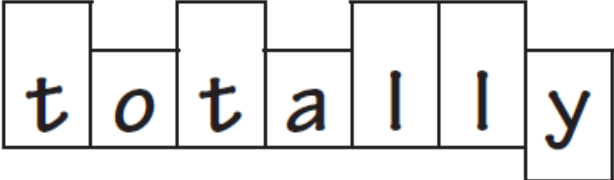





*Parents' Guide to
Vocabulary, Grammar
and Punctuation at
The Bythams Primary
School*

Year 1

These are a range of spelling strategies to support the learning of spellings at home.

<p>Look, say, cover, write, check</p>	<p>This is probably the most common strategy used to learn spellings. Look: first look at the whole word carefully and if there is one part of the word that is difficult, look at that part in more detail. Say: say the word as you look at it, using different ways of pronouncing it if that will make it more memorable. Cover: cover the word. Write: write the word from memory, saying the word as you do so. Check: Have you got it right? If yes, try writing it again and again! If not, start again – look, say, cover, write, check.</p>
<p>Trace, copy and replicate (and then check)</p>	<p>This is a similar learning process to 'look, say, cover, write, check' but is about developing automaticity and muscle memory. Write the word out on a sheet of paper ensuring that it is spelt correctly and it is large enough to trace over. Trace over the word and say it at the same time. Move next to the word you have just written and write it out as you say it. Turn the page over and write the word as you say it, and then check that you have spelt it correctly. If this is easy, do the same process for two different words at the same time. Once you have written all your words this way and feel confident, miss out the tracing and copying or the tracing alone and just write the words.</p>
<p>Segmentation strategy</p>	<p>The splitting of a word into its constituent phonemes in the correct order to support spelling.</p>
<p>Quickwrite</p>	<p>Writing the words linked to the teaching focus with speed and fluency. The aim is to write as many words as possible within a time constraint. Pupils can write words provided by the teacher or generate their own examples. For example, in two minutes write as many words as possible with the /i:/ phoneme. This can be turned into a variety of competitive games including working in teams and developing relay race approaches.</p>
<p>Drawing around the word to show the shape</p>	<p>Draw around the words making a clear distinction in size where there are ascenders and descenders. Look carefully at the shape of the word and the letters in each box. Now try to write the word making sure that you get the same shape.</p> 

<p>Drawing an image around the word</p>	<p>This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.</p>  <p>You can't use this method as your main method of learning spellings, but it might work on those that are just a little more difficult to remember.</p>
<p>Words without vowels</p>	<p>This strategy is useful where the vowel choices are the challenge in the words. Write the words without the vowels and pupils have to choose the correct grapheme to put in the space. For example, for the word <i>field</i>:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">f _____ ld</p>
<p>Pyramid words</p>	<p>This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> p py pyr pyra pyram pyrami pyramid </p> <p>You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a diamond.</p>
<p>Other strategies</p>	<p>Other methods can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rainbow writing.</i> Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky parts of the word or write the tricky part in a different colour. You could also write each letter in a different colour, or write the word in red, then overlay in orange, yellow and so on. • <i>Making up memorable 'silly sentences'</i> containing the word • <i>Saying the word in a funny way</i> – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word • <i>Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.</i>

Year 1

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.

f

C

Capital Letter

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

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



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.
- Would you like chips for tea?
- What a dreadful noise!



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.
- etc.
- e.g.

Exclamation Mark

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

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

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.

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?



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.'



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.'

