

Punctuation

The marks used in writing to separate sentences and to clarify meaning e.g.

Full stop, comma and brackets.

Capital Letter

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence or for a proper noun

(name, person, place or thing).

Split Digraph

two letters, split, making one sound

e.g. a-e as in make

or i-e in site



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**Elstow
School**

**Grammar
Glossary**

Year

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Singular

The form of a word that refers to one thing.

i.e. Dog

Plural

The form of a word that refers to more than one thing.

i.e. dogs

Full stop

Full stops are used to end a sentence.

Blend

to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap

Question mark

Used at the end of a sentence asking a question

i.e. What is your name?

Exclamation mark

Used after a sentence that has strong feeling.

“Look up there!” She yelled.

Word

A unit of language. That has meaning.

Digraph

two letters making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph.

Letter

Symbol of the alphabet that represents a sound.

Sentence

A complete unit of words in either writing or speech with a clear beginning and a full stop.

Grapheme

A letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')

Phoneme

the smallest single identifiable sound, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (/s/ and /p/)

Segment

to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes

C a t

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