

Spelling Punctuation and Grammar

Year 1

Knowledge and Understanding

Key Knowledge

A capital letter starts a sentence. A full stop can show the end of a sentence.

Names, places and days of the week start with a capital letter. Using the word I to talk about yourself has a capital letter.

Adjectives are describing words. They describe people, objects, places or things.

'and' 'but' 'because' 'so' join ideas together into a sentence.

To make sentences we put words together in an order that make sense.

I know what a word (finger) space, capital letter and full stop are.

I know my capital letters and lower case letters.

I can write sentences to create a story.

I can add -ing, -ed, -er, -est to words to create new words.

Spelling

Year 1 Common Exception words:

a, the, no, go, so, be, he, me, she, we, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our, do, today, of, said, says, are, , were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they,

Spell the days of the week (GD)

Begin to use 's' or 'es' for more than one object.

Begin to use words that begin with -un

Apply the graphemes I have learnt in phonics to my writing.

Key Vocabulary

Terminology	Definition/Sentence
Letter	Represents a speech sound and a unit of the alphabet.
Capital Letter	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height .
word	A single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written.
singular	One object, animal or person.
plural	More than one object, animal or person.
sentence	A group of words which are put together to make sense and give information.
punctuation	Marks (not words) in a sentence that help to read and understand the sentences.
Full stop .	Used at the end of a sentence.
Question mark ?	Used at the end of a sentence when a question is being asked.
Exclamation mark !	Used at the end of a sentence to make it more exciting or stronger. Also used with commands.