



## Year 1 Grammar Glossary

Name	What's its purpose?	Examples
<b>Adjective</b>	<p>An adjective is a word that describes somebody or something.</p> <p>Adjectives (and adverbs) can have comparative and superlative forms. (comparatives <b>usually</b> end with an -er suffix)</p> <p>Superlative forms <b>usually</b> end with the suffix -est or most: -</p>	<p>Blue, soft, excellent, beautiful, old</p> <p>softer, older</p> <p>small - smallest big - biggest funny - funniest important - most important</p>
<b>Apostrophe (')</b>	<p>An apostrophe is a punctuation mark used to indicate either omitted letters (Y1) or possession (Y2+)</p> <p><b>Omitted letters</b> We use an apostrophe for the omitted letter(s) when a verb is contracted (shortened).</p>	<p>I'm (I am) who's (who is/has) They've (they have) he'd (he had/would) We're (we are) it's (it is/has) Would've (would have) she'll (she will)</p>
<b>Blend</b>	<p>The process of combining phonemes into larger elements such as clusters, syllables and words. Also refers to a combination of two or more phonemes, particularly at the beginning and end of words.</p>	<p>spl, str, nt, pl, nd, dr</p> <p>Consonant blends are taught in Reception as part of phase 4 phonics.</p>
<b>Compound word</b>	<p>A word made up of two other words</p>	<p>football, headrest, playground, broomstick</p>
<b>Conjunction</b>	<p>Coordinating conjunctions: A word used to link <b>clauses</b> within a sentence. For example, in the following sentences, but and if are conjunctions</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions: These go at the beginning of a subordinate <b>clause</b>: We were hungry because we hadn't eaten all day. Although we'd had plenty to eat, we were still hungry. We were hungry when we got home.</p>	<p><b>But</b> (children remember BOYS <b>Or</b> to help with this) <b>Yet</b> <b>So</b> <b>And</b></p> <p>when, while, before, after, since, until, if, because, although, that</p>
<b>Comma (,)</b>	<p>A comma is a punctuation mark used to help the reader by separating parts of a sentence. In Y1 children are taught to use it to separate items in a list.</p>	<p>I went to the shops and bought: apples, bananas, pears and grapes.</p>

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<b>Consonant</b>	Basic speech sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.	All letters except vowels: bcdfghjklmnpqrstvwxyz
<b>Decode</b>	In reading, this refers to children's ability to read words - to translate the visual code of the letters into a word.	
<b>Digraph</b>	Two letters representing one phoneme.	There are many examples such as: Ch, sh, th
<b>Exclamation</b>	An exclamation is an utterance expressing emotion (joy, wonder, anger, surprise, etc) and is usually followed in writing by an <b>exclamation mark (!)</b> . Children are taught that a sentence can only be an exclamation if it starts with 'what' or 'how'. Where an exclamation mark is used in a sentence not starting with 'what' or 'how', this is an exclamatory sentence.	Exclamations:  What a lovely day!  How exciting!  Exclamatory sentence:  I can't believe it!
<b>Graphemes and Phonemes</b>	Written representation of a letter or group of letters that make up a phoneme (sound).	The phoneme (sound) is 'ai' The graphemes that make the phoneme are: eigh, ay, a, ai, ae, a-e
<b>Noun</b>	A noun is a word that denotes somebody or something. In Y1 children are not required to learn example of proper nouns etc.	Table, chair, pencil
<b>Prefix</b>	A prefix is a <b>morpheme</b> which can be added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.	E.g: Un- Dis- In-
<b>Punctuation</b>	Punctuation is a way of marking text to help readers' understanding.	In Y1: Commas, full stops, apostrophe, question marks, exclamation marks
<b>Question mark (?)</b>	A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative <b>sentence</b>	Who was that?  Are you leaving already?)
<b>Segment</b>	To break a word or part of a word down into its component phonemes	ch-ar-t      c-a-t g-r-ou-n-d      s-k-i-n

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<b>Sentence</b>	In Y1 children are taught a sentence needs to make sense, contain a capital letter, and end with . ! ?	The little girl went to the shop.
<b>Singular and plural</b>	Singular forms are used to refer to one thing, person etc. The plural is usually marked by the ending -s and refers to more than one. Words ending with x, ch, sh usually ended with -es if it is a plural	cat, dog, lady, man  cats, dogs  matches, foxes, wishes
<b>Suffix</b>	A suffix is a <b>morpheme</b> which is added to the end of a word.	Examples: -ed -ly -ing
<b>Verb</b>	A verb is a word that expresses an action, a happening, a process or a state.	In Y1 children are taught verbs solely as 'doing' words. E.g: skip, jump, draw, write, hop.
<b>Vowel</b>	A phoneme produced without audible friction or closure. Every syllable contains a vowel. A vowel phoneme may be represented by one or more letters.	a e i o u
<b>Word class</b>	Types of words.	In Y1 children are taught: noun, verb, adjective