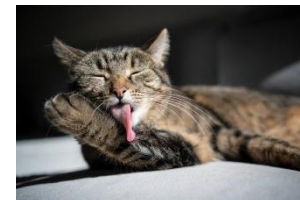
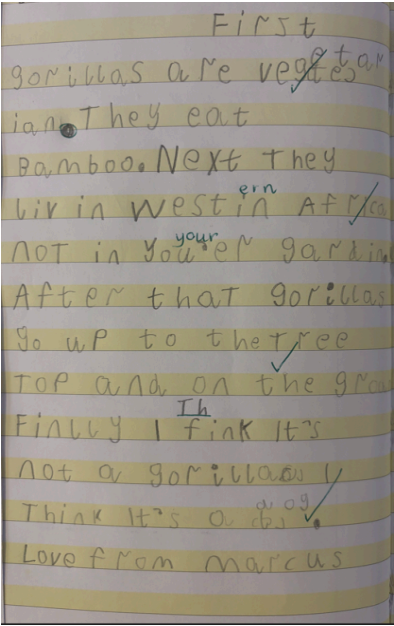
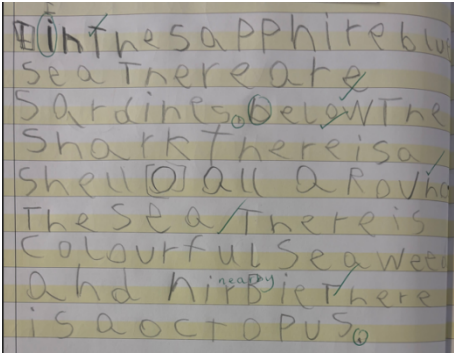
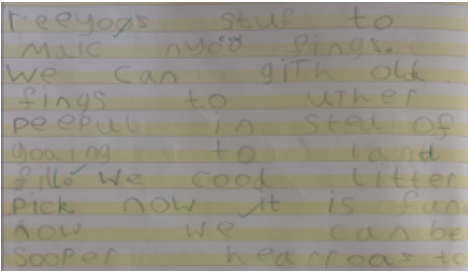


Year 1 English Knowledge Progression

YEAR 1			
Step	Knowledge	Exemplification	Assessment
1	Identify and write a past tense action verb	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> A verb can show action. The past simple tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The past simple is the basic form of past tense in English. A regular verb is any verb whose conjugation follows the typical pattern of the English language. Verbs such as 'play', 'enter', and 'like' are regular since they form their inflected parts by adding the typical ending <i>-ed</i> to give forms such as 'played', 'entered', and 'liked'. N.B. A verb can also show a state of being. This will be covered in Step 12.	Use the picture to complete the sentence in past tense. The cat _____ its paw. <i>The cat licked its paw.</i> 
2	Identify and write a simple subject	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> The subject tells the reader who or what performs the action in a sentence. A simple subject is the main word or words in a subject. It does not include any modifiers that might describe the subjects. For example, 'dog' is the simple subject in the sentence: 'The dog jumped into the water.' A complete subject is the simple subject, or the main word or words in a subject, along with any of the modifiers that might describe the subject. For example, 'the dog' is the complete subject in the sentence: 'The dog jumped into the water.' N.B. Pronouns can also function as simple subjects. This will be covered in Step 10.	Use the picture to complete the sentence. _____ covered the trees. <i>Snow covered the trees.</i> 

3.	Leave spaces between words	Children need to leave a finger space between words. Below is an example of appropriate finger space (a) and a piece with no finger space (b) and too much of a finger space (c) (a)  (b)  (c) 	Children can write a caption or sentence and leave a finger space between the words The space should be of an appropriate size and clearly separate the words
4.	Identify and write a capital letter to begin a sentence	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> Every sentence starts with one of the following capital letters: 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 Capital letters are larger in size than their lower case counterparts. Capital letters never descend below the writing line and they must not be joined to other letters in words.	Rewrite the sentence below with the missing capital letter. <i>the bat was red.</i> <i>The bat was red.</i>

