



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



English: Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Milestone 1

Year 1 and Year 2

Key Terminology

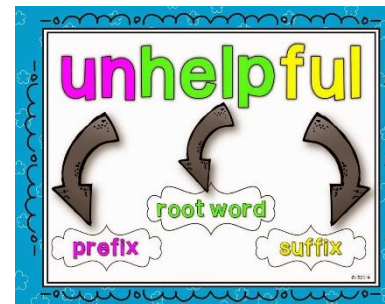
adjectives	Words such as 'big' and 'tiny' that describes a noun.
adverbs	A word such as 'slowly', 'now', 'very' that describe the action/verb.
capital letters	Letters used at the start of the sentence or at the start of proper nouns, e.g William, Saturday.
command	A type of sentence which orders an action to take place.
commas for lists	Use commas when writing a list of at least three items. Place a comma between each item in the list and "and" joins the final two items.
contraction	Short words made by putting two words together and omitting some letters, which are replaced by an apostrophe. For example, 'did not' is contracted to 'didn't'.
connective	Any word which joins two bits of text.
co-ordinating conjunctions	A conjunction which joins two main clauses to create a compound sentence (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).
exclamation marks	A sentence which expresses surprise or wonder ends with an exclamation mark. These sentences begin with 'how' or 'what' and must have a verb. For example, 'What big eyes you have, Grandma!'
full stops	A full stop is the punctuation mark which you use at the end of a sentence when it is not a question or exclamation.
lower case letters	Lowercase letters are all letters that do not begin a sentence or a proper noun, they are not capital letters.
narrative	A narrative is a story or an account of a series of events.
noun phrase	A small group of words that does not contain a verb, it contains a noun plus words to describe it - 'the spotty, black dog'.
noun	A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings.
past tense	Used when an action took place in the past.
present tense	Any one of a set of tenses that describe actions which are happening now.
pronouns	Any word which can be used to replace a noun.
question marks	Question marks are used when you say or write something in order to ask a person about something.
statement	A sentence that conveys a simple piece of information. For example, 'It is a sunny day today'.
subordinating conjunctions	A conjunction that connects a main clause to a subordinating clause. Examples include 'because', 'until', 'when', 'as', 'since', 'whereas', 'even though'.

Handwriting

- Sit correctly and hold a pencil correctly.
- Begin to form lower-case letters correctly.
- Form capital letters.
- Form the digits 0-9.
- Understand letters that are formed in similar ways.
- Form lower-case letters of a consistent size.
- Begin to join some letters.
- Write capital letters and digits of consistent size.
- Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

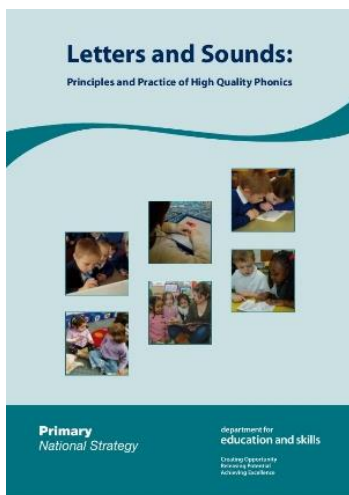
Spelling

- Name the letters of the alphabet in order.
- Use letter names to describe spellings of words.



- Add prefixes and suffixes learning the rule for adding s and es.
- Use the prefix un.
- Use suffixes where no change to the spelling of the root word is needed: **helping**, **helped**, **helper**, **eating**, **quicker**, **quickest**.

Phonics



At Lyng Primary School we use Letters and Sounds to structure our teaching of phonics. Letters and Sounds was a phonics resource published by the government. It aims to build children's speaking and listening skills in their own right as well as to prepare children for learning to read by developing their phonic knowledge and skills.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/letters-and-sounds>

Key Terminology

digraph	A sound represented by two letters – for example 'ee' or 'th'.
grapheme	A letter or string of letters that represents a spoken sound.
phoneme	A sound which makes up all or part of a word. For example, the word 'light' is made up of the phonemes: 'l', 'igh' and 't'.
Split digraph	A digraph that is split by a consonant. Usually represent long vowel sounds 'a-e' (for example, 'cake'), 'i-e' (five), 'o-e' (code) and 'u-e' (rule).
trigraph	A string of three letters which make a single sound, for example 'igh'.

Great Quotes

Beatrix Potter – "There is something delicious about writing the first words of a story. You never quite know where they'll take you."

Analyse writing

Use and understand the following grammatical terminology when discussing writing:

In **Year 1**:

- Word, sentence, letter, capital letter, full stop, punctuation, singular, plural, question mark, exclamation mark.

In **Year 2**:

- Verb, tense (past, present), adjective, noun, suffix, apostrophe, comma.

Write with purpose

- Say first and then write to tell others about ideas.
- Write for a variety of purposes
- Plan by taking ideas and writing notes
- Use some of the characteristic features of the type of writing used.
- Write, review and improve.
- Re-read writing to check it makes sense.
- Write about more than one idea
- Group related information
- Write so that other people can understand the meaning of the sentences.
- Discuss writing with the teacher and other pupils.

Milestone 1 BAD

Background information for parents

Milestone 1 is covered across Years 1 and 2 with the children becoming progressively more independent with the concepts and deepening their understanding of how they can be applied.

