



**Worle Village
Primary School**

A village school for the 21st century



SPAG Parent Workshop

Monday 15th January 2018



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Word Classes



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Nouns are names

- Proper Nouns (have capital letter)
 - eg. Queen Elizabeth, Tuesday, Sue

Common Nouns

- eg. pencil, flower, dog, cheeseburger

Collective Nouns

- eg. team, audience, class, gang, family

Abstract Nouns

- eg. anger, disappointment, hope, happiness



- Identify a person
- First person **I**:
 - me, I, my, mine, ours, us ,we, myself, ourselves
- Second person **YOU**:
 - you, yours, yourself.
- Third person **THEY**:
 - he, she, herself, them, hers, his, himself, they, their, its, him, her
- Objects :
 - it, its, they, them, those, these, itself

Pronouns

**Using I and me accurately. Check by taking the other person out of the sentence



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Circle all the **pronouns** in the sentence below.

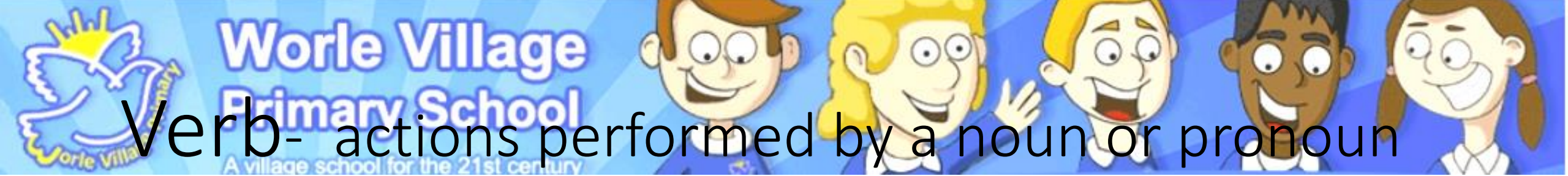
They bought new jumpers for themselves and a warm scarf
for Dad.

1 mark



Adjectives- info about nouns and pronouns

- Description:
 - wild, wooden, brown, beautiful
- Point things out:
 - this homework, such delicious cakes, those corners
- Who or what owns something:
 - your toes, their dog, my house, its food
- Numbers and orders:
 - one hundred children, first prize, final whistle, some ideas, few people
- Show quantities:
 - little pieces of rock, more food, whole loaf, much loved



Verb- actions performed by a noun or pronoun

- Helped, scored, sneezed, danced, curled

Verb tenses

- The present tense is when the action is happening now
 - eg. I laugh, I cry, I am jumping
- The past tense is when the action already happened
 - eg. I was laughing, I cried, I jumped
- The future tense is when the action is going to happen
 - eg I will laugh, I am going to cry, I will jump



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Which sentence below is written in the **past tense**?

Tick **one**.

That is the oldest house in our village.

The original part of the house dates from 1760.

The roof was replaced in 1970.

The owners plan to open the house to the public.

1 mark



Adverb- tells more about the verb

- How things are done
 - eg. dangerously, quickly, greedily
- To change an adjective to an adverb usually add ly
- When or where
 - eg. He put his boots outside. Please stand there. The Queen will arrive soon.
- How many times
 - eg. I told you once. He did it again.
- To what degree
 - eg. Mum was very annoyed. The dog was extremely dirty.



Prepositions

Links nouns and pronouns together and explain where things are in the setting.

The children came through the door.

Towards the board there is a display.

The teacher is at the front of the classroom.

The windows are along the wall.

Above the teachers desk is a clock.



Article

- indefinite article.
 - a- when the next word starts with a consonant (a television, a boot)
 - an- when the next word starts with a vowel (an alligator, an egg)
- definite article
 - the
- Remember if vowels start a word like a consonant
 - Eg. unique then we use a not an
- If the letter at the start is silent then use an instead of a
 - eg honour, hour



Clauses and phrases

- A **phrase** is a group of words which can give extra information in a sentence but does not have a subject doing a verb
 - eg. The man, with the tall black hat, led the procession through the streets. (noun phrase)
 - A moment later, the car smashed into the front of the shop. (adverbial phrase)
- A **Clause** is a group of words which gives us extra information in a sentence and has a subject that is doing a verb so could be a sentence in it's own right.
 - eg. The baby started to laugh because she smiled at him.
 - The ambulance, where the injured boy was being treated inside, came into the car park.

** Main Clause and subordinate clause.

The main clause is the key information in the sentence and the subordinate clause is extra information related to the main clause.

Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.



Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
Billie, <u>who was nine years old</u> , loved to play tennis.		
Billie's mum bought her a tennis racket <u>so that she could play more often</u> .		
<u>Billie could not play tennis with her friend Lana</u> because Lana did not have a racket.		

1 mark

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Rewrite the sentence below, adding a **subordinate clause**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The children played on the swings.

1 mark



Sentences

- Simple sentences:
 - Subject, verb, object
- Compound sentences: These have two or more clauses that are joined together by a coordinating conjunction.
 - ASBO, BOAS

Complex sentences: These have at least one independent clause and one dependent clause (that would not make sense without the independent clause).

- Compound/ complex sentence: These have at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.



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Label the boxes with **V (verb)**, **S (subject)** and **O (object)** to show the parts of the sentence.

Nadia ate strawberries.

1 mark



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- E.g.
- Because the film was so good, Rachel went to see it again and she took her friend.
- The baby (which felt bigger everyday) was due on the 10th Feb so everyone was getting excited.
- The children watched the teacher but didn't understand a word, as she was talking about subordinating conjunctions.



Conjunctions - Join parts of sentences (connectives)

- Coordinating conjunctions - equal importance
 - eg. and, as
- Contrasting conjunctions
 - eg. but, whereas
- Subordinating conjunctions
 - eg. because, when
- Correlative conjunctions (emphasis)
 - eg. not only- but also, neither-nor

(sometimes found at the in the start of a sentence eg. While, Before)



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Circle all the **conjunctions** in the sentences below.

Once Harry had checked the weather forecast, he set off on his walk.

Whilst climbing up the mountain, he was unaware of the dangers ahead.

He needed to turn back immediately since a storm was coming.

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Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined conjunction is a **subordinating conjunction** or a **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunction
I like ice-skating <u>and</u> roller-skating.		
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		
Jamie will go ice-skating <u>if</u> I go with him.		



Connectives – links sentences and paragraphs

- Causal- **consequently**
- Explanation- **For example**
- Persuasive- **undoubtedly**
- Oppositional- **On the other hand**
- Time- **A short while later**



Apostrophes

- Contractions- when two or more words are joined and some letters are missed out (informal language):

- I've, It's, there's, who's, we'd, she'll, shouldn't

* *Using its and it's, your and you're*

- Possession- used at the ends of words with an s
 - The dog's tail. The footballer's boots.
 - If the word ends in s already. The Jones' cat.
 - More complicated with plurals as the apostrophe goes at the end. Parents' evening or teachers' meeting



7 Write the **contracted form** of the underlined words in the box.

That decision does not seem fair.

↓

1 mark

9 Which sentence uses an **apostrophe** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The children's clothes were hanging up.

The childrens' clothes were hanging up.

The childrens clothe's were hanging up.

The childrens clothes' were hanging up.

1 mark



Terminology explained:

- Homonyms – same spelling but different meaning e.g. cover, train,
- Homophones – sound the same but spelt differently – e.g. there, their, they're
- Synonyms – similar meaning – small, tiny, petite,
- Antonyms – opposite meaning – happy and sad
- Prefixes – a group of letters that go at the front change a root word to a new word. move - remove
- Suffixes – a group of letters that go at the end to change a root word into a new word. move - movable
- Plurals – turning a singular into two or more. Lots of irregular ones.



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Circle the two words in the sentence below that are **synonyms** of each other.

He was lucky to win first prize – he knew it was fortunate
that his closest rival had decided not to take part.

1 mark

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Draw a line to match each word to its correct **antonym**.

Word

meandering

sympathetic

evade

plausible

Antonym

confront

unfeeling

unbelievable

straight

1 mark



Punctuation

- Brackets-
 - as an afterthought or explanation
 - To add information into a sentence.
- Semi-colons- *connects two or more independent clauses*
 - For use with *otherwise, however and therefore*
 - To punctuate long lists where commas are already used within the clauses
 - To replace a conjunction between two clauses.

(clause either side of a semi colon must be able to stand alone as a sentence)



- Colons-
- used within a sentence to start a list, example or explanation is about to follow
 - To replace a conjunction between two clauses.
- Dashes
 - To replace a conjunction between two clauses.
- Also dashes, brackets and commas can all be used around an embedded clause. (brackets and dashes are more informal)
- Ellipsis ... to show a pause or change – for dramatic effect.
- Exclamation marks (an exclamation starts with how or what)