

Year 1 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

	Language structure	Standard English	Vocabulary / Language Structure	Punctuation
Aspect covered in Year 1	<p>Nouns</p> <p>Verbs</p> <p>Adjectives</p> <p>Connectives</p> <p>Pronouns</p> <p>Adverbs</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Articles</p> <p>Statements</p> <p>Questions</p> <p>Commands</p> <p>Clauses</p> <p>Phrases</p> <p>Subordinating connectives</p>	<p>Tense agreement</p> <p>Subject-verb agreement</p> <p>Double negatives</p> <p>Use of I and me</p> <p>Contractions</p>	<p>Word meaning</p> <p>Vocabulary content</p> <p>Concision and precisions in vocabulary</p> <p>Synonyms</p> <p>Antonyms</p> <p>Word groups / families</p> <p>Prefixes</p> <p>Suffixes</p> <p>Singular and plural</p>	<p>Capital letters</p> <p>Full stops</p> <p>Question marks</p> <p>Exclamation marks</p> <p>Commas in lists</p> <p>Commas to mark phrases or clauses</p> <p>Inverted commas</p> <p>Apostrophes</p> <p>Brackets</p> <p>Elipses</p> <p>Colons</p>

Year Group	Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
1	<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>)</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>)</p> <p>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. <i>unkind</i>, or undoing, e.g. <i>untie the boat</i>)</p>	<p>How words can combine to make sentences</p> <p>Joining words and joining sentences using <i>and</i></p>	<p>Sequencing sentences to form short narratives</p>	<p>Separation of words with spaces</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I</p>	<p>word, sentence, letter, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark</p>