



'Growing Hearts and Growing Minds'



Bottesford C of E Primary Key Stage One Grammar Coverage



The Learning Challenge CURRICULUM

Reception	Year 1	Year 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a simple sentence starting with a noun/proper noun • To orally use simple co-ordinating conjunctions: and, but • Use capital letters for proper nouns (people and places) • Regular plurals where you only add an “-s” or “-es” • Orally devise alliteration: a cool cat, a sneaky snake • Comparative and superlative adjectives, adding, “-er” and “-est” to regular adjectives: fast – faster – fastest • Write a simple sentence starting with a personal pronoun • Write a compound sentence using the coordinating conjunction “and” • Use a capital letter for “I” • Suffixes of verbs, adding “-ed” or “-ing” • Prepositions: up, down, in, into, out, to, onto, under, inside, outside, above • Choose a specific noun: “Alsatian” rather than “dog” • Finish the sentence with a full stop • Use connectives of sequence: first, second, then • Start sentences with a capital letter • Use the prefix of “un-,” to create antonyms: happy – unhappy, kind – unkind • Use Similes in your writing: ‘as big as an elephant’ • Use noun phrases: adjective + noun • Use a regular simple-past-tense verb in a sentence: ‘He walked to school.’ • Subject-verb agreement with “I” and “he/she” with “to do”, “to be” and “to have”: ‘I/you/we have’, ‘he/she has’, ‘I/you/we do’, ‘he/she does’, ‘I am you/we are’ ‘he/she is’ • Use capital letters for days of the week • Use determiners: the, a, an, my your, his, her • Use question marks • Use exclamation marks • First person (I and we), second person (you) and third person (he, she) • Write a sentence that includes an adjective • Separate words with spaces • Adverbs of manner (how) to describe a verb, ending in “-ly” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffixes – adding “-ness” and “-er” to form a noun: <i>kind – kindness, teach – teacher</i> • Adding “-ly” to an adjective to make an adverb: <i>quick – quickly</i> • Ask a question and use a question mark • Form simple past tense by adding “-ed”: ‘<i>He played at school.</i>’ • Move from generic nouns to specific nouns, eg, “dog” to “terrier” • Similes using “like”: ‘<i>...like hot chilies...</i>’ ‘<i>...cold like a glacier</i>’ • Compound nouns: noun + noun (<i>football</i>), adjective + noun (<i>whiteboard</i>) • Coordinating conjunctions to create a compound sentence: <i>or, and, but</i> • Command, using the imperative form of a verb: <i>give..., take...</i> • Use past continuous (progressive) tense ‘<i>He was playing at school.</i>’ • Temporal connectives: <i>next, last, an hour later</i> • Use the prepositional phrases: <i>behind, above, along, before, between, after</i> • Suffixes – formation of adjectives by adding “-ful”: <i>care – careful</i> • Subordinate conjunctions to create a complex sentence: ‘<i>when, if, that, because,</i> • Write a sentence that ends with an exclamation mark • Using commas to separate lists: ‘<i>He had a bag, ball and carpet.</i>’ • Use first, second and third person with subject-verb agreement • Using determiners/generalisers: ‘<i>most, some, all, many, much, more</i> • Suffixes – formation of adjectives by adding “-less”: <i>help – helpless</i> • Write expanded noun phrases: determiner + adjective + noun (<i>the red balloon</i>), determiner + noun + prepositional phrase (<i>the cat in the basket</i>) • Use simple present tense, showing subject-verb agreement: Infinitive (add “s” to the third person) <i>I like, he/she likes, we like, they like, you like</i> • Apostrophes of omission: ‘<i>he didn’t, he couldn’t</i> • Onomatopoeia • Suffixes – forming comparative and superlative adjectives by doubling the final letter and adding “-er” and “-est”: <i>big – bigger – biggest</i> • Write a statement that starts with a capital letter and finishes with a full stop • Use present continuous tense: “to be” + “-ing” ‘<i>I am playing, he/she is playing, they are playing</i> • To put spoken words (found in a speech bubble) into inverted commas, starting with a capital letter. • Alliteration (verb + noun): <i>dancing dandelions, hiding hyenas</i>