

SPAG Revision

<u>Term</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Challenge</u>
Common noun	The name of a thing you can touch or feel. <i>eg. pencil, cat, dog, card.</i>	<u>Circle the common nouns in this sentence.</u> Mix the sugar and flour before adding butter to the batter.
Proper noun	The name of a person, month, day, organisation that needs a capital letter <i>eg. KFC, Frank, Tuesday, Germany</i>	<u>Correct the capital letters on the proper nouns in this sentence.</u> uncle sam and i are visiting the museum in derby on tuesday.
Abstract noun	The name of a thing that you cannot touch or feel (like emotions) <i>eg. happiness, a walk, joy, horizon.</i>	<u>Turn these words into abstract nouns.</u> happy = _____ friendly = _____ funny = _____ angry = _____
Collective noun	The name for a group of things. <i>eg. flock of sheep, bunch of flowers, herd of cows, army of ants.</i>	<u>What are the collective nouns for these nouns?</u> singers = _____ sheep = _____ fish = _____ flowers = _____
Pronoun	A word that stands in places of a noun. <i>eg. he, she, it, they, we.</i>	<u>Circle the pronouns in the sentence.</u> He lifted it up and held it out for her to reach.
Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun that shows that something belongs to someone. <i>eg. yours, mine, ours.</i>	<u>Fit possessive pronouns into the sentence below.</u> I have lot _____ can I borrow _____.
Verb	A doing or action word <i>eg. swim, walk, dance, explain, ask</i>	<u>Underline the three verbs in the following sentence.</u> Julie and Sandy are throwing and catching.

Root word/ infinitive	The root of the verb <i>eg.</i> <i>swimming = swim, jumped = jump</i> <i>deceiving = deceive</i>	<u>Highlight the root word in these words.</u> understandable sadly unconscious autopilot
Imperative Verbs (bossy)	A verb that tells you what to do – usually at the beginning of the sentence <i>eg. put, lift, stop, carry</i>	<u>Turn the following sentence into a command using an imperative verb.</u> Can you call mum? _____
Auxiliary Verbs	Helper verbs that tell us what tense is being used <i>eg. was, were, is, are.</i>	<u>Which auxiliary verb fits this sentence?</u> Tom and Carla _____ running late for the meeting.
Modal Verbs	Verbs that show possibility and certainty <i>eg. could, should, would, might, will</i>	<u>Circle the modal verbs in the sentence below.</u> If I could win the lottery, I would buy a helicopter.
Adverbs	A word to describe a verb (usually ends in ly) <i>eg. carefully, slowly, happily, quick, rapidly</i>	<u>Turn the following words into adverbs.</u> steady = _____ gradual = _____ noisy = _____
Adjectives	A word to describe a noun <i>eg.</i> <i>huge, blue, smelly</i>	<u>Underline the adjectives in the sentence below.</u> Daisy slowly lifted the heavy, oak lid and saw the golden gems glow.
Expanded noun phrase	2 or more adjectives describing a noun <i>eg. big, smelly dinosaur; cloudless, sapphire sky; deep, dark cave</i>	<u>Write an expanded noun phrase to describe a rat.</u> _____
Contractions	2 words shortened into one using an apostrophe <i>eg. was not</i>	<u>Contract the following words. (remember the ' goes where the letters are missed out)</u> will not = _____ you would = _____ I have = _____

