

# KS1 SPaG Surgery: Grammar and Punctuation



Monday 10<sup>th</sup> October

# Overview

- What is grammar and punctuation?
- Parts of speech
- Tenses
- Sentences
- Punctuation

# What is grammar and punctuation?

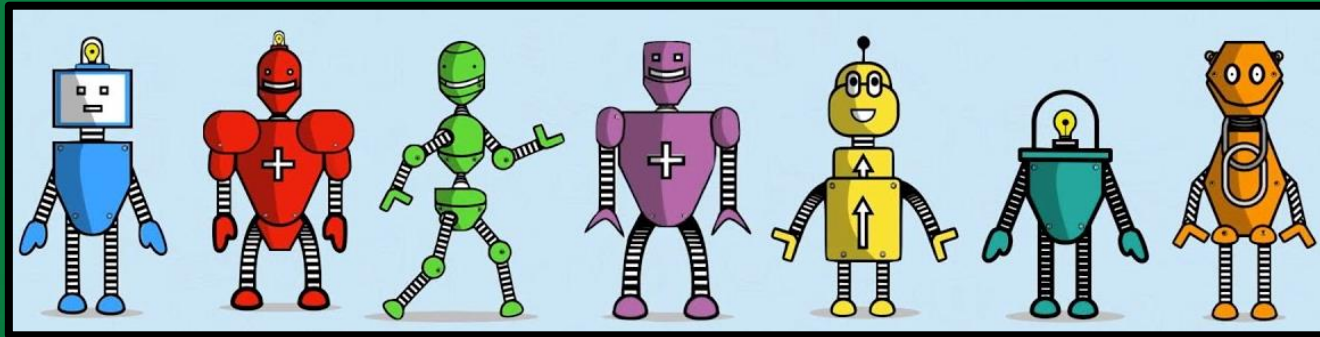
Grammar is a set of rules for forming and arranging the words in a sentence in the correct order to convey the complete and correct meaning.

Punctuation is a set of marks and symbols that are used in sentences to make the meaning clear. They tell us when they begin and end.



# Parts of Speech (or Word Classes)

Different words have different jobs.



nouns

verbs

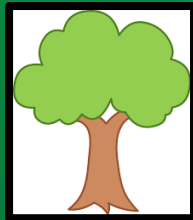
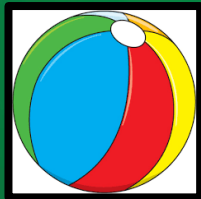
adjectives

adverbs

conjunctions

# Nouns – naming words

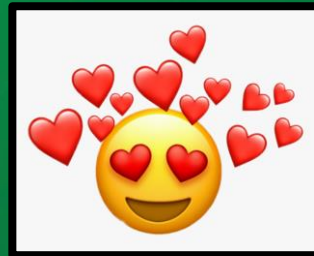
Common  
nouns



Proper  
nouns



Abstract  
nouns



What are the nouns in this sentence?

On Saturday, James travelled to London by train. He visited the London Eye after stopping for a burger. He is scared of heights, and he was filled with fear!

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On Saturday, James travelled to London by train. He visited the London Eye after stopping for a burger. He is scared of heights, and he was filled with fear!



*Adjectives* – describe nouns (they ADD to them)

quality

size

age

shape

colour



Two white rectangular shapes, one horizontal and one tilted, positioned in the bottom left corner of the green background.

Nouns

Adjectives

difficult hat

box bottle

unusual green

tall house

sock warm

carpet bed

camera clean

delicious

candle



## Expanded noun phrases

Noun phrase = the dog

Expanded noun phrase = the cute, fluffy dog

Noun phrase = the bicycle

Expanded noun phrase = the new, shiny bicycle

# Verbs – doing or 'being' words

Verbs are the most important part of a sentence – without it, the sentence is not complete and won't make sense. They describe what someone/something is doing or being.

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The bird pecked the apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.

The chipmunk was hungry.  
The rabbits were frightened.  
We are here.





# Adverbs – describe verbs (they ADD to them)

They usually end in -ly, but not always!

They tell us how, when, where and how often something happens.

They can also add to adjectives and other adverbs.

I carefully opened  
the door.

