






Year 1: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Appendix 2 from the National Curriculum

Word	Explanation	Example
noun	names of things we can touch (concrete) and ideas and emotions (abstract)	concrete: table/ pencil/ grass/ mug/ ruler abstract: happy/ sad/ excited/ angry
adjective	a describing word	pretty/ sporty/ clever/ old
verb	word that shows an action	run/ hop/ skip/ bounce/ walk/ sleep
plural noun	1. add s to form the plural of most nouns	car → cars/ dog → dogs/ house → houses/
	2. add es to nouns that end in -ch, -sh, -s, -x or -z	bus → buses/ match → matches/ dish → dishes/ box → boxes
	3. for some nouns that end in -s or -z, you double the s or z and add -es	quiz → quizzes/ gas → gasses
	4. for nouns that end with a y and a consonant before the y, change the y to an i and add es	city → cities/ baby → babies/ country → countries
	5. for nouns that end with a y and a vowel before they, just add s	day → days/ boy → boys/ donkey → donkeys
	6. for nouns that end in -f or -fe, drop the f or the fe and add ves <i>*exception: roof → roofs/ cliff → cliffs</i>	leaf → leaves/ wolf → wolves/ life → lives <i>*exception: roof → roofs/ cliff → cliffs</i>
	7. for nouns that end with a consonant before the -o add es <i>*exception: piano → pianos/ photo → photos</i>	hero → heroes/ echo → echoes/ tomato → tomatoes <i>*exception: piano → pianos/ photo → photos</i>
	8. for nouns that end with a vowel before the -o add -s	zoo → zoos/ video → videos/ kangaroo → kangaroos
	9. some nouns change the spelling of singular nouns	man → men/ child → children/ foot → feet/ tooth → teeth
	10. some nouns use the same word	sheep → sheep/ deer → deer/ fish → fish
suffixes added to verbs to change tense	1. to change the verb into the present tense, add -ing	eat → eating/ talk → talking/ feed → feeding
	2. if the verb has a short vowel sound and ends in a consonant, double the last letter, then add -ing	cut → cutting/ chop → chopping
	3. if the verb ends in -y, still add -ing	say → saying/ play → playing
	4. if the verb ends in an -e, drop the e and add -ing	hike → hiking/ write → writing/ hope → hoping
	5. to change most verbs into the past tense, add -ed	pull → pulled/ push → pushed/ wash → washed
	6. for words that end in -e, simply add the letter d.	love → loved/ like → liked
	7. for words that end in a consonant followed by y, change the y to an i and add -ed	marry → married/ hurry → hurried
	8. for one-syllable words that end in consonant-vowel- consonant (except x) double the last letter and add -ed (note: never double final x)	stop → stopped/ jog → jogged
	9. to change some verbs into the past tense, you change the word	eat → ate/ hear → heard/ sing → sang/ write → wrote

		*exception: read → read
suffixes added to verbs to make a noun	1. add -er to the verb to make it a noun	eat → eater/ feed → feeder/ play → player/ drink → drinker
prefixes added to verbs and adjectives	1. add un- to a word to make it the opposite meaning	wind → unwind/ helpful → unhelpful/ trustworthy → untrustworthy

Type of sentence	Explanation	Example
use 'and' to join words	Often used when using two words to describe something.	The crossing was black and white.
use 'and' to join clauses	Here are two clauses of equal value (they make sense by themselves): 1. We saw a brown dog. 2. It chased a black cat. we can connect both ideas to form one sentence.	We saw a brown dog and it chased a black cat.

Punctuation	Symbol	Explanation	Example
spaces between words		Leave a finger space in between your words that you write	<p>X Ilikegoingtoschool. → It is difficult to read because there aren't any spaces</p> <p>✓ I like going to school. → The spaces between the word help you read each word.</p>
capital letter		Use a capital letter at the start of a sentence or for	
		1. names of people	Monika/ Emma/ Robert
		2. personal pronoun	I
		3. places	Southall/ London/ Hounslow
		4. days of the week	Monday/ Tuesday/ Wednesday/ Thursday/ Friday/ Saturday/ Sunday
		5. months of the year	January/ February/ March/ April/ May/ June/ July/ August/ September/ October/ November/ December
full stop		normally placed at the end of a sentence that tells you something	<p>I like to go to school.</p> <p>His bag is so cool.</p> <p>Full stop ends the sentence</p>
question mark		A question mark is used when the sentence forms a question	 <p>Are you going to cross the road?</p>

exclamation mark	!	Sentences that show strong feeling	
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Text strategy (how to write)	Explanation	Example
sequencing ideas	When you write down your ideas in the order they happened.	First/ Firstly Secondly Then After Finally