

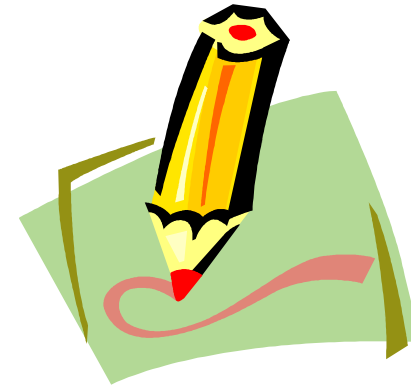
<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Sentence</b> <i>Year 1</i>	A group of words that are put together to mean something- must include a verb	The sky is blue. Today is Tuesday. Her dressed looked beautiful.
<b>Singular</b> <i>Year 1</i>	Singular forms refer to one thing (noun).	Cat Church 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 Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	Cats Churches Children Teeth Feet Sheep
<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 end 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> <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.
<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 .

**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

### *Key Stage 1*

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