

KS2 GRAMMAR PASSPORT

Curriculum 2014

A quick guide to some key points in
supporting the teaching of grammar in the
classroom

SENTENCES

A sentence can be:

- **A statement**
eg. *This is the first page of a booklet.*
- **A question**
eg. *How old are you?*
- **An exclamation**
eg. *What a nice surprise!*
- **A command**
eg. *Read this booklet immediately.*

EXTENDING SENTENCES

Using a fronted adverbial

eg. *Padding softly on silent paws, the tiger stalked its prey.*

Using a co-ordinating conjunction (eg. **and, but, or**)

eg. *I adore chocolate but I don't like peppermint.*

Using a subordinating conjunction (eg. **although, because, while, unless**)

eg. *We're not going because it looks like it will rain.*

Using a relative clause

(**Relative clauses begin with who, which, where, when, whose, that**)

eg.

My school, which is down the road, has a large playing field.

This is the lady who helps us with our spelling.

The disco that had been arranged for Friday has been cancelled.

MAIN WORD CLASSES

Noun/noun phrase – names a person, place or thing

eg. *cat, Taunton, happiness several people, the old mill*

Pronoun – takes the place of a noun

eg. *he, us, it, who, ourselves, yours, his*

Adjective – describes a noun or pronoun

eg. *happy, yellow, biggest, smaller*

Verb – doing or being word

eg. *sit, ran, am, was, seemed*

Adverb/adverbial – describes verbs (how, where, when)

eg. *quickly, everywhere, yesterday without thinking*

Conjunction – joining word links two words or phrases

eg. *and, but, because, although, since, or*

PUNCTUATING DIALOGUE

Note the use and positioning of capital letters, inverted commas/speech marks and general punctuation in these examples of direct speech:

"Stop talking and do your work," said the teacher.

The teacher said, "Stop talking and do your work."

"Stop talking," said the teacher, "and do your work."

"Can I go now?" she asked.

"Watch out!" she shouted. "Are you trying to kill us?"

When another character is about to speak, begin a new paragraph.

Inverted commas/speech marks are **not** used for indirect (reported) speech

eg. *He said that he knew how to ski.*

COMMAS

In lists

eg. *We saw apes, fish, birds and snakes.*

For parenthesis

eg. *The forest, a scary place, is best avoided.*

To separate clauses in a sentence

eg. *Although it was dark, we weren't afraid.*

To separate dialogue from the rest of the sentence

eg. *Alice said, "I'm going home."*

After starting a sentence with an adverbial

eg. *Trembling with fear, she opened the door.*

To address people

eg. *Adam, I want you to go first.*

APOSTROPHES

Missing letters in contractions

eg. *do not – don't we had – we'd*

Showing ownership or possession

eg. *Mary's book... the elephant's trunk...*

Note for plural nouns:

The Wilkinsons' house... the children's bags...

It's & its

It's is short for **it is**. eg. *It's hot today.*

Its is used for **possession**. eg. *It shut its eyes.*

Its, like **hers, yours, ours** and **theirs**, is a possessive pronoun. No apostrophe!

NEVER use apostrophes to form plurals

eg. *We opened our books. (NOT book's)*

We bought some CDs. (NOT CD's)

Back in the 1980s... (NOT 1980's)

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