The game was  
terribly boring.

Haaland played  
very well.

## What are the adverbs in these sentences?

The players loudly cheered for their friend.

The cat quietly approached the bird.

The parcel finally arrived this morning.

We ran to the car quickly as it started to rain.

The cupcakes were divided equally between the children.

First, you must stir the mixture.

You completed this task well!

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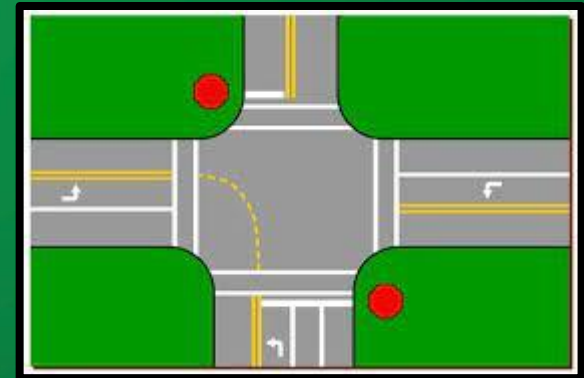
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# Conjunctions are joining words

Conjunctions link words or groups of words.

There are two types of conjunctions:

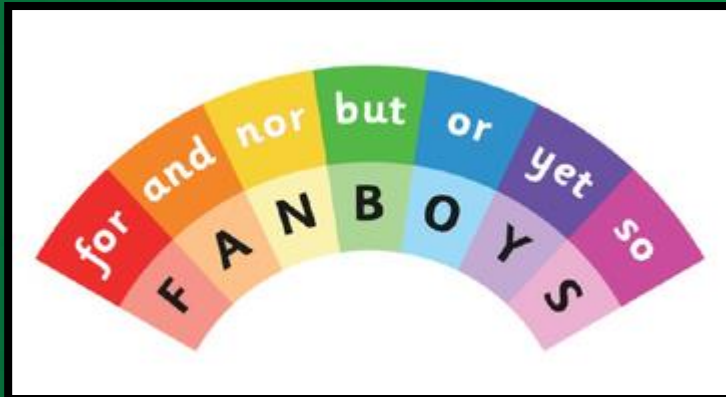
- co-ordinating conjunctions (equal importance)
- subordinating conjunctions (unequal importance)



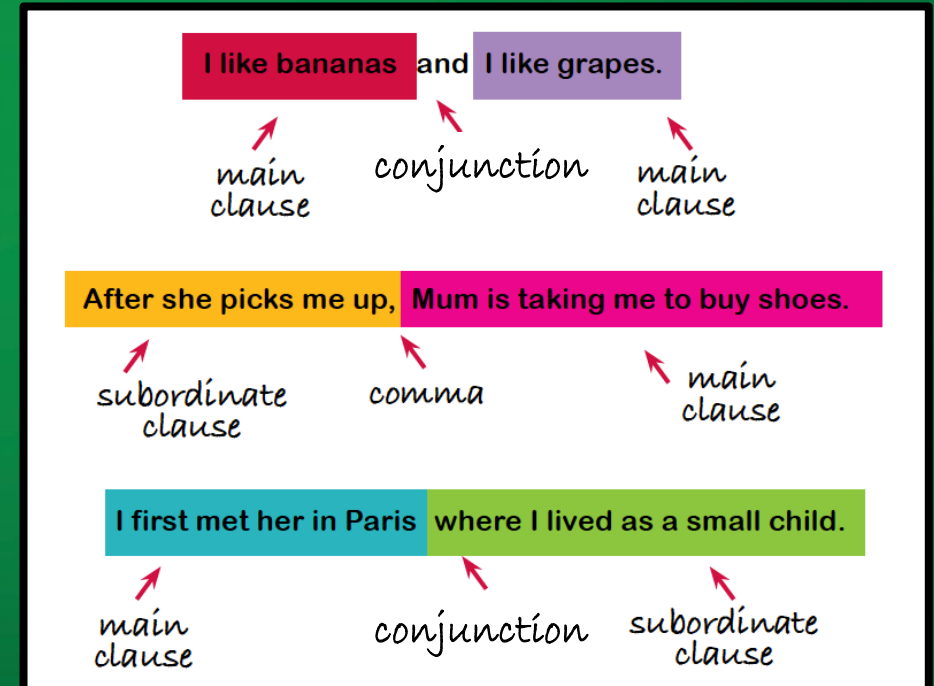
# Clauses

Main clauses make sense by themselves.

