

Grammatical Feature:	Definition:	Guidance:
Adjacent consonant	Adjacent consonants are two or more consonants that appear next to one another within a word and they each represent a different sound. NB: 'ck' is not an adjacent consonant as both 'c' and 'k' represent the same sound.	Adjacent consonants can appear at the beginning of a word e.g. ' <u>gr</u> ab', at the end of a word ' <u>ben</u> d' or at both ends of a word e.g. ' <u>pr</u> int'. There can be three adjacent consonants in a word like in the word ' <u>scr</u> ap'.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun.	The cat was <u>fluffy</u> . She saw a <u>small</u> , <u>pointy</u> hat.
Adverb	A word that describes a verb.	The beetle scuttled <u>quickly</u> . Charlotte danced <u>beautifully</u> .
Apostrophe		
' Omission	A type of punctuation used to show the place of omitted letters.	I'm (instead of I am) we'll (instead of we will) should've (instead of should have)
' Possession	A type of punctuation used to mark possession or belonging.	Hannah's mother. (One Hannah – singular) The boys' ball. (A group of boys - plural)
Article	An article is a word used to modify a noun. There are three articles: the, a or an . NB: An is used before a noun that begins with a vowel e.g. an apple, an elephant.	The girl had freckles on her face. A dog barked loudly. An alligator was in the lake.
Antonym	Words which mean the opposite to each other.	The antonym of <u>up</u> is <u>down</u> The antonym of <u>tall</u> is <u>short</u> The antonym of <u>add</u> is <u>subtract</u>
Capital letters	Uppercase letters.	<u>Capital letters are used:</u> To begin sentences To begin proper nouns (e.g. names of people, places, days of the week etc) To begin words in titles To begin words of exclamation To begin words He, Him, His when referring to God To write the pronoun 'I'
A		
Clause	A clause is a group of words which contains a verb; it is part of a sentence. There are two kinds of clauses: 1. A main clause (makes sense on its own) e.g.: Sue bought a new dress. 2. A subordinate clause (does not make sense on its own; it depends on the main clause for its meaning).	<u>Main clause:</u> My sister is older than me. <u>Subordinate:</u> My sister is older than me and is very annoying . <u>Embedded clause:</u> My sister, who is very annoying , is older than me.

Comma 	Punctuation mark used to show a pause, separates clauses or separates items in a list. Where the phrase (embedded clause) could be in brackets: Where the phrase adds relevant information: To mark a subordinate clause: Introductory or opening phrases: Fronted verbs:	Jenny's favourite subjects are Maths, Literacy and Art. Joe, Evan and Mike were chosen to sing at the service. The giant had a large head, hairy ears and two big, beady eyes. The recipe, which we hadn't tried before, is very easy to follow. Mr Hardy, aged 68, ran his first marathon five years ago. If at first you don't succeed, try again. Though the snake was small, I still feared for my life. In general, sixty-eight is quite old to run a marathon. On the whole, snakes only attack when riled. Unfortunately, the bear was already in a bad mood and, furthermore, pink wasn't its colour.
Command	A sentence that tells someone to do something.	Do the washing up. Brush your hair.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow a conventional spelling rule OR Common words that follow a more difficult spelling rule that is taught at a later date.	said, the, their, some, come, are. was, he, she, have, would.
Complex sentence	A sentence with a main clause and at least one subordinate clause.	Although it was late, I wasn't tired. My Gran, who is as wrinkled as a walnut, is one hundred years old.
Compound words	Compound words are made by joining two words.	superman classroom lunchbox
Compound sentence	A sentence with two main clauses joined together with a conjunction such as: and, but, or.	It was late but I wasn't tired.
Conjunction	A word or phrase that links clauses or sentences. Within KS1, there are 2 main conjunction types: Coordinating conjunctions: Words that join two clauses which are grammatically independent of each other and would make sense if written on their own. Subordinating conjunctions: Words that introduce a dependent	<u>Coordinating conjunctions:</u> and, but, or. e.g. I had a terrible cold last week, but I still went to work. <u>Subordinating conjunctions:</u>

