

Hayton C of E Primary School
Parents' Meetings January 2023



Resources to support your child's learning at home

Contents:

1. Handwriting font—letter formation
2. Year 1 and Year 2 statutory spelling lists
3. Year 3 & 4 and Year 5 & 6 Statutory spelling lists
4. 100 square
5. Multiplication square
6. Year 1 & 2 Grammar terminology
7. Year 3 & 4 Grammar terminology
8. Year 5 & 6 Grammar terminology
9. A punctuation pyramid and 'AWHITEBUS' (ask KS2 children what these are)

a b c d e f

g h i j k l

m n o p q

r s t u v w

x y z

Year 1 Common Exception Words

the	they	one	a	be
once	do	he	ask	to
me	friend	today	she	school
of	we	put	said	no
push	says	go	pull	are
so	full	were	by	house
was	my	our	is	here
his	there	has	where	I
love	you	come	your	some

New Curriculum Spelling List Year 2

door	child	cold	pretty	grass	improve	parents	poor
wild	gold	beautiful	pass	sugar	Christmas	find	most
hold	after	plant	could	everybody	mind	both	told
fast	path	would	even	floor	children	every	last
bath	sure	because	climb	great	past	hour	eye
kind	only	break	father	move	should	behind	old
steak	class	prove	who	whole	many	busy	water
half	Mr	any	clothes	people	again	money	Mrs

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident(ally)	continue	group	natural	question
actual(ly)	decide	guard	naughty	recent
address	describe	guide	notice	regular
answer	different	heard	occasion(ally)	reign
appear	difficult	heart	often	remember
arrive	disappear	height	opposite	sentence
believe	early	history	ordinary	separate
bicycle	earth	imagine	particular	special
breath	eight/eighth	increase	peculiar	straight
breathe	enough	important	perhaps	strange
build	exercise	interest	popular	strength
busy/business	experience	island	position	suppose
calendar	experiment	knowledge	possess(ion)	surprise
caught	extreme	learn	possible	therefore
centre	famous	length	potatoes	though/although
century	favourite	library	pressure	thought
certain	February	material	probably	through
circle	forward(s)	medicine	promise	various
complete	fruit	mention	purpose	weight
consider	grammar	minute	quarter	woman/women

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

accommodate	communicate	equip	immediately	physical	sincerely
accompany	community	equipped	individual	prejudice	soldier
according	competition	equipment	interfere	privilege	stomach
achieve	conscience	especially	interrupt	profession	sufficient
aggressive	conscious	exaggerate	language	programme	suggest
amateur	controversy	excellent	leisure	pronunciation	symbol
ancient	convenience	existence	lightning	queue	system
apparent	correspond	explanation	marvellous	recognise	temperature
appreciate	criticise	familiar	mischievous	recommend	thorough
attached	curiosity	foreign	muscle	relevant	twelfth
available	definite	forty	necessary	restaurant	variety
average	desperate	frequently	neighbour	rhyme	vegetable
awkward	determined	government	nuisance	rhythm	vehicle
bargain	develop	guarantee	occupy	sacrifice	yacht
bruise	dictionary	harass	occur	secretary	
category	disastrous	hindrance	opportunity	shoulder	
cemetery	embarrass	identity	parliament	signature	
committee	environment	immediate	persuade	sincere	

100 Square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Multiplication Square

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Year 1 and 2

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Letter

A written mark that stands for a speech sound; specific character of an alphabet. "A" and "Z" are the first and last letters of our alphabet.

Capital Letter

A letter of the alphabet used for proper nouns or start a sentence.

- Look at Gary!
- My dog is called Peaches.



Word

a sound, group of sounds, or the symbols for such sounds in writing that have some meaning. Words are a basic unit of language.

Plural

The form of a word that names or refers to more than one thing. The plural of "cat" is "cats."



Sentence

a complete unit of words in either writing or speech with a clear beginning and a full stop. A sentence usually has a subject and a verb. Sentences can state things, ask questions, give commands, or be exclamations.

- I got a bike and a football for my birthday.
- If you like, we can have chips for tea.
- There's no tennis today because it's raining.



Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are essential when you are writing. They show the reader where sentences start and finish and if they are used properly they make your writing easy to understand.

