

Adjective

A word which describes a **noun**, e.g. shiny, fragrant.

Noun

A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings.

Verb

A word used to describe an action, occurrence or state. An essential part of a sentence.

Singular

Referring to only one. Use of the singular may affect the nouns, pronouns and verbs in a sentence.

Plural

More than one. Using plurals can affect the nouns and verbs in a sentence.

Prefix

Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/ react).

Question

A sentence which asks a question.

Suffix

A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can also show if a word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb.

TIME TO GET TO GRIPS WITH GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION



NORTH DOWNS SCHOOL

GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION
GUIDE

YEAR 1

Here at North Downs, Grammar and Punctuation are taught during English sessions, through discrete learning, and in separate lessons. Children are expected to know not only the terminology, but also how to apply the skills across their learning. At North Downs, we strongly believe that there needs to be a sound knowledge base to build upon each year; a progressive development of all-round skills for life!

Phonics

A way of teaching reading and writing which focusses on hearing and learning the sounds in words, and how these are written down. Children are taught to blend sounds together to read words and to segment sounds in words.

Phoneme

A sound which makes up all or part of a word. For example, the word 'light' is made up of the phonemes: 'l', 'igh' and 't'.

Grapheme

A letter or string of letters that represents a spoken sound.

Digraph

A sound represented by two letters - for example 'ee' or 'th'.

Split Digraph

A digraph that is split by a consonant. Usually represent long vowel sounds. 'a-e' (for example, 'cake'), 'i-e' (five), 'o-e' (code) and 'u-e' (rule).

Trigraph

A string of three letters which make a single sound, for example 'igh'.

GPC

Stands for grapheme-phoneme correspondence, and refers to the way that sounds heard in words are written down.



Capital letter

A letter used at the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns. They may also be used at the beginning of the important words in a title or sign, for example, 'Keep Off the Grass'.

Full stop

A punctuation mark used to demarcate the end of a statement or command.

Question Mark

A punctuation mark which indicates a question and comes at the end of the sentence in place of the full stop.

Sentence

One word or a group of words that makes sense by itself (a grammatical unit). Begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Usually contains a subject and always contains a verb.

Exclamation Mark

A punctuation mark used at the end of an exclamation - for example, 'What a fantastic day we have had!'