Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation – Years 1

Year 1: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes – <i>s</i> or – <i>es</i> [for example, <i>dog</i> , <i>dogs; wish</i> , <i>wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping</i> , <i>helped</i> , <i>helper</i>) How the prefix <i>un</i> – changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind</i> , or <i>undoing</i> : <i>untie the boat</i>]
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun <i>I</i>
Terminology for pupils	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Here is a chart you can look at a glance, to remind you to check your Grammar when Writing.



Full stops, question marks and exclamation marks are found at the end of sentences. Do you know what they are and when to use them?

Copy and complete the sentences in your book.

- 1. What is your name
- 2. My name is Ella
- 3. The show was amazing
- The cat sat quietly in the corner watching TV
- 5. "Sit down and be quiet " the man shouted.
- 6. Help
- 7. What time is it
- 8. Stop it now
- 9. The dog flew through the air and caught the ball
- 10. Why am I wearing green wellies