

# KS2 SPaG Surgery: Grammar and Punctuation



Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> October

# Overview

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

# What is grammar and punctuation?

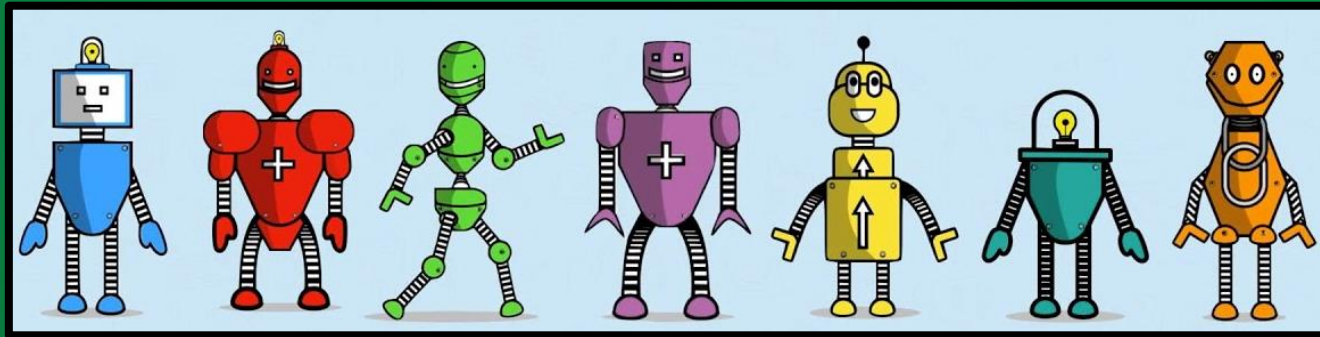
Grammar is a set of rules for forming and arranging the words in a sentence in the correct order to convey the complete and correct meaning.

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

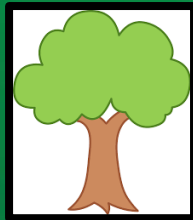
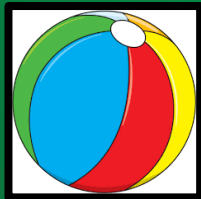
adverbs

conjunctions

pronouns

# Nouns – naming words

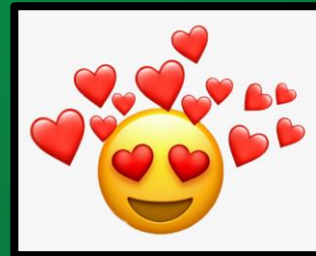
Common  
nouns



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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# Pronouns – take the place of a noun

he mine

she his

them hers

it

we

you

us

Rita enjoys playing the guitar.  
Rita finds playing the guitar  
relaxing.



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Rita enjoys playing the guitar.  
She finds it relaxing.



Adjectives – describe nouns (they ADD to them)

quality

size

age

shape

colour

## 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.





The subject (a noun or pronoun) is the person thing doing the action.  
The object is the person or thing receiving the action.

A fire	destroyed	the forest.
SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT

active

The forest	was destroyed by	a fire.
OBJECT	VERB	SUBJECT

passive



The subject (a noun or pronoun) is the person thing doing the action.  
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<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Alan watered the flowers.	
Sarah finished her homework.	
	The shoe was chewed by the puppy.
	The competition was won by Susan.
The criminals robbed the bank.	



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Active (subject > verb > object)	Passive (object > verb > subject)
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Sarah finished her homework.	The homework was finished by Sarah.
The puppy chewed the shoe.	The shoe was chewed by the puppy.
Susan won the competition.	The competition was won by Susan.
The criminals robbed the bank.	The bank was robbed by criminals.

# 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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When we start a sentence with an adverb or adverbial phrase, it's called a fronted adverbial.

Many years ago, there lived a beautiful and very brave princess.

All through the summer, my brother and I played football in our garden.

Without a sound, I crept along the corridor.

At dusk, nocturnal animals start to come out.

Can we rewrite these sentences to move the adverbial to the front?

There was suddenly a flash of light.

I eat my sandwiches with my friends at lunchtime.

I sit down to do my homework every Sunday night.

It is fun to collect pebbles and shells on the beach.

I keep my collection of toy dinosaurs in my bedroom.

