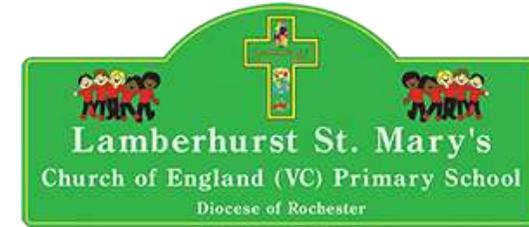


Grammar	Definition	Example
Sentence <i>Year 1</i>	A group of words that are put together to mean something- must include a verb	The sky is blue. Today is Tuesday. Her dressed looked beautiful.
Singular <i>Year 1</i>	Singular forms refer to one thing (noun).	Cat Church Child Tooth Foot
Plural <i>Year 1</i>	Plural forms refer to more than one noun. Plural usually marked by addition of - s, es Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	Cats Churches Children Teeth Feet Sheep
Pronoun <i>Year 1</i>	A word in place of a noun. Used to avoid repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
Suffix <i>Year 1 and 2</i>	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	Call- called Teach- teacher Green- greenish
Prefix <i>Year 1</i>	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	Dismiss Untidy Inedible
Adverb <i>Year 2</i>	Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.	I really enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb) She's really nice. (adverb + adjective) He walks really slowly. (adverb + adverb)

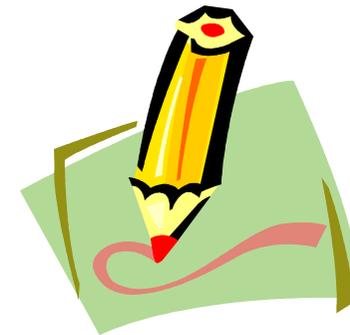
Connectives <i>Year 2</i>	Used to join a new sentence to the previous	We went to the park and played on the swings. Then we had an ice cream.
Imperative <i>Year 2</i>	To express the action of a subject.	She sat quietly on the chair. Next, slowly turn the tap.
Present tense <i>Year 2</i>	Writing which expresses events happening now.	Sarah is skipping and singing a song. Tom is looking out of the car window.
Past tense <i>Year 2</i>	Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Sarah skipped and sang a song. Tom looked out of the car window.
Noun <i>Year 2</i>	Name of a person, place or thing. There are 4 types of noun: Common – table, cat Proper – John, England Collective – pride, gaggle, flock Abstract – love, bravery	The cat sat on the table. John lives in England. Lions live together in a pride. Can you feel the love?
Adjective <i>Year 2</i>	A word that describes a noun.	The dog was enormous and very fierce.
Verb <i>Year 2</i>	An action or doing word. Some verbs are irregular – see – saw / seen catch - caught	She waited patiently. She has been waiting. She waits .

Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:

Full stop <i>Year 1</i>	<p>.</p> <p>Used at the end of sentences</p>	<p>The sun was shining today.</p>
Capital letter <i>Year 1</i>	<p>ABCD</p> <p>Used at the beginning of sentences and when writing the names of people</p>	<p>She waved to her mum.</p> <p>Sarah waved to Michael.</p>
Question mark <i>Year 1</i>	<p>?</p>	<p>What is your favourite colour?</p> <p>Have you heard that Joe won the lottery?</p>
Exclamation mark <i>Year 1</i>	<p>!</p>	<p>Run as fast as you can!</p>
Apostrophe <i>Year 2</i>	<p>'</p> <p>Used to show where letters are missing in a spelling and to show possession</p>	<p>I'm going out. I won't be long.</p> <p>Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.</p>
Comma <i>Year 2</i>	<p>,</p> <p>Used to separate items in a list</p>	<p>To make a cake I will need butter, eggs, flour and sugar.</p>



Help Your Child With Grammar



Key Stage 1

Grammar is the way in which words are put together to form proper sentences