



# Year 1

## English

## Grammar Glossary

Below is an explanation of all the grammar terminology that is taught to children in Year 1. Some of these terms are introduced in previous year groups and re-visited and some are covered for the first time in Year 1.

Adjective	A word which modifies a <b>noun</b> . The landscape is <b>delightful</b> . The <b>fearless</b> girl climbed the mountain.
Capital Letter	Capital letters are the upper case letters of the alphabet. They are used for <b>proper nouns</b> , the beginning of sentences and for the pronoun I.
Common Exception Word	A word which does not follow the common phonetic spelling rules of the language or where the usual rules act in an unusual way.
Conjunction	A word that joins clauses or words. <b>and, but, so, because, if</b> The ship was enormous <b>and</b> ancient. It was raining <b>so</b> we stayed inside.
Contraction	Shortened words created by putting two words together, omitting some letters and replacing the omitted letters with an apostrophe. <b>did not → didn't</b> <b>was not → wasn't</b>
Digraph	Two letters that represent a single <b>phoneme</b> . <b>may, been, glue</b>
Exclamation	A sentence which expresses surprise or wonder and is punctuated with an exclamation mark instead of a full stop. Exclamation sentences must contain a <b>verb</b> and begin with 'what' or 'how'. <b>What big eyes you've got!</b> <b>How terrifying the wolf was!</b> Interjections can also be punctuated with an exclamation mark but they are not exclamation sentences because they do not contain a <b>verb</b> . <b>Wow!</b> <b>Phew!</b>
Full Stop	A punctuation mark used to demarcate the end of a <b>statement</b> or <b>command</b> .

GPC	Stands for grapheme-phoneme correspondence and refers to the way that sounds heard in words can be written down.
Grapheme	A letter or group of letters that represents a <b>phoneme</b> .
Noun	A person, place, thing, animal or idea. <i>boy, school, table, tiger, kindness</i>
Past Tense	Any one of a set of verb tenses which describe action that took place in the past. (see also <b>simple past tense</b> , <b>past perfect tense</b> and <b>past progressive tense</b> )
Phoneme	The smallest unit of sound that can be heard in a word. The English language contains 44 phonemes. <i>The word light is made up of three phonemes: /l/, /igh/, /t/</i>
Plural	More than one. Using <b>plurals</b> can affect both the <b>nouns</b> and <b>verbs</b> in a sentence.
Prefix	Letters that go in front of a <b>root word</b> and change its meaning. <i>-un + happy = unhappy</i> <i>-dis + appear = disappear</i>
Present Tense	Any one of a set of tenses that describe actions which are happening now. (see also present progressive tense)
Proper Noun	A <b>noun</b> which names a particular person, place or thing. <i>Coten End, London, England, Monday</i>
Question	A type of sentence that asks for information and requires an answer. It begins with a question word (who, what, where, when, how, why) or reverses the noun/verb order in the sentence. Eg. Sarah is washing the dishes. (statement) becomes <i>Is Sarah washing the dishes? (question)</i>
Root Word	A basic word with no <b>prefix</b> or <b>suffix</b> added to it.
Sentence	One word or a group of words that makes grammatical sense in isolation. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a <b>full stop</b> , <b>question mark</b> or <b>exclamation mark</b> . <b>Sentences</b> usually contain a <b>subject</b> and always contain a <b>verb</b> .
Simple Sentence	A <b>sentence</b> that contains a <b>subject</b> and one <b>verb</b> .
Singular	Referring to only one. Use of the <b>singular</b> may affect the <b>nouns</b> , <b>verbs</b> and <b>pronouns</b> in a <b>sentence</b> .

Split Digraph	A digraph that is split by a consonant. Split digraphs usually represent long vowel sounds. <i>cake, five, code, rule</i>
Statement	A sentence that conveys a simple piece of information. <i>It is a sunny day today.</i>
Syllable	A sequence of speech sounds in a word. The number of syllables in a word are like its 'beats' and can help to break words down to spell. Monosyllabic words include: <i>dog, when, that, bath</i> Polysyllabic words contain more than one syllable: <i>beautiful, powerful, blossom</i>
Suffix	A string of letters that go at the end of a <b>root word</b> that change or add to its meaning. Suffixes can also show if a word is a <b>noun, verb, adjective</b> or <b>adverb</b> . <b>noun + -ful = adjective</b> <i>fear + -ful = fearful</i>
Trigraph	Three letters that represent a single <b>phoneme</b> . <i>night, hear, flair</i>
Verb	A word to describe an action, occurrence or state. <b>Sentences</b> must contain a <b>verb</b> and <b>verb</b> forms change depending on the <b>tense</b> of the <b>sentence</b> . I <i>write</i> . (present) I <i>wrote</i> . (past) I <i>will write</i> . (future)