	clause, joining it to a main clause. One will not make sense without the other.	when, if, that, because. e.g. When the doorbell rang, Nicky ran to answer the door.
Connective	A word or phrase that links clauses or sentences to create flow in a text. Often these words will begin a new sentence so will need a capital letter e.g. Finally.	finally, after this, next, then, firstly, secondly, presently, subsequently, eventually, moreover, besides, in the same way, likewise, what is more, additionally, as well as
Consonant	All letters of the English alphabet except: a, e, i, o, u, which are vowels.	b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z
Contracted form	A word is in its contracted form when it is shortened by omitting letters. The letter(s) are replaced with an apostrophe.	don't wouldn't can't
Digraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound).	ea – each, pea ai – pain, fail or – fork, snort
☐ Consonant digraph	A consonant digraph is a combination of two consonants which produce only one sound	ch – chick, cheap sh – shin, fish ng – ring, string
☐ Split digraph	Sometimes, the two letters are not next to one another; this is called a split digraph.	i-e – smile, fine a-e – bake, shape
☐ Vowel digraph	A vowel digraph is a combination of two vowels which produce only one sound	oi – coin, foil ee – seek, street
Ellipsis ...	Punctuation mark used to show a pause in someone's speech or thoughts, to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished.	<u>A pause in speech:</u> "The sight was awesome...truly amazing." <u>At the end of a sentence to create suspense:</u> Mr Daily gritted his teeth and slowly advanced on the mountain...
Exclamation	A sentence which shows someone feels strongly about something. An exclamation must begin with how or what , include a verb and end in an exclamation mark. Other sentences that use an exclamation mark but do not begin with how or what are exclamatory statements.	<u>Exclamation:</u> What a great idea that is! How beautiful you are! <u>Exclamatory statement:</u> Let's celebrate! I'm so happy!

Exclamation mark !	Punctuation mark used to show something is being exclaimed or said with feeling or surprise.	What a triumph that was! I've just about had enough! Wonderful!
Full stop .	Punctuation mark used to show the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.	The dog ran to the end of the street. I asked Mr. Marshall to help me.
Grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme (sound) within a word. NB: You see the grapheme, and hear the phoneme.	The grapheme <i>t</i> in the words <i>ten</i> , <i>bet</i> and <i>ate</i> corresponds to the phoneme (sound) /t/. The grapheme <i>ph</i> in the word <i>dolphin</i> corresponds to the phoneme (sound) /f/.
Homophones	Words which sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	their, there, they're I, eye our, are to, too, two
Inverted Commas “ ”	Punctuation marks used in pairs to indicate direct speech. Informally known as 'speech marks'.	Janet asked, "Why can't we go today?" "I don't want to go to bed!" screamed Kate.
Noun <i>Common and proper nouns are taught within the KS1 curriculum.</i>	A word used to name people, places and 'things'. Nouns can be classified into four different types: common nouns , proper nouns , collective nouns and abstract nouns . Nouns can be preceded by an article in a sentence – the, a or an.	<u>Common noun:</u> Everyday things: <i>cars, toothbrushes, trees</i> – and kinds of people: <i>man, woman, child</i> . <u>Proper noun:</u> Particular people and places: <i>Jim, Betty, London</i> – and some 'times': <i>Monday, April, Easter</i> . Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter. <u>Collective noun:</u> A group or collection of people or things: <i>army, bunch, team, swarm</i> . <u>Abstract noun:</u> Cannot actually be seen, heard, smelt, touched or tasted: <i>sleep, honesty, boredom, freedom, power</i> .
Noun phrase	In a noun phrase, one or more adjectives work together to give more information about a noun. Noun phrases are used in writing to give a clearer picture of the noun.	the red, spiky boots She fluttered her long, luscious eyelashes . It was a cold, frosty evening .
Paragraph	Paragraphs are a series of related sentences. They make texts easier to understand because they chunk ideas or subjects together.	

	A new paragraph usually means a change of topic, idea, time, place or argument.	
Phoneme	A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound. These are represented in writing as graphemes. There are around 44 phonemes in English; the exact number depends on regional accents. NB: You see the grapheme, and hear the phoneme.	The word <i>cat</i> has three letters and three phonemes: c-a-t The word <i>catch</i> has five letters and three phonemes: c-a-tch The word <i>caught</i> has six letters and three phonemes: c-augh-t
Plural	More than one person, place or thing. Most nouns are made into plurals by adding –s: Some nouns ending in –o are made into plurals by adding –es: Most nouns ending in hissing, shushing or buzzing sounds are made into plurals by adding –es: For words ending in a vowel and then –y, just add –s: For words ending in a consonant and then –y, change -y to -i and add –es: Most nouns ending in -f or-fe change to -ves in the plural: Some nouns don't follow a spelling rule in the plural form: Some spellings stays the same e.g. Sheep, fish, deer. Some spellings change completely: Mouse/mice, tooth/teeth, foot/feet.	Three bikes Two mangoes Ten dresses Eight turkeys Five flies Six halves -s, -es, -ies and –ves are all examples of plural noun suffixes
Prefix	A letter, or group of letters, added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.	Adding 'un' to happy – unhappy Adding 'dis' to appear – disappear Adding 're' to try – retry
Prepositions	Words which show the relationship between two things. They often tell you where one thing is as opposed to another.	About, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, round, since, though, till, to, towards, under,