Subordinate clauses don't – they always start with a subordinating conjunction.



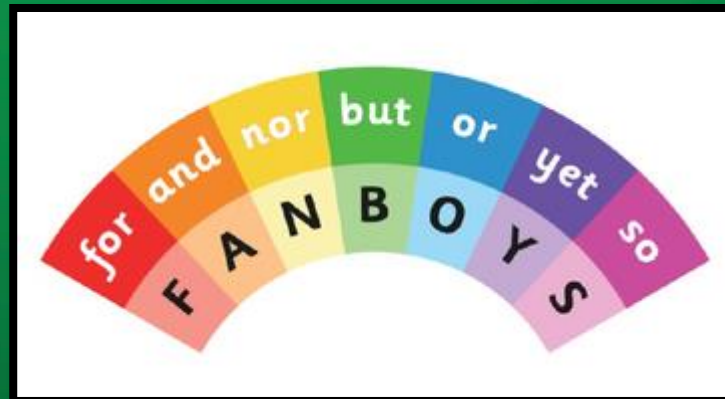
I	if
S	since
A	as
W	when
A	although
W	while
A	after
B	before
U	until
B	because



# Conjunctions are joining words

Co-ordinating conjunctions join words and clauses which are of the same importance. They make sense by themselves.

Subordinating conjunctions join words and clauses which add extra meaning but are not as important as the rest of the sentence. They always start a subordinate clause – these don't make sense without a main clause.



I	if
S	since
A	as
W	when
A	although
W	while
A	after
B	before
U	until
B	because

All of these sentences have two main clauses, so the conjunctions are co-ordinating conjunctions.

Jack went to the market and he sold his cow.

I went to the park and I saw my friend.

Tess brushed her teeth and she went to bed.

The lorry was slow but the car was fast.

The red door is shut but the green door is open.

Would you like cake or would you prefer ice-cream?

It was raining outside so we put on our coats.



All of these sentences have a main clause and subordinate clause – the conjunctions are subordinating.

Izzy wanted to ride her bike until she discovered it was flat.

Tom is going to play football when he gets home from school.

Jacob can't go and play football because he has to tidy his room.

The window was shut before it started to rain.

The mouse ran under the chair as it tried to get away from the cat.

Although he is scary, I love reading The Gruffalo.

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- I am at Grandma's house because Mum is working.
- We could watch tennis or we could watch cartoons.
- I am tired but I don't want to go to bed.
- I am happy that the sun is shining.
- They went to bed when it got dark.
- They put their pens away and they closed their books.
- I have an apple for breakfast because I love fruit.
- They could have cheese or they could have tuna.
- I had a new toy but my sister broke it.
- I will play with her if she is kind.

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- Before we go to America, we need to get some dollars.
- I think we should play tennis if the wind calms down.
- Lily crossed things off the list as her mum did the shopping.
- After he finished his main course, Lee ordered a dessert.
- We're going to the park because school is closed.
- Harry bought some cheese when he was at the shop.
- Before the lights came on, it was very dark.
- The sun was shining although it was cold outside.
- If we need help, we can just ask the teacher.

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# Tenses



Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	He drives a car	He drove a car	He will drive a car
Continuous	He is driving a car	He was driving a car	He will be driving a car
Progressive Perfect	He has driven a car	He had driven a car	He will have driven a car
Perfect continuous	He has been driving a car since morning	He had been driving a car since a 6 am.	He will have driving a car at 6 am tomorrow.

