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| **Grammar coverage** | | | | | | |
| Write a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun | To orally use simple co-ordinating 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 + noun |
| Use a regular simple-past-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 |
| Firstperson (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 (*and, but, then, so*)  Adjectives (non-gradable) – colour, size, age  Pronouns (*I, he, she, you*)  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 have, you have, she/he has, I do, you do, she/he does, I am, you are, he/she is*)  Connectives of sequence (*first, second, last, next, then*)  Determiners (*the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, some, all*)  Simple adverbs ending in “-ly” (*nicely, madly*)  Prefix “un-” (*happy – unhappy, kind – unkind, tie – untie*)  Comparative and superlative adjectives where you add “-er” or “-est”  Prepositions  Days of the week  **It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.** | | | Writing simple sentences in the first, second and third person (subject-verb agreement) − *I am happy. You are happy. He is happy.*  Write a simple sentence starting with a proper noun  Noun phrases – adjective + noun or adjective + adjective + noun or determiner + noun or determiner + adjective + noun  Write a simple sentence, but add an adjective − *He has a red ball.*  Write a simple sentence and add an adverb of manner (“-ly”) − *I play nicely.*  Write a simple sentence with a regular simple past tense verb (adding –ed) *− He worked in the classroom.*  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)*  Write a question with a question mark  Write a word/phrase or sentence with an exclamation mark  Capital letters – “I”, proper nouns, days of the week  Changing general nouns to specific nouns, eg, “car” to “Ferrari”  How to use prepositions in a sentence  Alliteration  Similes  Write a sentence using “and” | | | |