		underneath, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without. For example: Tom jumped over the cat. The monkey is in the tree.
Pronoun	Words used to avoid repeating a noun (name of a person, place or thing).	I, you, me, he, she, it, you, him, her, my, mine, your, yours
Punctuation	The use of symbols to separate or link clauses to help the reader understand the intended meaning of a text.	. ? ! , ' ... " ”
Question	A sentence that asks something. A question will always end with a question mark. NB: A question sentence can begin with several words – not just when, where, what, where and why!	Who else will be there? Are you warm enough? Where are we going? Can you come to my house? Do you need some help?
Question mark	Punctuation mark used to indicate that a sentence is a question.	Who else will be there? Is this really little Thomas?
	?	
Root word	The simplest form of a word that prefixes or suffixes can be added to.	Help is a root word. It can grow into: helps helpful helped helping helpless unhelpful
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. A sentence may convey a statement, question, command or exclamation. A sentence contains at least a subject and a verb.	<i>You are my friend.</i> [statement] <i>Are you my friend?</i> [question] <i>Go and play with your friend.</i> [command] <i>What a good friend you are!</i> [exclamation] Short example: <i>Danny walks.</i> A subject (Danny) is the noun that is doing the main verb (walks). The main verb is the verb that the subject is doing. In English and many other languages, the first word of a written sentence has a capital letter. At the end of the sentence there is always a full stop or another type of punctuation e.g. ! ?
Simile	Compares two or more things, usually using the words 'like' or 'as'.	The water was as hot as lava. He was as quiet as a mouse. He crept up the stairs like a big animal trying to get in.

Singular	One person, place or thing.	A dog A man A plate A hill
Standard English	The form of English which follows formal rules of speech and writing.	
Statement	A statement is a sentence which gives information.	Paper is made from trees. I like pizza.
Suffix	A letter, or group of letters, added to the end of the word to change its meaning.	Adding 'ness' to like – likeness Adding 'er' to fast – faster Adding 'est' to big – biggest Adding 'ful' to delight – delightful Adding 'ment' to excite – excitement Adding 'ly' to quiet – quietly
Syllable	Chunks of sound within a word. Monosyllabic words have one syllable. Polysyllabic words have more than one syllable.	'jam' has 1 syllable 'water' has 2 syllables 'elephant' has 3 syllables
Synonym	Words which have the same or similar meaning as each other.	Synonyms for: <u>Bad</u> – awful, terrible, horrible <u>Happy</u> – content, joyful, pleased <u>Look</u> – watch, stare, glaze <u>Walk</u> – stroll, crawl, tread
Tense	Any of the forms of a verb which show the time at which an action happened. There are 3 tenses: Past, Present and Future. In Key Stage 1, children will learn about the simple and progressive forms of each tense.	
☐ Past tense	Tells you about what happened in the past. Regular past tense verbs end in 'ed'. Some words do not follow this pattern e.g. run/ran, buy/bought, and go/went.	<u>Simple past:</u> I played with my toys. <u>Past progressive:</u> I was playing with my toys.
☐ Present tense	Tells you about what is happening now.	<u>Simple present:</u> I play with my toys. <u>Present progressive:</u> I am playing with my toys.
☐ Future tense	Tells you about what will happen. You usually place a 'will' in front of verbs.	<u>Simple future:</u> I will play with my toys this afternoon. <u>Future progressive:</u> I will be playing with my toys this afternoon.
Verb	A doing word that shows what someone or something is, has or does.	

Present tense:

The table **is** brown.
The table **has** four legs.
The table **stands** in the room.

Past tense:

The table **was** brown.
The table **had** four legs.
The table **stood** in the room.

NB: 'is and was' are the present and past tense of the verb 'to be'; 'has/had' are the present and past tense of 'to have'; 'does/did' are the present and past tense of 'to do'.

Vowel

The letters of the alphabet:
a, e, i, o, u.