

Welcome Back...

# Recap from last time....

In your packs, you will find a list of the questions that you left behind last time and answers to them that hopefully solve any queries.

# Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

(SPAG)

# Spelling

As an academy, we focus on learning spelling through:

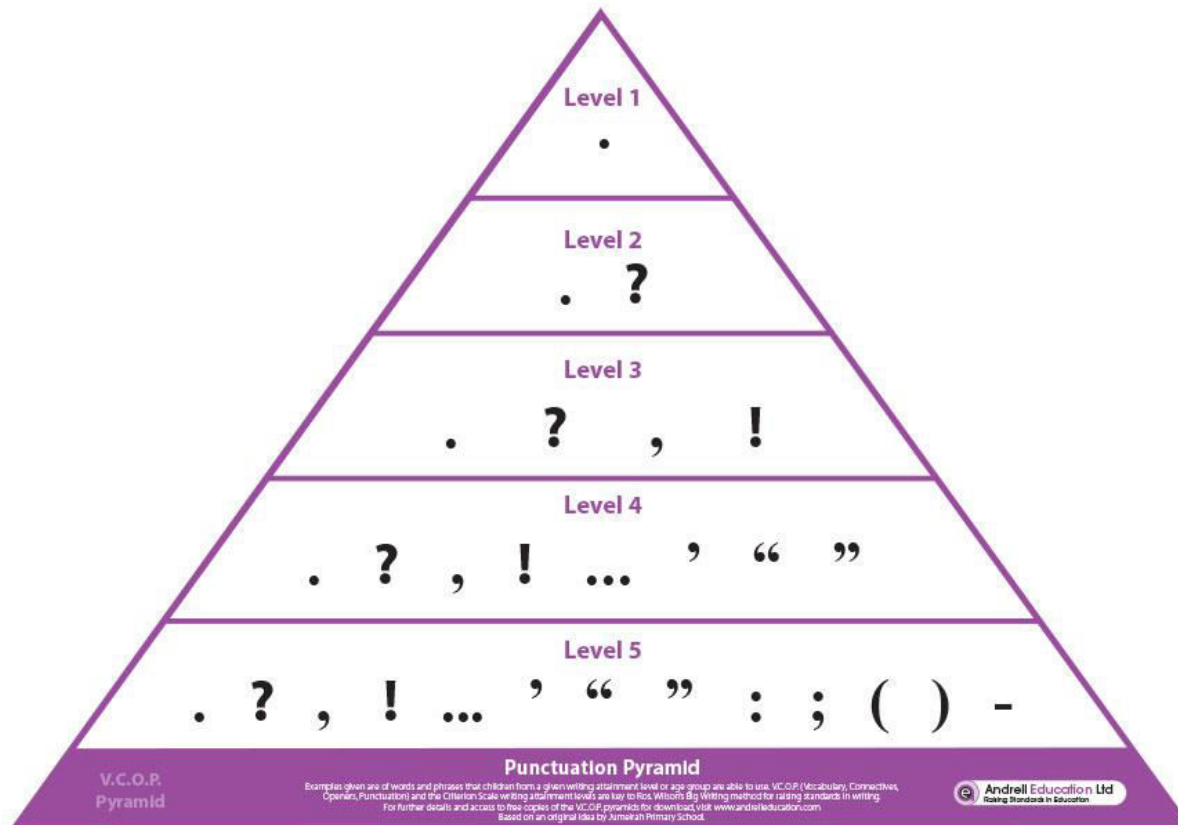
- Learning spelling rules
- Developing phonic knowledge
- Integrating spelling learning objectives into every unit of work

A useful website for revising spelling rules-

<http://www.amity.org.uk/Training/Spelling%20Rules/Spelling%20Rules.htm>

<http://oxforddictionaries.com/words/spelling-rules-and-tips>

# Punctuation



Punctuation Mark	Name	Job
.	Full stop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Closes a sentence</li></ul>
?	Question Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Signifies that a question has been asked</li></ul>
,	Comma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Separates clauses in a sentence</li><li>• Separates items in a list.</li></ul>
!	Exclamation Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adds emphasis to a sentence</li></ul>
...	Ellipsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Signifies a cliff hanger.</li><li>• Adds suspense to a sentence.</li><li>• Shows that time has passed.</li></ul>