Singular

The form of a word that names or refers to only one person or thing. You used the plural, "cats," when you should have used the singular, "cat."



Full Stop

A full stop is used at the end of a sentence or abbreviation.

- All their meals arrived at the same time.
- The girl put away her bike.

Exclamation Mark

An exclamation mark is used after a word or words that express strong feelings.

- 'Look up there!' she yelled.
- Ow! That hurt!

Question Mark

A question mark is used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.

- What time are you going to the fair?



Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Noun

A word that names a person, place, thing, or condition. A noun may be the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.

In the sentence, "Ayan likes to eat popcorn at the cinema," "Ayan," "popcorn," and "cinema" are nouns.

Noun Phrase

A noun phrase includes a noun and the modifiers which distinguish it.

If dog is a noun, a noun phrase is a way of giving more information about the dog: That dog, the dog on the sofa, Uncle Eric's dog.



Statement

Something stated in words.

The primary school put out a statement about their new school uniform.

Conjunction

A conjunction links two clauses together in a sentence.

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out. "Wouldn't" for "would not" and "'87" for "1987" use apostrophes this way. It is also used to show possession. "Susan's clothes" and "Charlie's bike" use apostrophes this way.

Question

A sentence that asks for a reply.

Did you take my apple?
How long did it take you to get to school?
What did you get for your birthday?



Exclamation

An exclamation is a sentence beginning with 'What' or 'How'. It is a full sentence, including a verb, which ends with an exclamation mark.

What a dangerous mountain to climb!

How kind of him to do that!

Compound

Compound words are made up of two or more different words to make a new one:

Police + man = policeman
Dining + table = dining-table
Hair + cut = haircut

Suffix

A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning. The "ed" in "wanted" is a suffix.



Command

To order or instruct.

She commanded him to leave the building.

Adjective

A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In the sentence, "It was a hard test," the word "hard" is an adjective.

Adverb

A word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.

In the sentence "Unfortunately, she spoke so slowly that most of the audience was very bored," the words "unfortunately," "slowly," and "very" are adverbs.

Verb

An action word. Verbs usually have different forms to express tense, voice, mood, and number. "Read," "blew," "drives," "seemed," and "skip" are examples of verbs.

Tense

The aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in past, present, or future tense: Played (past tense), playing (present tense) and to play (future tense).

Comma

A comma is used to separate words, phrases, or other parts of a sentence or list, or to show a pause in speech: "I went to the market and bought eggs, chicken, milk and cheese."

Year 3 and 4

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

- It's raining.
- Samira has four pets because she likes animals.

Direct Speech

Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.

Consonant letter

A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these:

- The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly.
- The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth.

Conjunction

A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.

There are two main types of conjunction:

Words such as **and**, **but** and **so** link two words or phrases which are equally important.

Words such as **because**, **if** or **when** introduce a subordinate clause.

- I got a bike and a football for my birthday.
- If you like, we can have chips for tea.
- There's no tennis today because it's raining.

Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.

- Here's the book that I promised you.
- When I grow up, I want to be a pilot.

Prefix

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.

- overtake, disappear, return

Inverted commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

- "Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Superman.

Speech marks

See **inverted commas**



Preposition

A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.

- Please put your pens in the tub.
- We went to the USA on holiday.
- I haven't seen her since.

Word family

Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling.

- Teach, teacher, teaching
- Child, children, childish(ly)

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Adverbial

Adverbials are words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs.

- She laughed like a hyena.
- Please hang up your coats over there.
- We had a sleepover last night.



Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun + apostrophe + s to show who something belongs to.

It is **Rachel's** birthday. It is her birthday.

Determiner

Determiners are words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjectives or other describing phrases.

- a, an and the are common determiners. They are called **articles**.
- that small book, his own name, some flowers.

Pronoun

A pronoun takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence.

- I like cheese.
- They come from London.
- These socks are smelly!



Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Relative Pronoun

Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a **relative clause**. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.

Parenthesis

We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence. Mrs. Jones (my teacher) works in Year 5.

- The product of four and nine – 36 – is a square number.
- Michael, who sits next to me, is brilliant at Art.



Ambiguity / Ambiguous

If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.

- I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas. Is it the horse that's wearing pyjamas? Try... Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.