	Identify and use the personal pronoun I	One day I went to the park I had a red sweet Children understand that	Children can identify the capital letter for the personal pronoun I Find and circle the pronoun I Change the i into an I in a sentence
5.	Identify and write a full stop to end a sentence	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> A full stop demarcates the end of a complete statement or command. Full stops are written immediately after the final letter of the final word in a sentence. They are written on the writing line.	Rewrite the passage below with the missing full stops. <u>Do not</u> add or take away words. <u>Do not</u> change the order of the words. <i>The ball was red I hit the ball</i> <i>The ball was red. I hit the ball.</i>
6.	Maintain a consistent past tense when writing	<i>Sam kicked the ball. Sam scored a goal.</i> A consistent past simple tense is used to talk about a series of completed actions in a time before now. The simple past tense must be maintained over a series of at least three simple sentences.	Rewrite the sentence below in simple past tense. <i>Mia looks at the cat.</i> <i>Mia looked at the cat.</i>

6	Identify and write a direct object	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> The object in a sentence is the person or thing affected by the verb. Direct objects are the result of an action. A subject does something, and the product is the object itself. Gerunds sometimes also serve as direct objects. A gerund is a noun formed with a verb ending in <i>-ing</i>. For example, 'gardening' is the direct result of the action 'enjoyed' in the sentence: 'The children enjoyed gardening.'	Use the picture to complete the sentence. The player hit _____.  <i>The player hit the ball.</i>
7	Identify and write nouns	<i>Sam kicked the ball.</i> Nouns are words for people, places, things, feelings and ideas. N.B. All nouns can be classified as either concrete or abstract; therefore, always avoid defining nouns as 'thing you can touch'. Use a range of concrete and abstract nouns in example sentences, but do not refer to these classifications with the students. N.B All nouns can be classified as either common or proper nouns. In yea 1 we will introduce names of people and places as proper nouns. This distinction is revisited in full at the start of Year 2.	Circle the nouns in the sentence below. The <u>pig</u> walked to the <u>farm</u>.
8.	Identify and use capital letters for the names of people	<i>I went to see Bob.</i> The name of person is a proper noun, so it must be capitalized. Make sure the name is not always at the start of the sentence as children may just automatically change the word without identifying it as a proper noun	Change the lower case letters to capital letters. bob went to the park. Bob went to the park I can see matt on the hill. I can see Matt on the hill
9.	Identify and use capital	<i>The man went to London.</i>	Change the lower case letters to capital letters.

	letters for the names of places	The name of a place is a proper noun, so it must be capitalized. London Zoo is capitalized because it's the proper noun of a specific place. However the word zoo on its own is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence.	A boy went to mars. A boy went to Mars. The girl had a trip to spain. The girl had a trip to Spain.
10	Identify and write a compound subject	<i>The dog and the cat</i> <i>chased the ball.</i> Compound Subject Predicate A compound subject is a subject made up of two or more simple subjects joined by a conjunction. They share the same predicate. N.B. The only conjunction shown at this stage is 'and'. As it is not joining two main clauses, 'and' here does not function as a co-ordinating conjunction.	Use the picture to complete the sentence. Use 'and' in your answer. _____ stood on the grass.  <i>The cow and the sheep stood on the grass.</i>
11	Identify and write a compound object	<i>The dog</i> <i>chased</i> <i>the ball and the stick.</i> Subject Verb Compound Object Predicate A compound object is an object made up of two or more direct objects joined by a conjunction. They are part of the same predicate. N.B. The only conjunction shown at this stage is 'and'. As it is not joining two main clauses, 'and' here does not function as a co-ordinating conjunction.	Use the picture to complete the sentence. Use 'and' in your answer.  The boy held _____ <i>The boy held the basketball and the football.</i>
12	Identify and write personal	<i>They</i> <i>chased the ball.</i>	Rewrite the sentence and replace the underlined word with the correct pronoun.

	pronouns as subjects	Subject pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases acting as the subject. They are written in 3rd person as follows: <table><tr><td></td><td>Personal Pronouns</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>Subject form</i></td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3"><i>Singular</i></td><td>he</td></tr><tr><td>she</td></tr><tr><td>it</td></tr><tr><td><i>Plural</i></td><td>they</td></tr></table>		Personal Pronouns		<i>Subject form</i>	<i>Singular</i>	he	she	it	<i>Plural</i>	they	he she they <u>Beth</u> helped Harry. She helped Harry.
	Personal Pronouns												
	<i>Subject form</i>												
<i>Singular</i>	he												
	she												
	it												
<i>Plural</i>	they												
13	Identify and write personal pronouns as objects	<i>Sam and Isha kicked <u>it</u>.</i> Object pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases acting as the object. They are written in 3rd person as follows: <table><tr><td></td><td>Personal Pronouns</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>Object form</i></td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3"><i>Singular</i></td><td>him</td></tr><tr><td>her</td></tr><tr><td>it</td></tr><tr><td><i>Plural</i></td><td>them</td></tr></table>		Personal Pronouns		<i>Object form</i>	<i>Singular</i>	him	her	it	<i>Plural</i>	them	Rewrite the sentence and replace the underlined word with the correct pronoun. him her them Beth helped <u>Harry</u>. Beth helped him.
	Personal Pronouns												
	<i>Object form</i>												
<i>Singular</i>	him												
	her												
	it												
<i>Plural</i>	them												
14	Identify and write state of being verbs	<i>Sam <u>was</u> happy.</i> A verb can show a state of being. The past simple tense of ‘to be’, ‘to have’ and ‘to do’ is used to talk about the state of existence in a time before now.	Circle the correct verb to complete the sentence. am <u>was</u> were He _____ sad.										

