

Key Vocabulary	
Noun (common)	Common nouns are the names of objects and types of animals, people or places. Common nouns include words such as: table, chair, spoon, dog, cat, horse, sister, brother, baby, child, school, library, garden, house. Common nouns can also be made up of two words such as bus station or primary school.
Verbs	Action words. Verbs are words that can be done and include a wide variety of examples, including: look, walk, run, sit, stand, said, play, shout, cry, eat.
Conjunctions <i>and</i>	A sentence can be made longer by adding the word 'and'. 'And' is a conjunction that is used to join two sentence together. It can also be used to join two or more words within a clause, both of which give additional information to the sentence.
Conjunctions <i>but</i>	A sentence can be made longer by adding the word 'but'. It can be used in a sentence to add information that contradicts the previous information in the sentence. 'But' is a conjunction that means except for, unless or on the contrary. Its use usually indicates that the next clause will contradict the previous clause, e.g. The weather was sunny but cold.
Conjunctions <i>or</i>	The word 'or' can be used in a sentence to give additional information indicating two (or more) different options, e.g. would you like red or green?
Exclamation mark	One word exclamations and the use of an exclamation mark to demarcate them. For example, Help! or Sit! Exclaimed commands are direct orders, rather than polite requests. For example: Don't move!
Questions	Many questions start with question words, such as when, where, what, who, why and how.
Singular and plural	Adding -s to make a noun plural. All singular nouns ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, or -ss must add 'es' to the end of the word to form the plural, instead of 's'.
Prefixes	When 'un' is added to a root word, the root word stays the same and only the meaning is changed, for example, 'kind' takes on the opposite meaning when the prefix 'un' (meaning "not") is added, creating the word 'unkind'.
Suffixes	Recognise the suffixes '-ing', '-ed' and '-er'. Recognising changes to verbs made by adding '-ing' to create a past participle, how adding '- ed' creates the past tense for example, help/helping; help/helped; and how adding '-er' can make a new noun, for example, drum becomes drummer.