	= <i>wasn't, I will = I'll, must not = mustn't, shall not = shan't</i>	
Expanded form	The original 2 words of a contraction <i>eg. didn't = did not, she's = she has, they've = they have</i>	<u>Expand the following contractions</u> haven't = _____ he's = _____ can't = _____
Co-ordinating conjunctions	Words that link parts of sentences together <i>eg. or, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> —which you can remember using the mnemonic <i>FANBOYS</i> :	<u>Fill in the gaps with appropriate co-ordinating conjunctions.</u> Pupils can bring a snack ____ drink ____ no chewing gum please.
Subordinating conjunctions	A conjunction that starts a subordinating conjunction <i>eg. although, because, while, if, however</i>	<u>Write a suitable subordinating conjunction in the space below.</u> _____ it was cold, we needed our coats.
Determiners/ Articles	A word that introduces a noun <i>eg. a, an, the, some, (an before a vowel and a before a consonant)</i>	<u>Circle the determiners in the sentence below.</u> You can purchase a ticket from the office as well as some popcorn.
Standard English	When the verb and subject agree- in other words it sounds right! <i>eg. we were going fishing instead of we was going fishing</i>	<u>Re-write the sentence in Standard English.</u> We done our best and it went good. _____
Adverbial	Part of a sentence that tells us time, place or manner – the 5ws	<u>Add an adverbial of place to this sentence.</u> The children had a picnic _____.

	eg. last summer, in the garden, behind the gate.	
Fronted Adverbial	An adverbial at the beginning of a sentence eg. Last summer, As the entered the building, At midnight, Carefully,	Add a fronted adverbial to this sentence. _____, we are going to the cinema.
Clauses	A part of a sentence that includes a verb eg. Mark walked slowly ; dancing in the rain ; closed the door	<u>Underline the clause in the following sentence.</u> The plane crash landed in the corn field.
Phrases	A part of a sentence that doesn't include a verb eg. down the road ; in the sun ; under the tree	<u>Underline the phrase in the following sentence.</u> The plane crash landed in the corn field.
Complex Sentence	A sentence that contains both a main and subordinate clause separated by a comma eg. <u>Yesterday, the sun was shining.</u>	<u>Complete this complex sentence.</u> As the sun fell, _____.
Main Clause	The main clause is the part of the sentence that makes sense by itself eg. <u>I am going swimming, when my friend arrives.</u>	<u>Underline the main clause in the following sentence.</u> While the wind was blowing, the trees swayed.
Subordinate Clause	A subordinate clause will only work alongside a main clause. It doesn't make sense by itself. eg.	<u>Underline the subordinate clause in the following sentence.</u> While the wind was blowing, the trees swayed.

	<i>I am going swimming <u>when my friend arrives</u></i>	
Prepositions	A word that tells you where an action is taking place <i>eg The cat hid behind the house or She threw the ball over the fence</i>	<u>Circle the prepositions in the sentence below.</u> Nancy kicked the ball through the window and it landed on the grass.
Relative Clause	A relative clause is extra information in a sentence that contains a verb and if removed – the rest of the sentence still makes sense <i>eg. The donkey, who eats lots, sleeps in the barn</i>	<u>Complete the sentence with a relative clause.</u> Mr Goodwin, _____, is a teacher.
Parenthesis	A parenthesis is extra information in a sentence that doesn't contain a verb and if removed – the rest of the sentence still makes sense <i>eg. John, the music teacher, is late today.</i>	<u>Complete the sentence with a parenthesis.</u> Mr Goodwin, _____, is a teacher.
Simple Present Tense	Simple present tense is when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly <i>eg. she walks, he dances,</i>	<u>Write a sentence in simple present tense.</u> _____
Present Perfect Tense	Present perfect describes an action that began in the past but	<u>Write a sentence in present perfect tense.</u> _____

	is now in the present. It use the auxiliary verb has <i>eg. she <u>has</u> taken, he <u>has</u> said</i>	
Simple Past Tense	Simple past shows that something happened in the past and has finished. These mostly end in 'ed' but there some irregular words <i>eg. jumped, danced, ran, swam</i>	<u>Write a sentence in simple past tense.</u> _____
Past Perfect	The past perfect is used to talk about an event that was completed in the past before something else happened. It uses 'had' + an 'ed word <i>eg. she <u>had</u> cooked, they <u>had</u> danced</i>	<u>Write a sentence in past perfect tense.</u> _____
Past Progressive	Past progressive shows that something was happening continuously in the past. It uses 'was' or 'were' + an 'ing' word <i>eg. Dave <u>was</u> playing, the dogs <u>were</u> barking</i>	<u>Write a sentence in past progressive tense.</u> _____
Present Progressive	Present progressive shows that something is happening continuously in the present. It uses 'is' and 'are' + an 'ing' word	<u>Write a sentence in present progressive tense.</u> _____