		<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Subject</th><th colspan="3">Past Tense Verbs</th></tr> <tr> <th>'to be'</th><th>'to have'</th><th>'to do'</th></tr> <tr> <td>He/She/It</td><td>was</td><td>had</td><td>did</td></tr> <tr> <td>They</td><td>were</td><td>had</td><td>did</td></tr> </table>	Subject	Past Tense Verbs			'to be'	'to have'	'to do'	He/She/It	was	had	did	They	were	had	did	
Subject	Past Tense Verbs																	
	'to be'	'to have'	'to do'															
He/She/It	was	had	did															
They	were	had	did															
15	Identify and write an adjective after a state of being verb	<i>Sam was happy.</i> Adjectives modify nouns. Adjectives written after state of being verbs are essential for a complete thought. N.B. Adjectives written before nouns are not shown at this stage. For example, 'The <u>brown</u> bear climbed the tree.' Instead, present examples such as: 'The bear was <u>brown</u>.'	Complete the sentence with the adjective. shouting loud yelling Tim was _____. <i>Tim was loud.</i> 															
16	Identify and write lists of two adjectives after a state of being verb	<i>Sam was happy and excited.</i> Adjectives listed after state of being verbs can be joined using the conjunction 'and'. When written after state of being verbs, adjectives can be listed in any order.	Rewrite the sentence using two adjectives. The man was _____ <i>The man was tall and thin.</i> 															
17	Identify and use the coordinating conjunction 'and' to join	<i>Sam kicked the ball and he scored a goal.</i>	Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using the word 'and'. Do not change the order of the words. <i>The cat sat on the mat. The dog barked.</i>															

	<i>two simple sentences.</i>		Answer: <i>The cat sat on the mat and the dog barked.</i> Why here? <i>Before children can join two complete sentences using "and", they must first master writing simple sentences perfectly with correct punctuation (capital letters and full stops, covered up to Step 5/6), understand verbs and subjects (Steps 1–2)</i>
18	Distinguish between statements and questions	<i>Sam was happy</i> <i>Was Sam happy</i> Statements express ideas or arguments; whereas, questions seek answers. In statement sentences, subjects proceed verbs. In question sentences, either the state of being verb or an auxiliary verb proceeds the subject. For example, the state of being verb 'was' proceeds the subject 'he' in the sentence: 'Was he hungry?' The auxiliary verb 'did' proceeds the subject 'he' in the sentence: 'Did he enjoy the food?' N.B. Interrogative words can also begin question sentences. This will be covered in Step 16. At this stage, focus on the main verb or auxiliary verb proceeding the subject.	Change the order of the words to make a statement and a question. sunny was it Statement: <i>It was sunny.</i> Question: <i>Was it sunny?</i>
19	Write the appropriate stop mark for questions and statements	<i>Sam was happy.</i> <i>Was Sam happy?</i> A full stop demarcates the end of a complete statement; whereas, a question mark demarcates the end of a complete question. Question marks are written immediately after the final letter of the final word in a sentence. They are written on the writing line.	Rewrite the passage below with the missing stop marks. <u>Do not</u> add or take away words. <u>Do not</u> change the order of the words. <i>Was she happy I was sad</i> <i>Was she happy? I was sad.</i>

120	Identify and write questions	<i>Was Sam happy?</i> Some questions in the English language begin with the following interrogative words: 'what', 'which', 'when', 'where', 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'why', 'whether' or 'how'.	The answer to a question is 'red'. Write the question beginning with 'what'. <i>What colour was the bus?</i>
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