

Year 1 plus the following-

Terminology	Guidance	Example
Verb	<p>The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future).</p> <p>Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does.</p> <p>Sometimes two or more words make up a verb phrase, such as <i>are going</i>, <i>didn't want</i>, <i>has been waiting</i>.</p> <p>Moreover many verbs name states or feelings rather than actions.</p>	<p>He lives in Birmingham. [present tense]</p> <p>The teacher wrote a song for the class. [past tense]</p> <p>He likes chocolate. [present tense; not an action]</p> <p>He knew my father. [past tense; not an action]</p>
Tense (past & present)	In English, tense is the choice between present and past verbs and normally indicates differences of time.	<p>He studies. [present tense – present time]</p> <p>He studied yesterday. [past tense – past time]</p>
Adjective	<p>An adjective is a word that describes somebody or something.</p> <p>Adjectives either come before a noun, or after verbs such as- <i>be</i>, <i>get</i>, <i>seem</i>, <i>look</i>.</p>	<p>Old, white, busy, careful and horrible</p> <p>A busy day, I'm busy, nice shoes, those shoes look nice.</p>
Noun	<p>A word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things- common noun, or to name a particular one of these- proper noun</p> <p>Proper nouns are the names of people, places, organisations, etc. These normally begin with a capital letter:</p>	<p>My big brother did an amazing jump on his skateboard.</p> <p>Actions speak louder than words.</p> <p><i>Amanda, Birmingham, Microsoft, Islam, November.</i></p>
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.	<p>call – called</p> <p>teach – teacher [turns a verb into a noun]</p> <p>terror – terrorise [turns a noun into a verb]</p>
Apostrophe	<p>Apostrophes have two completely different uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • showing the place of missing letters (e.g. I'm for I am) • marking possessives (e.g. Hannah's mother). 	<p>I'm going out and I won't be long. [showing missing letters]</p> <p>Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car. [marking possessives]</p>
Comma	<p>A comma is a punctuation mark used to help the reader by separating parts of a sentence. We use commas: -</p> <p>To separate items in a list (but not usually before <i>and</i>)</p> <p>To mark off extra information.</p> <p>After a subordinate clause which begins a sentence.</p> <p>With many connecting adverbs.</p>	<p>My favourite sports are football, tennis, swimming and gymnastics.</p> <p>I got home, had a bath and went to bed.</p> <p><i>Jill, my boss, is 28 years old.</i></p> <p><i>Although it was cold, we didn't wear our coats.</i></p> <p><i>However, on the other hand, anyway,</i></p> <p><i>Anyway, in the end I decided not to go.</i></p>