

## Key Stage 1 English Glossary:

**Adjective:** A describing word Egs. beautiful, intelligent

**Adverb:** An adverb gives extra detail about a verb, adjective or another adverb. They answer how something is done, (quickly) when something is done, (In the morning) and how often something is done (often)

**Apostrophe:** Replace where a missing letter is (don't) or for the singular possessive (the girl's shoes, the pen's lid)

**Conjunction:** Conjunctions link/join sentences or paragraphs together. Egs. and, because, so, if, when, until, although. Some conjunctions can be used to start a sentence.

**Command:** A sentence type which gives an order or instruction. They are "bossy" sentences. Eg. Run! Sit down on the floor.

**Commas in a list:** using commas to separate listed items (commonly adjectives or nouns). Egs. The dragon was huge, scaly and fierce. I will buy milk, eggs and bread.

**Exclamation:** A sentence type. These must start with either "How" or "What" and must end in a verb. Egs. What a beautiful day it is! How polite you are!

**Exclamation mark:** A piece of punctuation used to show that something urgent or surprising has happened or to show a strong emotion. Eg: I love English!

**Expanded Noun Phrase:** This is a where addition information is given about a noun. Eg. the enormous, gnarled and leafy tree. Expanded noun phrases can give information either before the noun or after. Eg. the tree that was behind the cottage

**Grapheme:** This is the written form of a phoneme (sound).

**Noun:** An object, (ball) name, (Bob) place (England) or idea (happiness)

**Noun phrase:** A noun phrase is a part of a sentence. It contains a noun and gives a bit of extra information eg. Noun "table", Noun phrase "the table".

**Phoneme:** Words can be split into phonemes. Cat has three phonemes, c-a-t. Grey, g-r-ey.

**Statement:** The most common sentence type. They state a fact. Eg. The water is in the fridge. I like English.

**Suffix:** They can be a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word that make a whole new word. Suffixes used at KS1 include: s - table becomes tables; es - box, becomes boxes; er - long becomes longer; ing - run becomes running; ful - beauty becomes beautiful; less - care becomes careless; ed - carry becomes carried

**Verbs:** These are action words (run) or being words (am) Every sentence must have at least one verb to make sense. Eg. He *laughed*.

They *are* happy.