Punctuation Mark	Name	Job
'	Apostrophe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows possession in a sentence</li> <li>Shows omission in contractions</li> </ul>
“ ”	Inverted commas (Speech marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Show when someone is speaking.</li> </ul>
:	Colon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces a list</li> <li>Used after a character's name in a play script</li> </ul>
;	Semi-colon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separates items in a detailed list</li> <li>Separates two sentences which are on the same subject</li> </ul>
( )	Brackets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adds extra info into a sentence</li> </ul>
-	Dash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separates clauses (works in the same way as a comma)</li> <li>Adds extra information.</li> </ul>

# Have a go at putting the punctuation into this...

before the sun had risen the following day frodo had already started his journey he walked briskly through the driving rain while his pet dragon bob was darting around in the sky above him his steely determination drove him on and his concentration was only broken by his companion plunging into the nearby oragon river stabbing fish with his razor sharp tail

after a tiring day walking frodo and bob shuddered at the sight on the horizon he eerie tree tops of the forest of doom were in sight



# And the answers....

Before the sun had risen the following day, Frodo had already started his journey. He walked briskly through the driving rain while his pet dragon, Bob, was darting around in the sky above him. His steely determination drove him on and his concentration was only broken by his companion plunging into the nearby Oragon River, stabbing fish with his razor sharp tail.

After a tiring day walking, Frodo and Bob shuddered at the sight on the horizon. The eerie tree tops of The Forest of Doom were in sight.

# Grammar.

Grammar is simply how words and punctuation are used together to form sentences. It takes into account the main components of sentences (we'll look at these in a minute) and the tense (past, present, or future) that it is written in.

What is a sentence?

A group of words that begin with a capital letter, end with some form of closing punctuation and in the right order makes sense.

Eg.

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

brown fox quick dog the jumped over lazy the 

or

the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog\_ 

There are seven key elements (*word classes*) that make up sentences...

1. Nouns
2. Verbs
3. Pronouns
4. Adjectives
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Conjunctions

# Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, place, feeling or thing.

(table, pencil, love, Claire, dog, grass)

Nouns can be split into four categories.

1. Proper nouns
2. Common nouns
3. Collective nouns
4. Abstract nouns

# Types of nouns

## Proper nouns

Proper nouns are the names of people, places, days, months, organisations, etc. These are nouns that NEED capital letters.

(England, Ocker Hill, Tuesday)

## Common nouns

Common nouns are things/objects that can be touched. (table, chair, book, cup)

## Collective nouns

These are the names for groups of things. (herd of cows, bunch of flowers, shoal of fish)

## Abstract nouns

These are things and feelings that cannot be touched.

(Love, sight, jealousy)

# Verbs

## Verbs

Verbs are action or doing words.

(run, ran, running; throw, threw; jump, jumped, fall, falling, fell)

These may change depending on the tense that they are in.

## Modal Verbs

Modal verbs add more information to the main verbs showing conditional circumstances.

(could, should, might, would)

## Auxiliary Verbs

These are the 'helper' verbs. They help out the main verb and often specify the tense. These are to have and to be.

(is, was, were, have, had, will)



# Pronouns

Pronouns are words that sit in place of nouns to stop the noun from being overused.

Jenny walked out of Jenny's house and closed the door behind Jenny. Jenny ran down the road as fast as Jenny's legs could carry her.

# Adjectives

These are words used to describe nouns (person, place or thing.)

(the blue hat, the ginger cat, the huge house)

# Adverbs

Adverbs add more information to a verb by saying how the action is being done.

Eg. The boy ran anxiously into the forest

Or

Quickly, Mary threw the ball over the fence.

(Most of these words end in the letters 'ly'- but watch out because not all of them do.)

# Prepositions

Prepositions explain 'where' in the sentence in relation to something else.

The ball was thrown through the window.

The pen is on the table.

The cat jumped over the fence.

The girl sat under the tree.

The teacher walked across the road.

# Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join together words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

Sad but true.

We are going swimming then home.

I am in a hurry therefore I cannot stay.

Jim turned around and bumped into the lady.

(and, but, so, however, then, therefore)

# Phrases and Clauses

A phrase is a part of a sentence that does not include a verb

Slowly, the badger edged forward into the dark, eerie forest.

Eg. the dark, eerie forest

A clause is a part of a sentence that does include a verb.

Slowly, the badger edged into the dark, eerie forest.

Eg. the badge edged forward