

Word classes

Adjective: a word used to describe a noun.

E.g.— The quick rabbit. The happy duck. The obnoxious person.

1

Grammar

Phonics

Phase 4 phonics—

Word beginning—cc—twin, flag, grin, clap

Word ending—cc—tusk, tent, lamp, jump

Words beginning and ending—cc—crisp, trunk, twist, stamp

Words beginning ccc— string, scrap, spring, strap

Longer words— cobweb, seesaw, farmyard, chimpanzee

Phase 5 phonics—

Ay (play), ou (cloud), ie (tie), ea (beads), oy (boy), ir ((girl), ue (glue), ue (argue), aw (saw), wh (whistle), ph (elephant), ew (screw), ew (pew), oe (toe), au (haunted), ey. (monkey).

Split digraphs— a-e, (snake), e-e (even), i-e (slide), o-e (bone), u-e. (flute)

Composing Sentences

- Say out loud what you are going to write.
- Re-read what you have written to check it makes sense.
- Write a series of sentences to write a story.
- Talk about what you have written.
- Read your writing aloud to a friend or a teacher.

Punctuation



Capital letters (ABC): for names, the word I and at the beginning of all types of sentences

Full stops (.): used at the end of statement sentences

Question marks (?): used at the end of a question sentences



Exclamation marks (!): used at the end of exclamation sentences and to show shock or surprise

E.g. The girl had a red hat and shiny hair.

Prefixes and suffixes

Singular: A singular noun names one person, place, thing or idea.

Plural: A plural noun names more than one person, place, thing or idea.

E.g.—There is **one** lamp on my desk.

There are **two** lamps on my desk.

Suffixes: that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.

Prefix: how the prefix 'un' changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives— kind-unkind, pack-unpack, tie-untie.

Sentences: combining words to make a sentence—joining words and clauses using and.

E.g. The dragon was green and fiery.

Using ing, ed, er and est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words.

E.g— helping, helped, helper, eating, eating, quicker, quickest.

Writing Grammar

Finger spaces— leaving spaces between words.

And— joining words and joining clauses using the word and

Capital letter— using a capital letter at the start of sentences, for names, places, days of the week and I.