Modal Verb

Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb. Modal verbs only have a single form, so you don't add -ing or -s to them. Some common modal verbs are:

- Will, shall, should, can, could, must.

Relative Clause

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.

- James, who never does his homework, is very lazy. [the extra clause tells us more about James]
- All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got in to lunch, which really annoyed me. [this refers to the whole previous clause about chocolate pudding]

Cohesion

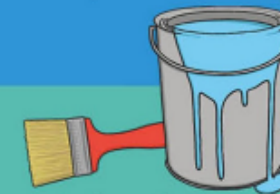
A text which has cohesion fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. We use **cohesive devices**, such as connective phrases and determiners, to achieve cohesion.

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Passive

When a sentence is in the passive voice, the pattern is usually object-verb-(subject). The object of the verb is more important.

- The window has been broken.
- The playground was painted (by the PTA).



Active

When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object. The **subject** of the verb is more important.

- James broke the window.
- The PTA painted the playground.

Synonym

A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another. You can find synonyms in a **thesaurus**.

- talk = speak = mention
- sleep = doze = kip

Antonym

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

- young – old
- straight – bendy
- full – empty



Subject

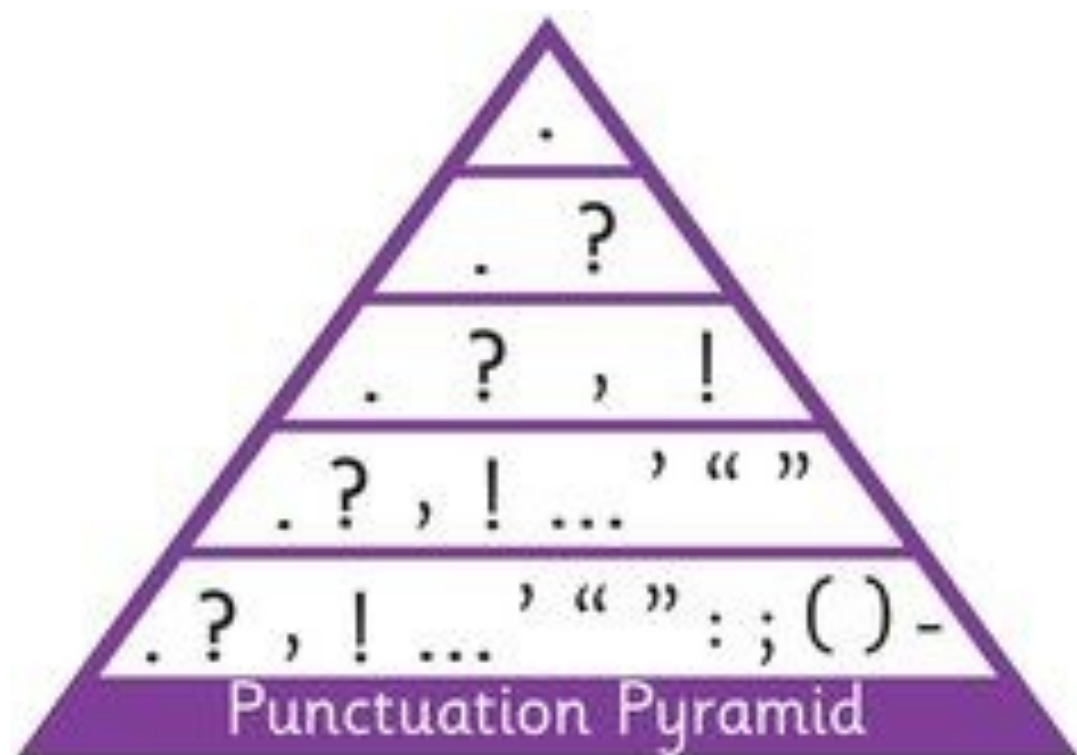
The subject is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which does the verb in a clause.

- Wednesday is my favourite day.
- Cheryl's mum is picking me up today.
- Are you coming to the sleepover?

Object

The object is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb. It shows what the verb is acting on.

- Wednesday is my favourite day.
- Cheryl's mum is picking me up today.
- Are you coming to the sleepover?



Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although as after	wherever whenever when whereas whether which	if in case in order that	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since