

Grammar Essentials

Word Class

- Words can be organised into 8 different types ('class')
- The children are expected to be able to recognise what class a word belongs to

Noun

- Thing words – person, animal, place, thing, idea, concept
- Different classes of noun
- Proper noun – individual people, places etc. These have a capital letter.
- Other classes of noun include collective, abstract and concrete
- Examples – table, dog, girl, lake, happiness

Adjective

- Describes a noun
- Gives more information about the noun

- Examples – happy, hard, tall, red, delicious, silly

Verb

- Doing word / action
- Describes what is happening in the sentence
- Examples – run, think, believe, sleep

Adverb

- Describes, modifies or gives more information about a verb (how, when, where, how often, extent)
- Often end in 'ly' but not always

- Examples – quickly, carefully, often, yesterday, very, extremely

Determiner

- Words that introduce a noun and may provide some information about it
- Includes the sub category articles – a, an, the
- Examples – my, our, this, some, every

Conjunction

- A word used to connect clauses or sentences
- Coordinating – join 2 or more items of equal importance
- Examples – for, and, nor, but, or, so, yet

- Subordinating – join a main (independent) and a subordinate (dependent) clause
- Examples – because, although, while, as

Pronoun

- A word that takes the place of a noun
- Examples – I, you, he, she, it, them, us

Preposition

- Words that indicate place, time or direction
- Examples – on, under, between, after, during, to, from,towards

Expectations

- Y1 – nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronoun
- Y2 – adverbs, conjunctions

