

Grammar	Definition	Example
<b>Sentence/clause</b> <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 dress looked beautiful.
<b>Singular</b> <i>Year 1</i>	Singular forms refer to one thing (noun).	Cat Church Child Tooth Foot
<b>Plural</b> <i>Year 1</i>	Plural forms refer to more than one noun. Plural usually marked by addition of - s, es but not always (sheep)	Cats Churches Children Teeth Feet
<b>Pronoun</b> <i>Year 1</i>	A word in place of a noun. Used to avoid repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
<b>Suffix</b> <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
<b>Prefix</b> <i>Year 1</i>	A group of letters added to the start of a word to change its grammatical use.	Dismiss Untidy Inedible
<b>Adverb</b> <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)
<b>Connectives</b> <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.
<b>Imperative</b> <i>Year 2</i>	To express the action of a subject.	She sat quietly on the chair. Next, slowly turn the tap.
<b>Present tense</b>	Writing which expresses events	Sarah is skipping and singing

<i>Year 2</i>	happening now.	a song. Tom is looking out of the car window.
<b>Past tense</b> <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.
<b>Noun</b> <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?
<b>Adjective</b> <i>Year 2</i>	A word that describes a noun.	The dog was enormous and very fierce.
<b>Verb</b> <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 .
<b>Preposition</b>	A preposition is a word (usually a short word) that shows the relationship between two other two nearby words	We jumped in the lake. She arrived after dinner.

Greater Depth (working above)		
Grammar/Vocabulary Focus:	Definition	Example
<b>Add suffixes to words</b>	-ment -ness -less -ful	amazement darkness fearless delightful thoughtless shyly
<b>Subordination</b>	A subordinating conjunction is a word that connects a clause to another clause that does not make sense by itself.	when, if , that, because  The family went on a picnic because they were hungry.

**Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:**

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



# Helping Your Child With Grammar and Punctuation

## *Key Stage 1*

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