

Year 1

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Letter

The English alphabet is made up of 26 Letters. Each letter has a letter name and a sound. 'A' and 'Z' are the first and last letters of our alphabet, these should be known in order.

Capital Letter

A capital letter is a letter from the alphabet. They are used at the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns – person, place, personal pronoun 'I' or specific thing

Jack

Scotland

Jack Russell

(the name of a dog breed)

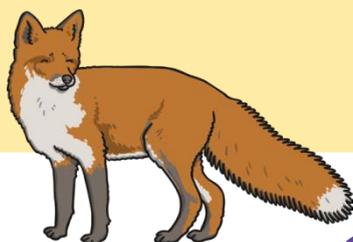


Plural Word

A word that refers to more than one person or thing. The spelling rule must be used for adding -s or -es.

cats

foxes



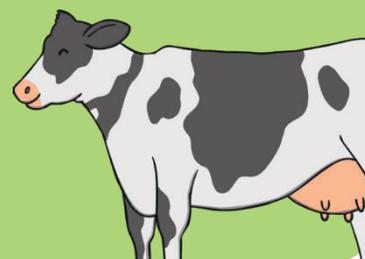
Sentence

A sentence is a collection of words joined together, beginning with a capital letter, leaving spaces between each word and ending with punctuation. Sentences can be joined together using 'and'.

The man went to market.

He bought a cow.

The man went to market **and** he bought a cow.



Full Stop

A full stop is used at the end of sentence. This tells the reader to take a pause.

The man took his prize pig to the market.



Singular Word

A word that that refers to only one person or thing.

cat

Beth



Word Spelling

A word is a group of sounds joined together to form a word. Spelling is important as this helps the reader to understand the writing. Some words are common exception words and cannot be 'sounded out'.

c-a-t

f-l-igh-t

was (common exception)



Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place or thing.

Sam went to the **playground**.
She played with the **ball**.

Omitted Apostrophe

An apostrophe would be used in place of a missing letter. This is when two words have been joined together to create a shorter word, known as a contraction.

I + will = **I'll**

I + am = **I'm**

we + will = **we'll**



Prefixes and Suffixes

Words where no change is needed to the root words can be changed to add -ing, -ed, -er and -est.

Buzzing **Started** **Higher**

Brightest

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are important because they show the reader where sentences start and end. They also help to change how the reader understands the writing.



Question Mark

A question mark is used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.

What time is lunch?

Exclamation Mark

An exclamation mark is used after a word or sentence to express a strong feeling or excitement or anger.

"Wow! Look up there!"

Tom shouted.

"Ouch! That hurt!" Sam yelled as he sat on a pin.

Compound Word

Compound words are two or more words joined together to make a new word.

fair + ground = **fairground**

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Expanded Noun Phrase

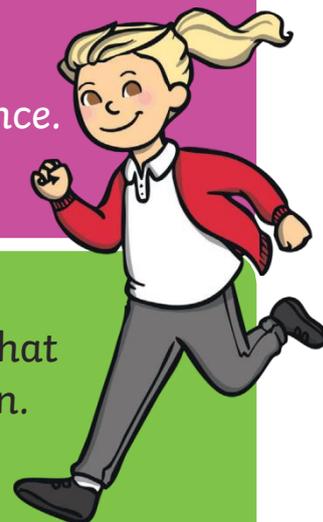
In a sentence, an expanded noun phrase describes more information about the noun.

If 'dog' is the noun, a noun phrase gives more information about the dog.

The **scruffy dog** likes to play in the sand pit.

There can be more than one noun phrase in a sentence.

The **scruffy dog** likes to play in the **deep sand pit**.



Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

the **blue** butterfly

the **tallest** man



Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action.

sing run march

Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb in a sentence.

You can describe the verb;

The boy jumped **high**.

You can describe the adjective;

The **dark** green grass.

You can describe the adverb;

The man talked **very** quickly.

Tense

A tense tells the reader when something happens. If it has already happened, it is in the past tense. If it is happening now, it is in the present tense and if it will happen it is the future tense.

