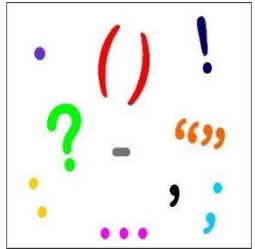




Year 1 Spelling list

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.



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.

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.



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.



Year 1, SPaG (Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar)

Adjectives: describe and add detail to nouns

Use familiar adjectives to a noun to add more detail.

Example:

The red apple. The bad wolf.

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.

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