SPaG

Grammatical Features:

NOUNS
- **noun/common noun** – a person, place or thing *e.g. man, dog, table*
- **proper noun** – the name of a person or place
- Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter: Jack, Tenterden, England
- Days of the week and months are also proper nouns

ADJECTIVE
- **adjective** – a word that describes a noun *e.g. blue, happy, soft, mouldy*
- Two or more adjectives can be used to describe something
- If more than one adjective is used, they should be separated by a comma

PLURALS
- **plural** – more than one of a noun *e.g. cats, mugs*
- Usually nouns are made plural by adding the suffix "-s"
- Some nouns with sounds like they end in "iz" in the plural end in "-es" *e.g. brushes, foxes,*

SENTENCE TYPES
- There are 4 types of sentences: statements, questions, commands and exclamations
- **statement** – a sentence that simply tells the reader something *e.g. the dog was growling*
- **question** – use a question mark at the send of the sentence *e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy?*
- **Command** – used when you are telling someone to do something *e.g. Brush your teeth*
- A command usually starts with a verb and ends with an exclamation mark
- **Exclamation** – introduced with a "what" or "how" phrase and ends in an exclamation mark.

PAST TENSE
- **past tense** – used to show that something has been done in the past.
- Usually verbs end in the suffix "-ed" in the past tense, but there are many irregular verbs *e.g. swim/swam, run/ran*

Key Vocabulary

noun
common noun
proper noun
adjective
sentence
statement
question
command
exclamation
plural
singular
past tense
verb
suffix
question mark
exclamation mark

Key Vocabulary

noun
adjective
noun phrase
sentence
conjunction
statement
question
command
exclamation
verb
suffix
progressive verb

Grammatical Features:

NOUN PHRASES

- **noun** – a person, place or thing *e.g. man, dog, table*
- **adjective** – a word that describes a noun *e.g. blue, happy, soft, mouldy*
- **noun phrase** – made up of one noun and at least one adjective

e.g. the dirty, brown dog
   a small, cosy village

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- **conjunctions** are joining words that link together parts of a sentence
- The most common conjunctions are and, but and or

e.g. I saw a large cat and a small dog on my walk
   I really like chocolate ice cream but I prefer strawberry
   Would you prefer orange squash or would you like water?

SUFFIX -ful

- Adding the suffix -ful to a noun, changes it to an adjective *e.g. joy – joyful*
- If the word ends in a consonant + y, change the y to an i before you add -ful *e.g beauty - beautiful*

SENTENCE TYPES

- There are 4 types of sentences: statements, questions, commands and exclamations
- **statement** – a sentence that simply tells the reader something *e.g. the dog was growling*
- **question** – use a question mark at the send of the sentence *e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy?*
- **Command** – used when you are telling someone to do something *e.g. Brush your teeth*
- A command usually starts with a verb and ends with an exclamation mark
- **Exclamation** – introduced with a "what" or "how" phrase and ends in an exclamation mark.

PROGRESSIVE VERBS

- **progressive verbs** – used to show that something is still happening or happened over a period of time
- Progressive verbs end in the suffix "-ing"

e.g. I am enjoying my lunch outside
   I was running round the park on Sunday
   Were you eating lunch with your sister yesterday?

SPaG

Key Vocabulary

Grammatical Features:

VERBS
- verb– an action or doing word – if you do it, or you are it, then the word is a verb
- In writing, we choose verbs particularly for effect: e.g.

Verbs instead of *walk: stagger, amble, step*

Verbs instead of *said: scream, cry, whisper*

Verbs instead of *eat: gobble, scoff, taste*

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
- conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence
- The most common subordinating conjunctions are when, if, because and that

e.g. *I was scared when I saw the monster.*

You can go swimming if you tidy your bedroom.

I love ice-cream because it's tasty.

I think that I said I was tired.

SUFFIX -er
- Adding the suffix -er to a verb creates a noun e.g.

mix – mixer, clean – cleaner, paint – painter

SENTENCE TYPES
- Use the 4 types of sentences in writing:
- statement – *e.g. I was watching television*
- question – *e.g. Why are you so busy?*
- command – *e.g. Wash you face!*
- exclamation – *e.g. How pretty it is!*

COMMAS for LISTS
- Use commas to list nouns or adjectives:
- nouns – *e.g. I need to buy, eggs, flour, sugar and butter*
- adjectives – *e.g. The bright, blue, pretty flowers*

PROGRESSIVE VERBS
- progressive verbs – used to show that something is still happening or happened over a period of time
- Progressive verbs end in the suffix "-ing"