The man **kicked** the ball.

The man **is kicking** the ball.

The man **will kick** the ball.

Suffixes

A letter or group of letters can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

Adding -ment can change a verb into a noun.

enjoyment

Adding -ful or -less can change a verb or noun into an adjective

careful

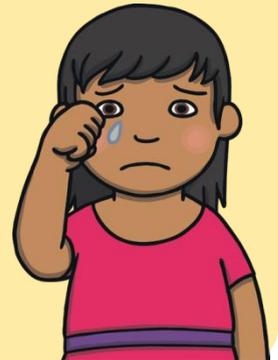
careless

Adding -ness can change an adjective into a noun.

sadness

Adding -ly can change an adjective into an adverb

proudly



Possessive Apostrophe

A possessive apostrophe is used to show a noun is owned by a single person.

The man's dog.

The girl's pen.

Command Sentences

A sentence that orders or instructs.

Leave the building now.

Statement Sentences

A sentence that includes a fact, opinion or idea.

Ruth likes to play in the mud.

All children at the primary school wear red jumpers.

Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are used to help with spellings, such as;

-ge and -dge at the end of words.

badge

/s/ sound spelt c before e, I and y.

race

/n/ sound spelt kn and gn at the beginning of words.

knock

/r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words.

write

/l/ sound spelt -le at the end of words

table

/i/ sound spelt -y at the end of words

cry

Subordination and Co-ordination

Subordination is using 'when', 'if', 'that' and 'because' to connect two clauses together. The subordination adds additional information but will not work on its own.

The bus stopped **because** the traffic lights turned red.

Co-ordination is using 'or', 'and' or 'but' to join words that link together as part of a sentence. The sentences can be joined together and will make sense on their own.

I was feeling ill **but** I still went to work.

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are important because they show the reader where sentences start and end. They also help to change how the reader understands the writing.



Comma

A comma is used to break up a phrase or separate words in a list.

I went to the shop and bought eggs, chicken, milk and cheese.



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Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

It's raining.

Samira has four pets because **she likes animals.**



Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to express a time, place or cause (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because).

The dog was sick **after** he ate his food.

The boy felt happy **while** he was on holiday.

Direct Speech

Direct speech is used to show the actual words a person says. Inverted commas go around the text to show where the speech starts and ends.

“Do you like football or rugby?” Larry asked Jack.

“I like football.”

Jack answered.

Prepositions

A preposition tells the reader when or where something happened, happens or will happen (for example, before, after, during, in, because of).

Please put your pens **in** the pot.

Dad read his book **during** the football match.



Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone.

Here's the book **that I promised you.**

When I grow up, I want to be a pilot.

Present Perfect Verbs

A present perfect verb tells us when the action happened.

He **has gone** out to play.



Prefixes

A letter or group of letters can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

in-

inactive

-il

illegal

im-

impossible

re- (means 'again' or 'back')

refresh

sub- (means 'under')

submarine

inter- (means 'between')

interact

super- (means 'above')

superstar

anti- (means 'against')

antiseptic

auto- (means 'self' or 'own')

autograph

Some prefixes are used at the beginning of words to create a negative meaning.

un-

unlike

dis-

disagree



Suffixes

A letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

-ly

sadly

-ous

dangerous

/shun/ sound spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion and -cian at the end of words.

-ation

sensation

-sion

extension

-ssion

expression

-cian

musician



Homophones and Near-Homophones

Homophones and near-homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning.

here and **hear**

meat and **meet**



Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are used to help with spellings, such as;

/i/ sound spelt 'y' elsewhere other than at the end of words

myth

/u/ sound spelt 'ou'

touch

/k/ sound spelt 'ch'

chemist

/sh/ sound spelt 'ch'

chef

/g/ sound spelt 'gue'

tongue

/k/ sound spelt 'que'

antique

Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'

scene



Useful websites:

BBC Bitesize: Literacy – Grammar, Punctuation and Spellings
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zv48q6f>

Spellingframe:

<https://spellingframe.co.uk/>

Topmarks

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar>

visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

