “I”, “you”, “we” and “he/she” for the verbs “to do”, “to be” and “to have”. (I/you/we have, he/she has, I/you/we do, he/she does, I am, you/we are, he/she is)</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>