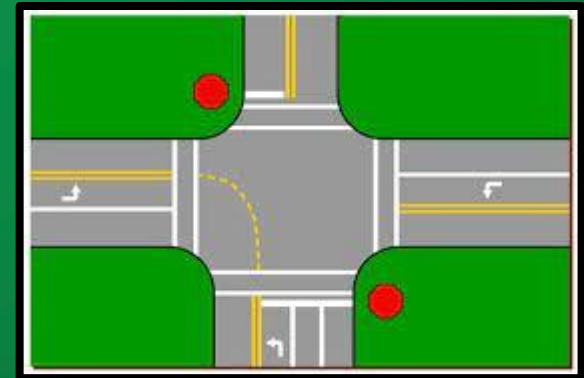


# Conjunctions are joining words

Conjunctions link words or groups of words.

There are two types of conjunctions:

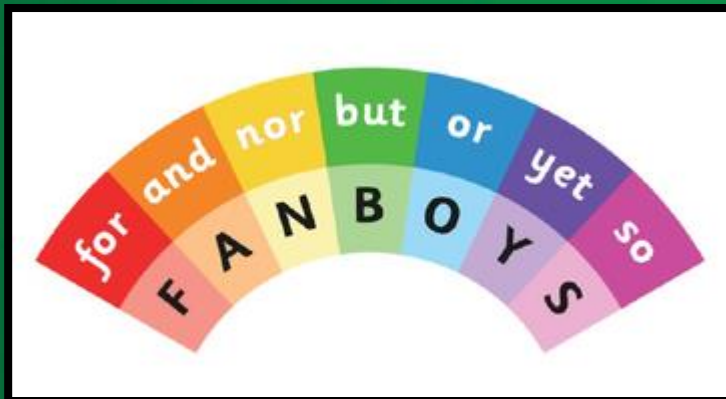
- co-ordinating conjunctions (equal importance)
- subordinating conjunctions (unequal importance)



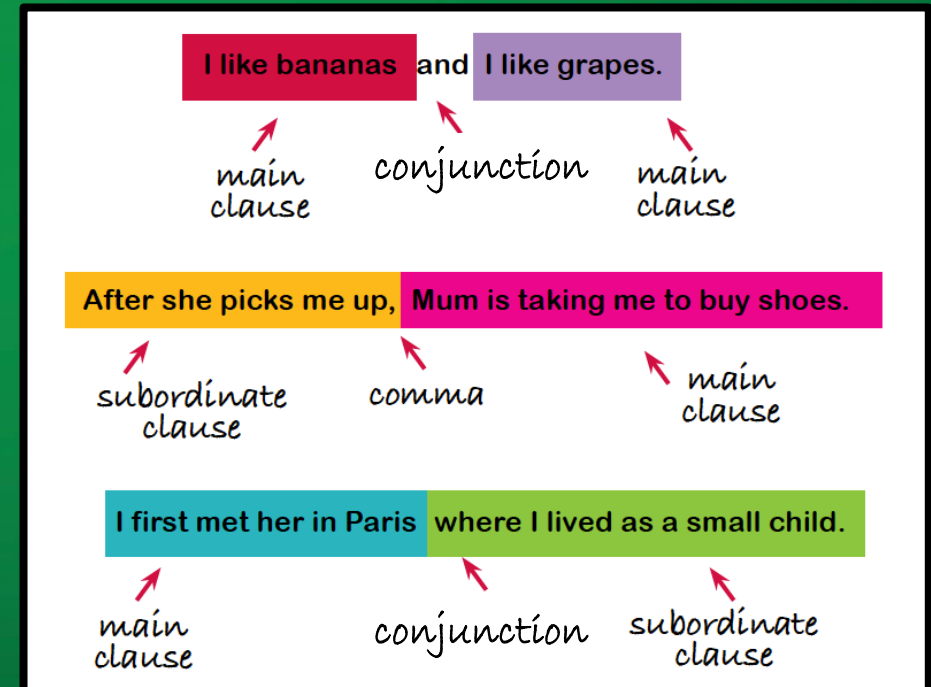
# Clauses

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.



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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.

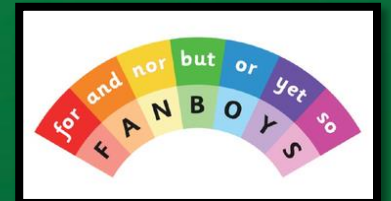
Tess brushed her teeth and she went to bed.

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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# Relative and embedded clauses

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause that adds extra information/detail to a sentence.

They usually begin with a relative pronoun such as...

who whose which that where when

main clause

Sophia smiled at the puppy

relative clause

which was wagging its tail excitedly.

relative  
pronoun

## Relative and embedded clauses

1. Tania quickly licked her ice cream, which was beginning to melt.
2. I am looking forward to the weekend when I am going camping.
3. Isaac kicked the ball to Sam, who kicked it straight into the goal.
4. Ella and her family went to the market where Ella bought her hat.