Tense	Present	Past
Simple	He drives a car	He drove a car
Continuous Progressive	He is driving a car	He was driving a car

Jade is enjoying her ice-cream.	→	
Lars is playing on his Switch.	→	
The teacher looks happy.	→	
Dale is cooking lunch.	→	
Grandma bakes brownies.	→	



Jade is enjoying her ice-cream.	→	Jade <u>enjoyed</u> her ice-cream.
Lars is playing on his Switch.	→	Lars <u>played</u> on his Switch.
The teacher looks happy.	→	The teacher <u>looked</u> happy.
Dale is cooking lunch.	→	Dale <u>cooked</u> lunch.
Grandma bakes brownies.	→	Grandma <u>baked</u> brownies.



blow	→	
sleep	→	
sweep	→	
write	→	

begin	→	
read	→	
see	→	
throw	→	





blow	→	blew
sleep	→	slept
sweep	→	swept
write	→	wrote

begin	→	began
read	→	read
see	→	saw
throw	→	threw



Put these sentences into the present continuous.

We	(watch) a movie.
Nanna	(read) <i>Gangsta Granny</i> .
I	(do) my homework.
Ali	(prepare) for prayers at the mosque.
Janis	(get) ready for bed.
Emily	(wash) the dishes.

Put these sentences into the present continuous.

We **are watching** a movie.

Nanna (read) *Gangsta Granny*.

I (do) my homework.

Ali (prepare) for prayers at the mosque.

Janis (get) ready for bed.

Emily (wash) the dishes.

Put these sentences into the present continuous.

We **are watching** a movie.

Nanna **is reading** Gangsta Granny.

I **(do)** my homework.

Ali **(prepare)** for prayers at the mosque.

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Put these sentences into the present continuous.

We **are watching** a movie.

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# Types of sentence

## Exclamation

The speaker is impressed or filled with emotion – ends with an exclamation mark

## Statement

Gives us information, stating a fact – ends in a full stop.

## Command

A short sentence that orders or commands (usually starts with a 'bossy verb'). Can end in a full stop or exclamation mark.

## Question

Seeks information – ends with a question mark.

# Types of sentence

I hope the weather will be fine  
this weekend.

question

What is the weather forecast  
for the weekend

command

Check the weather forecast  
before you leave

statement

What amazing weather we  
had last week

exclamation

# Types of sentence

How lucky we are to see a  
hedgehog!

statement

Where would you like to go for your  
birthday?

question

Tell me how you did that  
magic trick!

exclamation

The giraffe is the tallest animal in  
the world.

command

# Punctuation

ABC .

!

?

,

'

'' ''



# Capital letters and full stops

Capital letters are needed for names and nationalities, days, months, proper nouns, beginnings of sentences and 'I'.

Full stops are the first punctuation mark taught for the end of sentences.



# Exclamation marks and question marks

Exclamation marks are used for the end of exclamations and to show surprise or emotion.

Question marks are used at the end of questions.



# Commas for lists

In Year 2, children are taught to use commas to separate items in a list.


I was asked to bring a hammer a screwdriver some nails and a spanner.



# Commas for lists

In Year 2, children are taught to use commas to separate items in a list.

I was asked to bring a hammer, a screwdriver, some nails and a spanner.



We don't need a comma  
before 'and'!



# Commas for lists

In Year 2, children are taught to use commas to separate items in a list.

I went to the cinema with Jenny David Ali and Sunil.



# Commas for lists

In Year 2, children are taught to use commas to separate items in a list.

I went to the cinema with Jenny, David, Ali and Sunil.



# Apostrophes



# Apostrophes - contractions

original form	contracted form	original form	contracted form
it is	it's	he had; he would	he'd
she is	she's	I shall; I will	I'll
who is	who's	you will	you'll
I am	I'm	who will	who'll
you are	you're	is not	isn't
we are	we're	has not	hasn't
they are	they're	cannot	can't
I have	I've	could not	couldn't
we have	we've	will not	won't
would have	would've	did not	didn't

# Apostrophes - possession

Singular	1
Plural	1 or more

The *dog's* kennel.

The *dogs'* kennel.

The *boy's* clothes.

The *boys'* clothes.

The *girl's* teacher.

The *girls'* teacher.

*Jesus's* followers.

*Mrs Jones's* classroom.

*Chris's* house.

*Thomas's* job.

# Apostrophes – contraction or possession?

	Contraction	Possession
I'm going on holiday tomorrow.		
The phone's ringtone was very loud.		
He hasn't received my email.		
Tom's coat is waterproof.		



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Kahoot!