



Year 1

Grammar Knowledge Organiser 2024-2025

Name.....

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2

Year 1

Y1 Assessment Framework – Overview of Objectives		Au1	Au2	Sp1	Sp2	Su1	Su2
Purpose and audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence sentences to write short narratives based on fictional and real experiences 						
Tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing accuracy when writing in the past tense Mostly accurate use of present tense when writing 						
Conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine words to make sentences Use and to join clauses <i>I can see the cat and he is on the mat.</i> 	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Level of detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and to join words Use some simple description 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cohesive devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to link ideas or events by subject/or pronoun <i>I can see the cat and he is on the mat. He is eating his lunch.</i> Write short narratives ensuring that many sentences are sequenced accurately 						
Logical sequence of events							
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some use of full stops and capital letters Begin to use exclamation marks Begin to use question marks Use capital letters for names of people and places Use capital letters for days of the week Use a capital letter for the personal pronoun 	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some words containing previously taught phonemes are spelt with some accuracy Phonetically plausible attempts are made to spell words that have not yet been learnt Spell common exception words at WTS standard Some common exception words are spelt accurately inline with SSP programme Apply prefix -un with growing accuracy for both verbs and adverbs Many suffixes applied with accuracy e.g. -ed/-ing/ -er/ -est/where no change is needed to the root word, -s/-es for nouns and verbs Spell days of the week accurately 						
Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave spaces between words Some lower-case letters are formed accurately, starting and finishing in the correct place Form digits 0-9 mostly accurately Understand which letters belong to which handwriting families Hold a pencil comfortably and correctly Sit correctly at a table 						
Edit and Evaluate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check written work makes sense through re-reading with other pupils and the teacher Read work aloud clearly 						
Proof-read				✓			

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Autumn 1

Combine words to make sentences

When we combine words, we combine them to write a sentence that makes sense

Use finger spaces

Leave spaces between words

Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and full stop

When are capital letters used?

Capital letters are punctuation marks used in sentences to make meaning clear. These letters are used at the beginning of sentences, for proper nouns, days of the week and months of the year.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

When are full stops used?

Full stops punctuate the end of a sentence to show that it is complete.

My name is Florence.

Use capital letters for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'

A personal pronoun is used when writing about people who are known.

Every person's name starts with a capital letter.

Do you know where Tom and Sam are?

Use capital letters for names of people

Skylar Thomas Ellen Leo

Use capital letters for the personal pronoun I

Sam and I went to the shops.

Join words using and

What is a conjunction?

A conjunction links words, phrases or clauses in sentences. In Year 1, the co-ordinating conjunction 'and' is introduced to join words and sentences (independent clauses).

How do we join words using 'and'?

The conjunction 'and' is used to join words. These can be familiar objects, people or words that go together.

fish and chips salt and pepper boys and girls

The conjunction 'and' can also be used to join words in sentences.

My favourite colours are blue and yellow.

My sisters are called Lily and Beth.

Max found worms and snails in the garden.

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Autumn 2

Use plural noun suffixes -s and -es

What are nouns?

Nouns are words that name people, places, objects, thoughts, ideas and feelings.

The sun is high in the sky.

The words 'sun' and 'sky' are both nouns.

What is a plural noun?

A plural noun has the suffix -s or -es added and means there is more than one of the object. Some plural nouns do not follow this rule, for example mice. When there is only one item, this is singular.

I have eaten a cake. The noun cake is singular (only one cake).

I have eaten all the cakes. The noun cakes is plural (more than one cake).

When nouns end in x, sh, s, ss, ch, tch or z, the suffix -es is added and creates an extra syllable (or beat) to the word.

We opened the box. The noun box is singular (only one box).

We opened the boxes. The noun boxes is plural (more than one box).

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Spring 1

Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. – ed, -ing, -er, -est.

What is a suffix?

A suffix is a group of letters that can be added to the end of a word.

The suffix can change the word's meaning. Examples of suffixes include -ing, -ed, -er and -est.

The Suffixes – er and -est

The suffixes -er and -est are added to words to create adjectives that can compare things. When comparing two things, the suffix -er is used to form a comparative. If more than two things are compared, we add the suffix -est to create a superlative.

My sister is taller than me but my brother is the tallest.

I can jump higher than you.

A sloth is the slowest animal on earth.

The suffix -er can also be used to create nouns.

Who is the owner of the coat?

Mary will be your helper today.

The singer joined the band on stage.

What are the rules when adding the suffixes -er and -est to words?

In Year 1, the focus is on adding suffixes to words where no change is needed to the root word. Rules for adding -er and -est to other

When is the suffix – ed added to words?

The suffix -ed can be added to verbs and adding -ed changes the verb to the past tense. The suffix -ed can sound different when added to different words.

The suffix can be pronounced /ed/ such as in added or needed; /t/ such as in jumped or kicked; or /d/ such as in buzzed or played

When is the suffix – ing added to words?

The suffix -ing can be added to verbs and is also the ending of some words such as morning or lightning

Some accurate use of the prefix -un

What are prefixes?

Prefixes are a group of letters that change the meaning of a word when they are added to the start.

The prefix un- usually means not, so the new word means the opposite of the original. For example: unkind means 'not kind'

Punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

When are capital letters used?

Capital letters are punctuation marks used in sentences to make meaning clear. These letters are used at the beginning of sentences, for proper nouns, days of the week and months of the year.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

When are full stops used?

Full stops punctuate the end of a sentence to show that it is complete.

My name is Florence

When are question marks used?

A question mark punctuates the end of a question sentence. These sentences ask for further information and often begin with the words who, what, how, where, when or why.

What will we have for dinner?

Where are my keys?

How does a telephone work?

What is an exclamation?

An exclamation is a forceful statement which expresses high levels of excitement or emotion. Exclamations begin with 'what' or 'how' and are usually punctuated by an exclamation mark.

What a good friend you are!

What a mess you've made!

What big teeth you have, Grandma!

What an exciting day it was for Molly!

How sweet you look in that costume!

How tall the flowers have grown in the garden!

How clever she is!

How weird this day out has been!

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Spring 2

No new grammar objectives in Spring 2

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Summer 1

No new grammar objectives in Summer 1

Grammar Objectives Introduced in Summer 2

Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or events by pronouns)

What does sequencing mean?

To sequence something means to write it in a particular order where one item or idea logically follows another.

How can I sequence stories?

Pupils can be taught simple phrases (adverbials) to help them order events in a story, such as

'Once upon a time ...',

'One day...',

'First...', 'Next...',

Then ...' and

'Finally ...'.

These words are used in the model text and planning sheets to support pupils to retell and change a simple story.

Use capital letters for names of people and places

Names need a capital letter e.g. Sam, Ben, Mia

Places need capital letters e.g. Athens, Bolton

Use Simple Description

An adjective is a word that describes a noun (the name of a thing or a place). It was a terrible book. The word 'terrible' is an adjective. It tells us what the book (the noun) was like.

Use words from the text to add description.