

## SPaG Terminology— specific for your year group.

For the 'catch up curriculum' you may need to look at the year group before for those SPaG objectives.

Letter	a
Capital Lesser	A Used for names and I on its own and at the start of the sentence.
Word	A letter or a group of letters with meaning e.g. man
Singular	One, e.g. dog
Plural	Two or more e.g. dogs
Sentence	The boy sang. (Subject and a verb)



## SPAG Terminology

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<b>Punctuation</b>	Marks used in writing to make it clear, E.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark.
<b>Full Stop</b>	.
<b>Question Mark</b>	?
<b>Exclamation Mark</b>	!
<b>Prefix</b>	A letter or a group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning of the word. Un means not e.g. unkind, unfair.
<b>Suffix</b>	A letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word E.g. look + ed = looked
<b>Personal Pronoun</b>	I, he, she A pronoun showing possession e.g. He read the book



Spelling Rules Year 1		
The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spell ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	off, well, miss, buzz, back
The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank, think, honk, sunk
Division of words into syllables	Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.	pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset
-tch	The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch
The /v/ sound at the end of words	English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	have, live, give
Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es.	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches



# Spelling Rules Year 1

Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root	-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /Id/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or differ-	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper
Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest

