










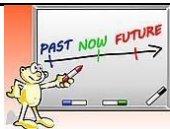








## Grammar Progression in Key Stage 1 – Parents' Guide

Year Group	Grammar	Picture clue	Definition	Example
Reception	sentence		A group of words that are put together to mean something – must include a verb.	The sky <u>is</u> blue. Today <u>is</u> Monday. Her dress <u>looked</u> beautiful.
Reception	WAGOLL		What <b>A</b> Good <b>O</b> ne Looks <b>L</b> ike - An example of a piece of writing.	
Year 1	clause		Contains a <b>subject</b> and a <b>verb</b> . There are two types of clauses 1) Independent- this can stand alone. 2) dependent-works only as a whole sentence. It could begin with <b>after, although, because, if, when, while</b>	Independent – <b>She</b> can <b>leave</b> the office now  Dependent clause - because <b>she finished</b> work early
Year 1	noun	 <b>long big</b> <b>thin thick</b> <b>little short</b>	Name of a person, place, or thing. 4 types of noun 1. Common – <b>table, cat</b> (Year 1) 2. Proper – <b>John, England</b> (Year 1) 3. Collective – <b>pride, gaggle, flock</b> (Year 3) 4. Abstract – <b>love, bravery</b> (Year 4)	The <b>cat</b> sat on the <b>table</b> . <b>John</b> lives in <b>England</b> .  <b>Lions</b> live together in a <b>pride</b> . Can you feel the <b>love</b> ?
Year 1	adjective		A word that describes a noun.	The dog was <b>enormous</b> and very <b>fierce</b> .

Year 1	verb		An action or doing word. Some verbs are irregular – see – saw / seen catch - caught	She <b>waited</b> patiently. She has been <b>waiting</b> ... She <b>waits</b> ...
Year 1	singular		Singular forms refer to one thing - noun.	Cat Church Child Tooth
Year 1	plural		Plural forms refer to more than one noun. Plural usually marked by addition of - s, es Some plurals are irregular. Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	cats churches teeth / feet fish, sheep
Year 2	suffix	<b>SLOW+LY</b> <b>= SLOWLY</b>	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>assessment</u> <u>quickly</u> <u>beautiful</u>
Year 2	prefix	<b>UN+DONE</b> <b>= UNDONE</b>	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>dismiss</u> <u>untidy</u> <u>inedible</u>
Year 1	conjunction		Used to join two sentences together within one sentence.	He needed his coat <b>because</b> it was cold. The curtains danced in the wind <b>while</b> the windows crashed.
Year 2	Conjunction		Used to join a new sentence to the previous.	We went to the park <b>and</b> played on the swings. Yesterday, she slid down the slide <b>before</b> climbing on the helicopter frame.

Year 2	subordinate clause		A clause with a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone, so is in addition to the main clause.	Although I <b>was scared</b> , I crept inside. I crept inside is the main clause as it can stand alone and still make sense.
Year 2	adverb		Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.	I <b>really</b> enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb) She's <b>really</b> nice. (adverb + adjective) He works <b>really</b> slowly. (adverb + adjective) <b>Really</b> , he should know better. (adverb + sentence)
Year 2	present tense		Writing which expresses events happening now.	Joyce is <b>skipping</b> and <b>singing</b> a song. Rex is <b>looking</b> out of the car window.
Year 2	past tense		Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Joyce <b>skipped</b> and <b>sang</b> a song. Rex <b>looked</b> out of the car window.
Year 2	Past progressive form		Indicates a continuing action, something that was happening or going on in the past.	Carlos lost his watch while he <b>was running</b> . I <b>was riding</b> my bike all day yesterday.
Year 2	expanded noun phrase		Words are used to modify a noun. Here the phrase is expanded with an adjective.	The <b>blue butterfly</b> . She opened her <b>shiny envelope</b> carefully.
Year 2	contraction		When an apostrophe is used for shortened forms of words from which one or more letters have been removed.	Can <del>not</del> – <b>can't</b> She <b>is</b> – <b>she's</b>
Year 2	possession		When an apostrophe is used to indicate that something belongs to someone/thing.	Jack <b>'s</b> trousers are missing. Have you seen Florence <b>'s</b> hair recently?

Year 2	homophone	<b>which witch</b>	Two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.	Take a look over <b>there</b> . <b>They're</b> coming around to play later. Do you think that is <b>their</b> hat?
Year 2	dialogue		A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.	'Do you think that I can join your game?' asked Mabel. Simon thought for a while, 'Of course you can!' he said whilst scratching his nose, 'We are playing catch!' 'Thank you!' beamed Mabel.
Year 2	multi-clause sentence		A sentence with two or more clauses in it.	<b>In the distance</b> , I could see a wolf chasing a mouse whilst I was walking home.