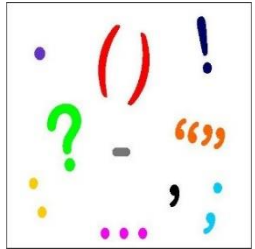




# Year 1 Spelling list

Dear Parents, listed below are the spelling expectations for your child in year 1 to remember and apply. To support you and your child at home (within their writing especially learning logs).



## Aa:

a  
and  
at  
all  
are  
as  
about  
asked  
an  
ask

## Bb:

but  
be  
big  
back  
by

## Cc:

can  
come  
children  
came  
could  
called

## Dd:

do  
down  
dad  
don't  
day



## Ss:

said  
she  
some  
so  
see  
saw  
says  
school

## Tt:

the  
to  
they  
that  
there  
this  
then  
them

their  
too  
time  
today

## Pp:

people  
put  
push  
pull

## Oo:

of  
on  
out  
one  
oh  
old  
off  
once  
our

## Nn:

not  
no  
now

## Ee:

## Ff:

for  
from  
friend  
full

## Uu:

up

## Vv:

very

## Ww:

was  
with  
we  
what  
went  
were  
when  
will  
where

## Gg:

go  
get  
got

## Hh:

he  
his  
had  
her  
have  
him  
house  
help  
here  
has

## Ii:

in  
I  
it  
is  
it's  
I'm  
if  
into

## Jj:

just

## Yy:

you  
your

## Ll:

like  
little  
looked  
look  
love

## Mm:

my  
mum  
me  
made  
make  
Mr  
Mrs

## Rr:



**Prefix:** is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the **beginning** of a word and changes the word's original meaning.

**Suffix:** is a letter or a group of letters that is usually added onto the **end** of words, to change the way a word fits into a sentence grammatically.



# Year 1, SPaG (Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar)

Dear Parents, listed below are the learning expectations for your child in year 1 to know, apply and understand for SPaG. To support you and your child at home (within their writing, especially learning logs), we have given definitions and examples.

## **Adjectives: describe and add detail to nouns**

Use familiar adjectives to a noun to add more detail.

### **Example:**

The red apple. The bad wolf.

## **Capital letter: an upper-case letter.**

Capital letters are used to begin a sentence, for names and the personal pronoun 'I'.

### **Example:**

The dog is called Bert.

## **Conjunction: joins words and clauses.**

Understand that using the conjunction 'and' means that we are adding information to the sentence.

Join two sentences together using the word 'and'. When this happens we only need one full stop at the end.

Join two words together using the word 'and'.

### **Example:**

She was very tall and she liked eating sweets.

I like cake and biscuits.

## **Punctuation: Full stop, exclamation mark, question mark (and capital letters).**

Understand that different types of sentences have different end punctuation. Punctuation is used to demarcate sentences.

### **Example:**

Can I have a biscuit please?

What a surprise!

It is sunny today.



## **Finger spaces: the separation of words with spaces.**

Understand that we need spaces between words in order to be able to read each word clearly.

### **Example:**

I use separate words in my work. (Not - Iuseseparatewordsinmywork.)



**Sentence:** A group of words that make sense on their own - formed of one or more clauses.

Understand that we speak and write in units of meaning called sentences.

A sentence contains information about someone or something that 'does', 'is' or 'has' something. It may include where, when or how this happens.

When we write a sentence we start with a capital letter and end with a full stop.

**Example:**

Bert went up the hill and he found Jack and Jill.

**Noun:** A person, place or thing.

A proper noun is the name of a particular/individual person, place or thing- proper nouns begin with a capital letter, e.g. Jeff, London. Days of the week begin with capital letters.

**Example:**

I looked at my brother Bert.

Mrs Hutton is Headteacher of Buckland. (proper nouns)

I went to London on Monday.

**Verb:** 'Doing' words that show what someone or something is, has or does.

**Example:**

It is hot today.

She walked to school.

**Plural noun suffixes:** word endings which change the meaning of a noun from singular to plural.

Understand how the suffixes, -s or -es changes the meaning of the noun, to show more than one noun.

**Example:**

dog to dogs or wish to wishes.

**Suffix (-ing, -ed, -er):** word endings which change the tense of the verb.

Understand how we can add the suffixes to verbs to describe present, past or future tenses without having to change the root word.

**Example:**

Help changes to: helping, helped and helper.

**Prefix (un-):** added to the beginning of an adjective or verb to change its meaning.

Understand how the prefix un- changes the meaning of adjectives. Understand how the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs.

**Example:**

Kind to unkind, or tie to untie