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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, agePronouns (*I, he, she, you*)Common nouns Proper nouns – own names/days of the weekVerbs: 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”PrepositionsDays 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 nounNoun phrases – adjective + noun or adjective + adjective + noun or determiner + noun or determiner + adjective + nounWrite 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 stopsSubject-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 markWrite a word/phrase or sentence with an exclamation markCapital letters – “I”, proper nouns, days of the weekChanging general nouns to specific nouns, eg, “car” to “Ferrari”How to use prepositions in a sentenceAlliterationSimilesWrite a sentence using “and” |