PAST TENSE VERBS
- past tense verbs – used to show that something happened in the past
- Past tense verbs end in the suffix "-ed"

e.g. *jumped, skipped, hopped*

noun
adjective
noun phrase
sentence
conjunction
statement
question
command
exclamation
verb
suffix
comma
list
progressive verb
past tense

Grammatical Features:

ADVERBS
- **adverb** – a word that describes a verb, describes how something is being done:
- Adverbs often end in the sufflix **-ly**

e.g. *He ate his breakfast quickly*
She tiptoed carefully up to the door.
The dog stared hungrily

CONJUNCTIONS
- **conjunctions** are joining words that link together parts of a sentence e.g. because, but so, and, if, because
- Conjunctions enable us to write longer and more complex sentences

e.g. *I looked up in the sky and I saw a beautiful rainbow*
The girl walked to the shop because she needed a new hat
He wanted a pizza so he drove to the restaurant.

SUFFIX -ness
- Adding the suffix **-ness** to an adjective creates a noun
  e.g. *happy – happiness, lovely – loveliness, kind – kindness, dark - darkness*

APOSTROPHE for omission
- An apostrophe is a type of punctuation used when two words are joined together to show that some letters have been removed

e.g. Didn't you watch that? did not – didn't
I'm so sorry! I am – I'm

NOUN
- A person, place, thing or idea

VERB
- An action or doing word

ADJECTIVE
- A words that describes a noun

VERBS
- **progressive verbs** – used to show that something is still happening or happened over a period of time
- **past tense verbs** – used to show that something happened in the past
- **present tense verbs** – used to show that something is happening now

Key Vocabulary

noun
adjective
noun phrase
sentence
conjunction
statement
question
command
exclamation
verb
suffix
comma
list
progressive verb
past tense
present tense
apostrophe

SPaG

Key Vocabulary

Grammatical Features:

EXPANDED NOUN PHRASE
- Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives.
- An expanded noun phrase can also add detail by saying where a noun is. *e.g. a tree next to the house, some sweets on the floor, the castle by the ocean.*

CONJUNCTIONS
- conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence e.g. because, but so, and, if, because
- Conjunctions enable us to write longer and more complex sentences

e.g. *I looked up in the sky and I saw a beautiful rainbow*
     The girl walked to the shop because she needed a new hat
     He wanted a pizza so he drove to the restaurant.

SUFFIXES
- A suffix is at the end of a word e.g. faithful, designer, greatness

APOSTROPHE for possession
- apostrophes are used to show possession – that something belongs to someone
- We use 's to show possession

e.g. Jack's shoes, the boy's book, the dog's tail

SENTENCE TYPES
- Use the 4 types of sentences in writing:
- statement – *e.g. I was watching television*
- question – *e.g. Why are you so busy?*
- command – *e.g. Wash you face!*
- exclamation – *e.g. How pretty it is!*

VERBS
- progressive verbs – used to show that something is still happening or happened over a period of time
- Progressive verbs end in –ing
- past tense verbs – used to show that something happened in the past
- Past tense verbs usually end in -ed

noun
adjective
noun phrase
sentence
conjunction
statement
question
command
exclamation
verb
suffix
comma
list
progressive verb
past tense
present tense
apostrophe
possession

SPaG

Key Vocabulary

Grammatical Features:

EXPANDED NOUN PHRASE
- Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives.
- An expanded noun phrase can also add detail by saying where a noun is. *e.g. a tree next to the house, some sweets on the floor, the castle by the ocean.*

CONJUNCTIONS
- conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence e.g. because, but so, and, if, because
- Conjunctions enable us to write longer and more complex sentences

e.g. *I looked up in the sky and I saw a beautiful rainbow*
The girl walked to the shop because she needed a new hat
He wanted a pizza so he drove to the restaurant.

SUFFIXES
- A suffix is at the end of a word e.g. faith**ful**, design**er**, great**ness**

APOSTROPHE for possession and omission
- **possession** – shows that something belongs to someone using **'s** *e.g. Jack's shoes, the boy's book, the dog's tail*
- **omission** – shows that letters have been removed when two words are put together *e.g. didn't*

SENTENCE TYPES
- Use the 4 types of sentences in writing:
- **statement** – *e.g. I was watching television*
- **question** – *e.g. Why are you so busy?*
- **command** – *e.g. Wash you face!*
- **exclamation** – *e.g. How pretty it is!*

VERBS
- **progressive verbs** – used to show that something is still happening or happened over a period of time
- Progressive verbs end in –ing
- **past tense verbs** – used to show that something happened in the past
- Past tense verbs usually end in -ed

noun
adjective
noun phrase
sentence
conjunction
statement
question
command
exclamation
verb
suffix
comma
list
progressive verb
past tense
present tense
apostrophe
possession