Relative clauses can also be 'embedded' into the middle of the sentence, surrounded by commas.

Underline the embedded relative clause in each sentence and circle the relative pronoun.

1. The football team, who were not particularly good, lost their match at the weekend 6-0!
2. Nicky, who was really excited about her birthday party, raced home after school.
3. The chocolate cake, which had burnt in the oven, did not taste good.
4. The cat, which had razor sharp claws, had ripped the curtains by climbing up them.

### Main Clause

The impatient man kept looking at his watch.

The hungry dog whined at his owner.

The shelf was almost falling off the wall.

The toddler fell over and started to cry.

### Embedded Relative Clause

, where Sara kept all her favourite books,

, who was unsteady on her feet,

, who had been waiting around for 10 minutes,

, which hadn't been fed all day,



# Tenses



<b>Tense</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Simple</b>	He drives a car	He drove a car	He will drive a car
<b>Continuous Progressive</b>	He is driving a car	He was driving a car	He will be driving a car
<b>Perfect</b>	He has driven a car	He had driven a car	He will have driven a car
<b>Perfect continuous</b>	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.

## Past

**Past simple:**  
I went to school.

**Past perfect:**  
I had gone to school.

**Past continuous:**  
I was going to school.

**Past perfect continuous:**  
I had been going to school.

## Present

**Present simple:**  
I go to school.

**Present perfect:**  
I have been to school.

**Present continuous:**  
I am going to school.

**Present perfect continuous:**  
I have been going to school.

## Future

**Future simple:**  
I will go to school.

**Future perfect:**  
I will have gone to school.

**Future continuous:**  
I will be going to school.

**Future perfect continuous:**  
I will have been going to school.



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.

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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

;

()

-

,

'

''



# Brackets, dashes and commas

My brother (**Barney**) is 5 years older than me. Barney, who thinks he's the boss,  
is very difficult to live with - he's extremely grumpy.

brackets

commas

dash

Example - My pet iguana (who is called Harold) loves to eat flies.

1. Jupiter the largest planet in the solar system has more than 75 moons.
2. I think my aunt who lives alone may be a spy.
3. Zeph's hair was ruined it was as tangled as a bush.
4. The fire which was enormous and terrifying spread through the town.
5. My penguin really loves fish which is very expensive.
6. I had a dream that I was being chased by a Triceratops a type of dinosaur.



# Ambiguity

After walking Craig David had a nap.  
After walking, Craig David had a nap.  
After walking Craig, David had a nap.

# Ambiguity

We should really start cooking Steve.

Is it time to leave Alex?

Dad likes cleaning cats and riding bikes.

Before fighting Claire, Arya and Moe were playing together.

I invited Steve Martin and Adele to the party.

# Ambiguity

My mum is going to recover our sofa because it got stained.

The classroom was full of twenty eight year olds drawing dinosaurs.

The police are looking for a tall clean shaven man.

# 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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# Apostrophes – its or it's?

## Its

**Possessive pronoun.**



For example:

- The cat is eating **its** food.
- The dog wiggles **its** tail.
- London is famous for **its** tourist attractions.

## It's

**Contraction.** of 'it is' or 'it has'.



For example:

- **It's** important to study before an exam.
- **It's** a huge house.
- **It's** been snowing for three hours.



# Paragraphs

Time

Topic

Ti P To P

Place

Person

**Ti**...you move to a new period of time

**P** ... you move to a different place/location

**To** ... you move from one topic to another

**P** ... you bring a new person into your writing, or change from one person to another - including dialogue (speech)

# Direct speech

Speech always ends with a punctuation mark inside the speech marks, wherever it comes in the sentence.

Nora said, "We love cats."

"Is it time," he asked, "to go home?"

# Semi-colons and colons

Semi-colons ;	Colons :
Join two related sentences – they have to be main clauses about the same thing!	Introduce lists or explanations

# Semi-colons and colons

I ate everything in the salad □ tomatoes, cucumbers and radishes.

We need to clean the house □ the King is coming.

London is a capital city □ Ulverston is a small town.

We have three ducks □ Beatrice, Eugene and Nigel.

Grasshoppers have six legs □ spiders have eight legs.

Kim stayed outside □ Gran had come round.

On Monday I bake □ On Tuesday I sew.

Ali groomed her dog □ the pageant was tomorrow.

Harry is a painter □ Yuri is a teacher.

I can make pasta □ I can't make pancakes.

Nico screamed □ the room was on fire!

