

Key Stage 1



Helping Your Child With Grammar

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

'It should be clear... that the purpose of teaching grammar is not simply the naming of parts of speech, nor is it to provide arbitrary rules for 'correct' English. It is about making children aware of key grammatical principles and their effects, to increase the range of choices open to them when they write.'

-Grammar for Writing

Grammatical features your child will learn about.

Grammar	Definition	Example
Sentence Year 1	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.
Singular Year 1	Singular forms refer to one thing (noun).	Cat Church Child Tooth Foot
Plural Year 1	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
Pronoun Year 1	A word in place of a noun. Used to avoid repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
Suffix Year 1 and 2	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	Call- called Teach- teacher Green- greenish
Prefix Year 1	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	Dismiss Untidy Inedible
Adverb Year 2	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)
Conjunctions	Used to join a new sentence to	We went to the park and played on

Year 2	the previous	the swings. Then we had an ice cream.
Imperative Year 2	To express the action of a subject.	She sat quietly on the chair. Next, slowly turn the tap.
Present tense Year 2	Writing which expresses events happening now.	Sarah is skipping and singing a song. Tom is looking out of the car window.
Past tense Year 2	Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Sarah skipped and sang a song. Tom looked out of the car window.
Noun Year 2	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?
Adjective Year 2	A word that describes a noun.	The dog was enormous and very fierce.
Verb Year 2	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:

Full stop Year 1	.	Used at the end of sentences	The sun was shining today
Capital letter Year 1	ABCD	Used at the beginning of sentences and when writing the names of people	She waved to her mum. Sarah waved to Michael.
Question mark Year 1	?		What is your favourite colour? Have you heard that Joe won the lottery?
Exclamation mark Year 1	!		Run as fast as you can!
Apostrophe Year 2	'	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.
Comma Year 2	,	Used to separate items in a list	To make a cake I will need butter, eggs, flour and sugar.