

Year 1

Spelling Punctuation and Grammar

Grammar Rules

Suffixes are a group of letters that go at the end of a word to change its meaning.

When you add s or es, you are showing plurals which mean more than one.

When you add –ing to a verb you are showing that something is happening right now in the present tense.

When you add –ed to a verb you are showing that something has already happened in the past tense.

When you add –er you are comparing two objects –er means more than.

When you add –est you are comparing more than two objects. –est means the most.

1. Plurals more than 1.

Write sentences using these plural words.
If you can't, practise spelling them using
look, cover, write and check.

- Just as **singular** means one of something, **plural** means more than one of something.
- When a word ends in ch, sh, x, zz, and s you have to add **-es** to show the plural.
- For most of the other words, **you just add s!**

Word
cats
eats
rocks
days
sits
glasses
buzzes
washes
catches
boxes

Challenge

Fill in the missing words in these sentences by adding '-s' or '-es':

The teacher asked David to give out the _____ . (book)

When a cat is angry, it _____ at you. (hiss)

My brother _____ football every week. (watch)

Our dog _____ to go for a walk. (like)

The genie granted Aladdin three _____. (wish)

We saw three _____ playing in the woods. (fox)

2. Past and present.

- Past is the tense where something has already happened. We add -ed to verbs to show this.
- Present is the tense where something is happening right now. We add -ing to verbs to show this.

'ed' or 'ing' Ending?

Fill in the blanks using the 'ed' or 'ing' version of the word in bold below the sentence.

1. I found the hamster _____ in its home.
hide

2. The cat was _____ at the dog.
hiss

3. The boy _____ on with the race even though he was hurt.
carry

4. Without my umbrella, I was _____ from the rain.
soak

5. I am really _____ my guitar lesson.
enjoy

6. Today, I _____ to school.
cycle

7. _____ to school takes about 30 minutes.
walk

8. Sarah _____ to pack her things away.
start

3. -er and -est

- The suffix –er means more than and is used to compare two things. E.g.: Jenny is younger than her mum.
- The suffix –est means most and is used to compare more than two things. E.g.: Gerald is the tallest giraffe in the jungle.

1. Fill in the table below.

root word	add 'er'	add 'est'
tall	_____	_____
quick	_____	_____
thick	_____	_____
light	_____	_____
fast	_____	_____
fresh	_____	_____
bright	_____	_____
cold	_____	_____
warm	_____	_____

2. Choose 3 of the words from the table and put them into sentences. Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. Prefixes

- Prefixes are a group of letters that go at the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefix **-un** means not and gives a root word the opposite meaning.

Adding un to Verbs

1. Rewrite the verbs, adding the prefix **un** to make new words.

- a) plug _____ b) hook _____
c) wind _____ d) wrap _____
e) dress _____ f) load _____

2. Choose one of the words in the box to complete each sentence.

unfold unzip undo unpack untie unlock

- a) The class had to _____ their mistakes.
b) The caretaker has to _____ the school gate.
c) Sally had to _____ her suitcase
d) I had to _____ the folded paper.
e) Tom had to _____ his laces.
f) I had to _____ my coat.



5. Punctuate the sentences with capital letters and full stops

1. there is a whale in my pond
2. i live in a charming chateaux
3. millie's best friends are harry and james
4. tom's uncle lives in canada
5. london, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast are the capital cities in the united kingdom
6. the number 18 bus travels to euston

6. Punctuate the sentences with a question mark or an exclamation mark.

1. Quick get help now
2. Where do you live
3. Who will be there at the party
4. It's not funny
5. run for your lives
6. What is your favourite colour
7. Ha ha ha ha ha
8. Please stop that

7. Look at the picture carefully and write 6 questions you would like to ask Emily.



Who?
What?
Why?
When?
Where?
How?
Which?

8. Use a dictionary to write a simple meaning for these words...

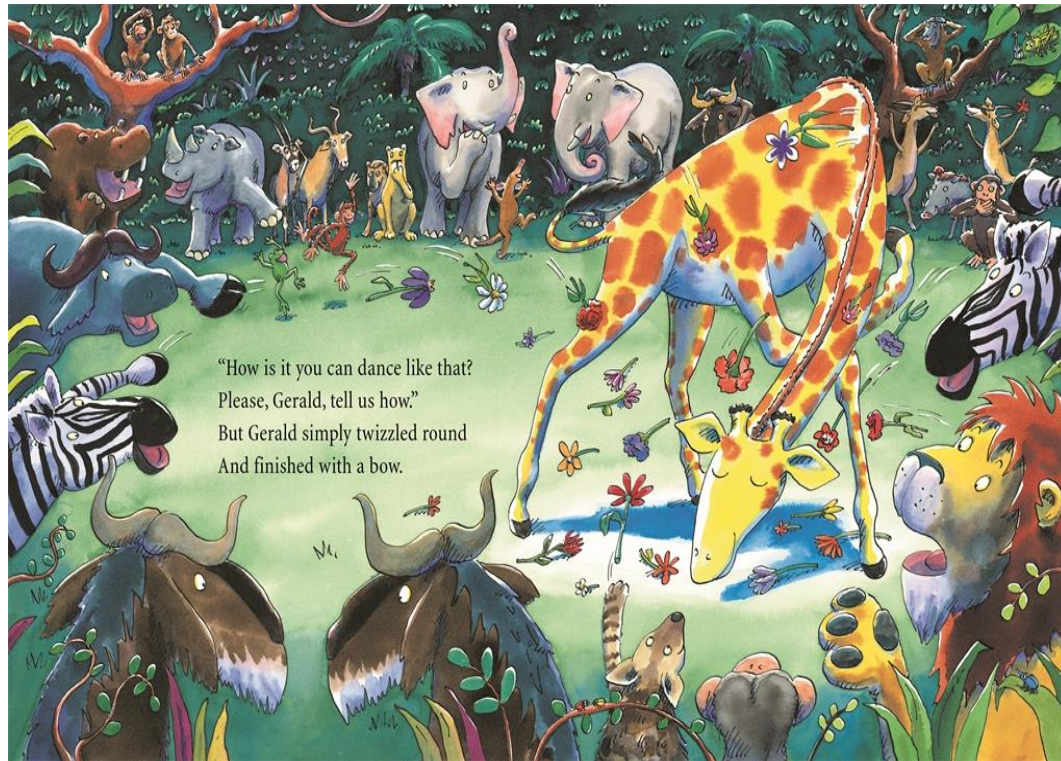
1. letter
2. word
3. sentence
4. singular
5. plural

6. punctuation
7. capital letter
8. full stop
9. question mark
10. exclamation mark

9. Rewrite and join these sentences together using the conjunction “and”

1. I put the kettle on. I made a cup of sweet tea.
2. I went to the park. I played on the see-saw.
3. Dad drove to the petrol station. He filled up the tank.
4. I was playing badminton. I hit the shuttlecock over the fence.
5. We sang happy birthday to Jasmine. She blew out the candles on her cake.

10. Look at the picture carefully and write 6 questions you would like to ask Gerald.



Who?
What?
Why?
When?
Where?
How?
Which?