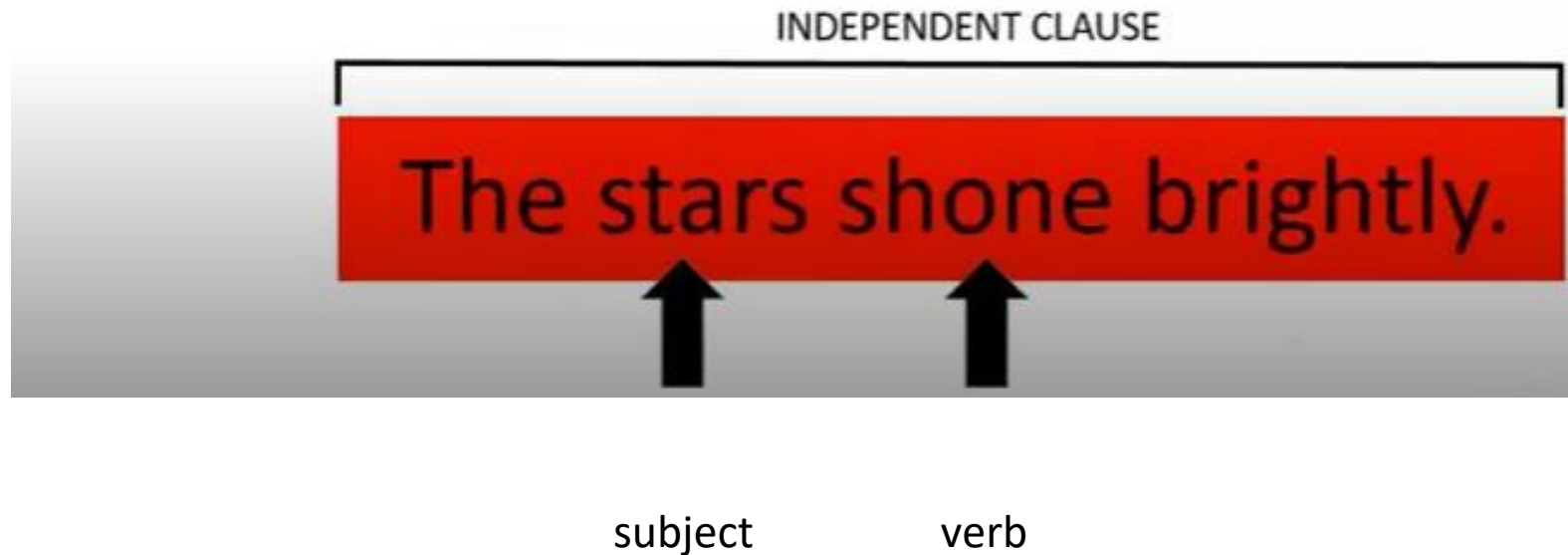
- KS2 – determiners and prepositions

Sentence Structure

- Simple, compound and complex sentences
- Accurate punctuation

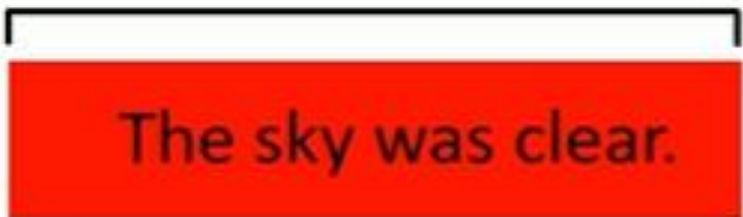


Simple Sentence

An INDEPENDENT CLAUSE that contains a SUBJECT and a VERB



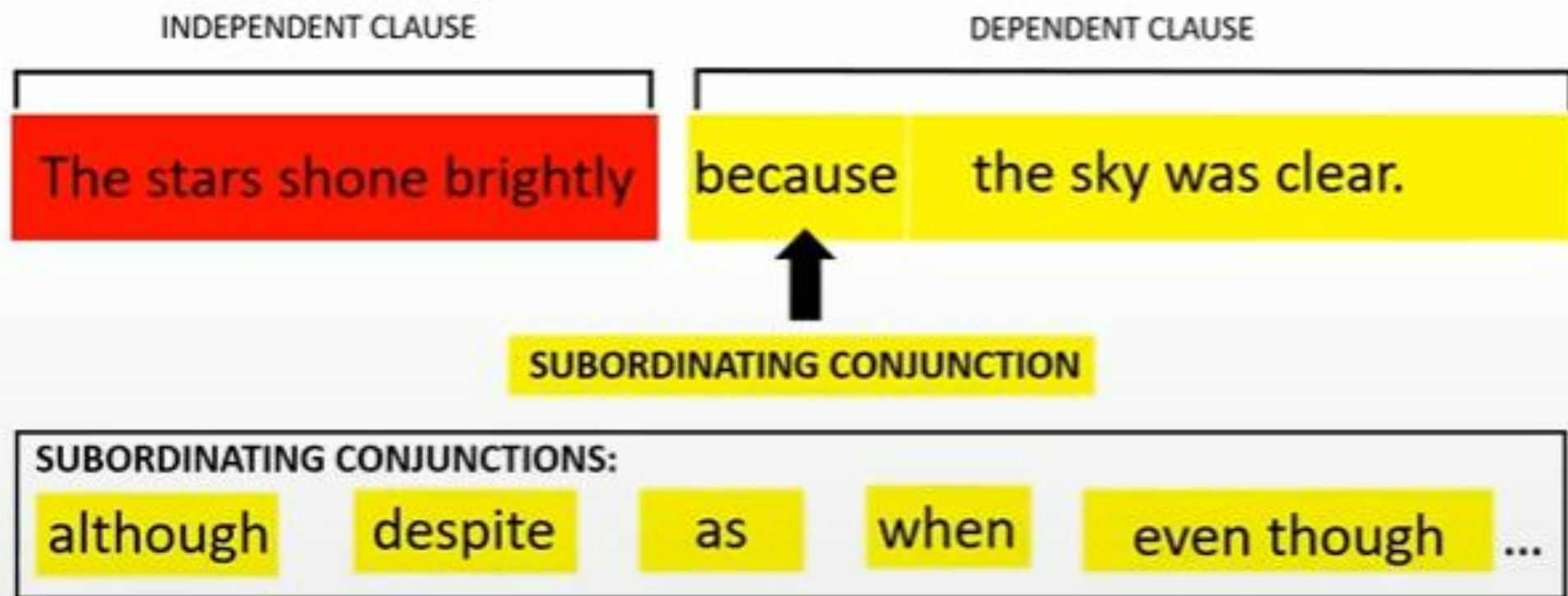
Compound Sentence using 'and'

Contains two INDEPENDENT CLAUSES joined with a **COORDINATING CONJUNCTION**

1.  INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
The sky was clear.
2.  The sky was clear, and
3.  The sky was clear, and the stars shone brightly.

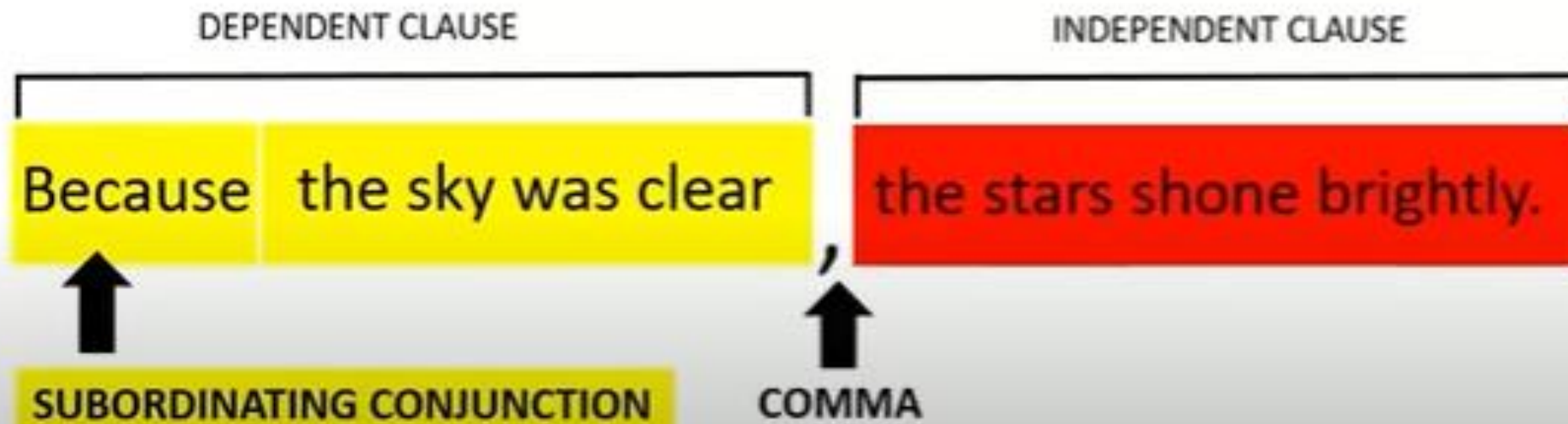
Complex Sentence

Contains 1 INDEPENDENT CLAUSE + 1 DEPENDENT CLAUSE joined with a **SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION**



Complex Sentence

Contains 1 INDEPENDENT CLAUSE + 1 DEPENDENT CLAUSE joined with a **SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION**



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

although

despite

as

when

even though

...

Expectations

- Y1 – Write simple sentences with a capital letter and full stop
- Y2 – Write compound sentences and identify independent clauses
- Y3 – Write complex sentences and use commas correctly