

## Punctuation and Grammar Glossary for Parents

### Punctuation

**Capital letter** – used for the start of sentences and for proper nouns (people, places, things)

**Full Stop** – (.) these go at the end of a sentence

**Question mark** – (?) these go at the end of question sentences.

**Exclamation mark** – (!) these go at the end of exclamation sentences.

**Apostrophe** – ('') Used for possession e.g. Simran's ball. Also used for contracted words e.g. I'll, I'm, it's, I've

**Comma** - Used in lists e.g. I like bananas, apples, pears and grapes.

### Types of words and sentences

**Noun** – a noun can be a person, place or thing (e.g. David, dog, Paris, team). Every sentence has a noun in it.

**Adjective** – They give us more information about a noun. E.g. the **scary** dog.

**Adverb** – These give us more information about the verb. They can tell us how, when or where something happened. E.g. the driver ran away from the car **quickly**. I read my book **every day**.

**Verb** – these words describe an action. E.g. my mum **cooks** dinner.

**Tense** (past, present) – A verb can be present tense i.e. happening now (I **run**), or past tense i.e. already happened (I **ran**.)

**Statement** – These sentences simply give us some information. E.g. **the boy ran home**

**Question** – the sentences usually have a question word, need a question mark and can be replied to. E.g. **why did the boy run to school?**

**Exclamation** – these sentences can be used when someone is shocked, scared, shouting, excited etc. They need an exclamation mark. E.g. **the boy ran faster than a bird!**

**Command** – The sentences tell someone to do something. E.g. **run home quickly**.

**Clause** – a clause is the shortest grammatical unit that can make sense. A simple sentence has one clause e.g. **I am sad**.

**Conjunction** – used to join two clauses together and offer further detail. E.g. **because, but, so, and, although**.

**Compound** – A compound sentence has more than one clause. The clauses are joined by a conjunction. E.g. **I am sad because my dog is sick**.

**Suffix** – A suffix is a group of letters that go on the end of a word to change the meaning. E.g. stamp**ing**, stamp**s**, stamp**ed**, stamp**er**

**Singular & Plural** – regular singular words can be made plural with s or es (e.g. hand/hands, place/places). Irregular words need to be learnt by heart (e.g. child/children, leaf/leaves)

### Spellings

At the moment children's spelling words are based on the phonic sound we are focusing on during the week.

Later on during the year we will be focusing on the spellings below. Children in year 2 should know how to spell these words by the end of year.

after	eye	only
again	fast	parents
any	father	pass
bath	find	past
beautiful	floor	path
because	gold	people
behind	grass	plant
both	great	poor
break	half	pretty
busy	hold	prove
child	hour	should
children	improve	steak
Christmas	kind	sugar
class	last	sure
climb	many	told
clothes	mind	water
cold	money	who
could	most	whole
door	move	wild
even	Mr	would
every	Mrs	
everybody	old	