

Grammar

Year 1



Full stop

A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete and finished.

Eg.

I am the tallest in my class.

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A

Capital letter

A capital letter comes:

- At the beginning of a sentence.
- At the beginning of a name of a person or place, including I.

Eg.

Everyone was dancing at Loscoe Primary School.

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Finger spaces

Finger spaces come between words when they are written down.

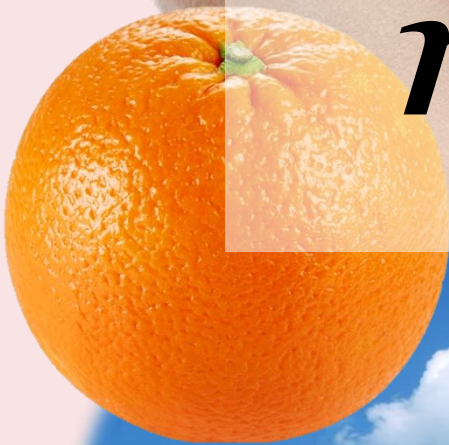
Eg. The classroom was busy.

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noun



Noun

A noun names a person, place or thing.

Eg.

Apple, dog, team, chair, happiness, beauty.

Test whether something is a noun by seeing whether a determiner in front of it makes sense.

Eg.

‘The apple’, ‘my dog’, ‘their team’, ‘her chair’ and ‘that beauty’ would all make sense in a sentence, but ‘the reads’, ‘those cuddly’, ‘her went’ would not.

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quicker

suffix

hopeful

lovely

movement

Suffix

A morpheme that can be added to the end of a root word.

Different suffixes have different meanings so, when you add a suffix to a word, you change its meaning and make a new word.

Eg.

fast + er = faster.

sad + ness = sadness.

joy + ful = joyful.

hope + less = hopeless.

apple + s = apples.

advert + ise = advertise.

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*dis*appear

prefix

*im*possible

*un*well

*mis*understand

Prefix

A morpheme that can be added to the beginning of a root word.

Different prefixes have different meanings so, when you add a prefix to a word, you change its meaning and make a new word.

Eg.

dis + appear = disappear.

im + possible = impossible.

un + well = unwell.

sub + marine = submarine.

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Verb

A verb often names an action but it can also describe feelings or states.

Eg.

The bird **pecks** the apple and **eats** it. The bird **is** happy.

The most basic form of a verb is called the infinitive. Tenses are formed by inflecting the infinitive.