

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Knowledge Organiser Year 1

By the end of Year 1, children should be able to use finger spaces, capital letters and some basic punctuation (full stops, question marks and exclamation marks) to help make their writing clear.

Children should be able to use the prefix 'un' and some basic suffixes like 'ing', 'ed', 'er' and 'est', as well as adding 's' or 'es' to show a plural.

Vocabulary and Grammar		Example
Word	<p>Suffix: a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.</p> <p>The suffix -s or -es can show when something is plural (more than one).</p> <p>The suffix -ed can change an action to the past.</p> <p>The suffix -er can show who is doing an action.</p> <p>The suffix -ing can show that an action is still happening.</p> <p>Prefix: a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.</p> <p>The prefix un- means not.</p>	<p>wish, wishes (generally, words ending in ch, sh, s, x, or z use -es to make it plural)</p> <p>dog, dogs</p> <p>walk, walked</p> <p>help, helper</p> <p>sit, sitting</p> <p>unkind, undoing, untie the boat</p>
	<p>Making sentences</p> <p>Words can be combined to make sentences using 'and' & 'but'</p> <p>The word 'and' helps us to add to what we have already written.</p> <p>The word 'but' helps us to write something against what we have already written.</p>	<p>I like cheese and ham.</p> <p>I like cheese but not jam.</p>
	<p>Joining sentences together</p> <p>We can join sentences together to make short stories. We try to sequence sentences in order to make a beginning, middle and end.</p>	

Key Terminology in Year 1
Letter Capital Letter Word Singular Plural Sentence Punctuation Full Stop Question Mark Exclamation Mark

Punctuation	Example
<p>Finger Spaces</p> <p>These are the spaces between our words to make our words clear.</p>	<p>Thecatdrankthemilk.</p> <p>The cat drank the milk.</p>
<p>Capital Letters</p> <p>Capital letters should be the first letter in each new sentence.</p> <p>They are also used for names and the personal pronoun I.</p>	<p>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</p> <p><u>T</u>he cat drank the milk. <u>M</u>rs <u>E</u>bdon walked to the hall.</p>
<p>Full Stops</p> <p>These go at the end of a sentence to show the sentence has finished. The reader will pause before reading the next sentence.</p>	<p>The cat drank the milk.</p>
<p>Question Marks</p> <p>These show the reader that the sentence is a question. They go at the end of a question instead of a full stop.</p>	<p>Would you like a drink?</p>
<p>Exclamation Marks</p> <p>This shows when something is exciting or forceful. They go at the end of a sentence instead of a full stop.</p>	<p>What a lovely day!</p>

Common Exception Words in Year 1

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

In Year 1, children will be taught to:

- spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- spell common exception words
- know and spell the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet:
- name the letters of the alphabet in order
- use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- add prefixes and suffixes:
- use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
- use the prefix un–
- use the suffix –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words
- use and apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix I ([click here to see](#))
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.