

Grammar	Definition	Example
Sentence	A group of words that are put together to mean something- must include a verb.	The boy rode his bike. Today is Tuesday. Her dressed looked beautiful.
Singular	Singular forms refer to one thing (noun).	Cat Church Child Tooth Foot
Plural	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
Noun	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	A word that describes a noun.	The fierce dog raced down the grassy hill. An enormous, grey elephant stomped around the corner.
Verb	An action or doing word. Some verbs are irregular - see - saw / seen catch - caught	She waited patiently. The horse galloped across the field.
Suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	Call- called Teach- teacher Green- greenish

Prefix	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its grammatical use.	Dismiss Untidy Inedible
Pronoun	A word in place of a noun. Used to avoid repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
Adverb	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)
Joining Words/Connectives	Used to join two sentences together. These usually occur at the beginning of a sentence.	The boy ran down the road. Eventually his mum caught him. We played on our bikes. Afterwards we had a drink.
Conjunctions	Used to join two sentences together. These often occur in the middle of a sentence.	We went to the park and played on the swings. The boy had a drink because he was thirsty.
Present tense	Writing which expresses events happening now.	Sarah is skipping and singing a song. Tom is looking out of the car window.
Past tense	Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Sarah skipped and sang a song. Tom looked out of the car window.

Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:

Full stop	.	Used at the end of sentences.	The sun was shining today.
Capital letter	ABCD	Used at the beginning of sentences and when writing the names of people or places.	She waved to her mum. Sarah waved to Michael.
Question mark	?	Used at the end of a question.	What is your favourite colour? Have you heard that Joe won the race?
Exclamation mark	!	Used at the end of a sentence when someone is shouting or to show strong feelings.	Run as fast as you can! Help!
Comma	,	Used to separate items in a list.	To make a cake I will need butter, eggs, flour and sugar.
Apostrophe	'	Used to show where letters are missing in a spelling (contractions) and to show possession.	I'm going out. I won't be long. Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.
Contractions	'	Contractions are formed when two words are put together and an apostrophe is added to replace the omitted letters.	Did not becomes didn't. Can not becomes can't. I am becomes I'm. Will not becomes won't

Helping Your Child With Grammar *Key Stage 1*



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