	<i>eg. Mary <u>is</u> dancing, Donald <u>is</u> singing, the cats <u>are</u> meowing.</i>	
Antonym	An antonym is the opposite of a word <i>eg. up- down, happy- sad, patient- impatient, cheerful- miserable</i>	Find an antonym for... polite = _____ clever = _____ plenty = _____
Synonym	A synonym is a word similar meaning <i>eg. tolerant- patient, large- huge, beautiful- pretty</i>	<u>How many synonyms can you find for the word big?</u> _____
Formal	Formal writing is 'posh' writing to important people or people we don't know. It doesn't use contractions and can be impersonal.	<u>Turn this sentence from informal to formal.</u> If you want, you're welcome to come to our party. _____ _____
Informal	Informal writing is chatty and can contain contractions and slang. We use these to people we know well.	
Singular	One of something <i>eg, dog, family, pencil, church, box</i>	
Plural	More than one of something <i>eg. dogs, families, pencil, churches, boxes- watch out for the different endings</i>	<u>What are the plural forms of these words?</u> sheep = _____ box = _____ fish = _____ pen = _____

Prefix	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its word class or create a new word eg. important/ <u>un</u> important	<u>List as many prefixes that you can think of.</u> _____
Suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its word class or create a new word. eg. careful/ care <u>less</u>	<u>List as many prefixes that you can think of.</u> _____
Subject	The subject is the thing or person carrying out the action/verb 'doer' eg. <u>Mr Jones</u> played the guitar.	<u>Label the subject, verb and object in the following sentences.</u> The play was held at the school. Simon ate blackberries. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↑ □ </div> </div>
Object	The object is the thing or person having the action/verb done to it. 'done to' Mr Jones played the <u>guitar</u> .	
Active	Active voice is when the subject 'doer' comes before the verb and object 'done to' eg. <i>The <u>cat</u> saw the <u>dog</u>.</i>	<u>Make the sentence active.</u> The plants were crushed in the storm. _____
Passive	Passive voice is when the object 'done to' comes before the verb and subject 'doer' eg. <i>The <u>dog</u> was seen by the <u>cat</u>.</i>	<u>Make the sentence passive.</u> The girls sold lemonade. _____

Subjunctive Form/ Mood	A sentence that uses were to show possibility. <i>eg. If I were to go on holiday, if you were to help me</i>	<p><u>Which word makes this sentence subjunctive?</u></p> <p>I would give you a lift if I were to go.</p>
Exclamations	An exclamation shows something surprising or exciting <i>eg. Today has been incredible! Wow!</i>	<p><u>Match</u> the sentence to the correct sentence <u>type</u>. <u>Circle it</u>.</p>
Commands	A command uses imperative verbs to tell you to do something and can end in either a full stop or exclamation marks <i>eg. Stop that now! Pick your pencil up.</i>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">I hope the weather will be fine this weekend.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">question</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">What is the weather forecast for the weekend</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">command</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Check the weather forecast before you leave</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">statement</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">What amazing weather we had last week</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">exclamation</div> </div>
Questions	A question asks something and needs an answer. It ends with a question mark <i>eg. Do you like chocolate?</i>	
Statements	A statement is a simple fact. It ends with a full stop <i>eg. The sky is blue.</i>	
I or me	If the space comes before the verb, we use I. If the space comes after the verb, we use me.	<p><u>Fill the gaps with either I or me.</u></p> <p>Lucy, James and _____ are going to the shops.</p> <p>My teacher gave Poppy and _____ some extra homework.</p> <p>David and _____ work as a team.</p>