

Grammar - Year 3!

Expressing Time, Place and Cause of events and information

Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions
Then, next, soon, yesterday, soon	Before, when, after, if, until, because	Underneath, besides, above, below, with
I saw my friend <u>yesterday</u> .	I don't like pizza <u>because</u> of the cheese.	I sleep <u>in</u> my covers, <u>beside</u> my teddy bear.



Paragraphs

Paragraphs help organize your writing by grouping similar ideas together.

- Change paragraphs by leaving a line in your book
- Begin a new paragraph when you change the **time**, **place** or the **thing you are talking about** in your writ-

Word Families
Groups of words by their meaning and grammar e.g. Help, helpless, helpful.

A or An?

Use 'an' when the next word begins with a vowel sound!

Powerful Prefixes!

Prefixes can change the meaning of words.

Super- means **over or above** e.g. Superman, superhuman

Anti- means **against** e.g. anticlockwise, antisocial

Auto- means **'self'** e.g. Automatic, autopilot

Direct Speech



* Use Inverted Commas to show when someone is speaking.

* Use these at the beginning of the words they say and at the end when they have finished talking (after a piece of punctuation)

"My dog is called Reg," said Sam.

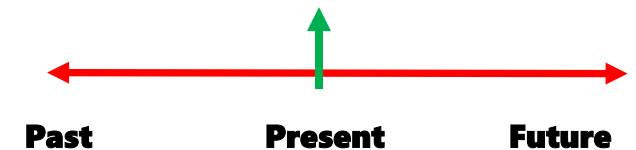
Subordinating Conjunctions



Coordinating conjunctions



Tenses



Present Perfect Verb Form

This shows something that started in the past and continues into the present :

He has gone out to play

instead of

He went out to play (simple past tense)

Key Vocabulary: adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, inverted commas

Grammar - Year 4!



Paragraphs

- * Group similar ideas together
- * Leave a line in your book
- * Begin a new paragraph when you change the **time**, **place** or **topic**

Fronted Adverbials

Adverbials are words or a group of words which tell you more about the verb.

Fronted adverbials go at the start of a sentence and are **PUNCTUATED WITH A COMMA!**

Slowly, he moved closer to the mysterious door.

Apostrophes

- * Use for contraction
Can not → can't
- * Use for possession
Singular = The dog's bone

Apostrophes—Plural Possession

Plural possession means something belongs (possession) to more than one person or thing (plural)

To show plural possession, use an apostrophe after the last s:

*The boys' coats were on the floor.
It was the elephants' natural habitat.*

Direct Speech



Inverted commas show where the speaking part begins and ends (**don't forget the capital letter to start!**)

A piece of punctuation before you close the inverted commas

Reporting clause marked with a comma

When he caught the ball, Sam exclaimed, "Yes, I caught it—you're out!"

Expanded Noun Phrases

Add description by expanding noun phrases using:

- * modifying adjectives
- * prepositional phrases

The cute baby →

The cute newborn baby with a button nose

Standard English

Sometimes we speak differently to how we must write: I done → I did

You was there → You were there

Pronouns and Nouns

* Avoids repetition!

The dog →

'hound', 'pooch' Or
'she', 'he', 'it'



Plural and Possessive S

Plural = '-s' or '-es' can be added to the end of a word to show there is more than one of them: e. g. 1 dog → 2 dogs or 1 fly → 2 flies

Possessive = S can be used with an apostrophe to show that something belongs to someone e.g. The girl's coat

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so
F	A	N	B	O	Y	S

Key Vocabulary: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

Grammar - Year 5!

Parenthesis

- * Extra information added into a sentence
- * If removed, the sentence still makes sense
- * Subordinate
- * Use brackets, dashes or commas

My school (Dereham Junior Academy) is the best school ever!

Relative Clauses

- * Modifies or describes a noun
- * Subordinate clause
- * Usually begins with a relative pronoun
- * Either embedded in a sentence or at the end

The girl—**who was wearing a football shirt**—smiled.

Out of the window, he noticed the bright blue car **which was parked outside his house.**



Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix = before the root word

Suffix = after the root word

Some suffixes change nouns and adjectives into verbs:

'-ise' e.g advert → advertise

'-ate' e.g assassin → assassinate

'-ify' e.g class → classify



Prefixes can change the meaning of the word. Some important ones are:

De- means remove e.g **decode**, **declutter**

Re- means again e.g **redo**, **replay**, **reform**

Mis- means wrong e.g **misunderstood**

Dis- is negative and means not or none

Adverbials -time, place + number

* Help to link paragraphs too!

Time (**earlier**, **later**)

Place (**nearby**, **outside**)

Number (**sometimes**, **rarely**, **often**)

Degrees of Possibility

Modal Verbs show us how possible/certain something is.

Using in a sentence =

Modal verb + infinitive verb

Examples: **can**, **could**, **must**, **might**, **will**

Adverbs can also do the same!

Using in a sentence = Adverb + verb

Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity

As well as in a list, commas are used to make meaning clear.

Look at the sentences below and consider how the meaning changes:

Let's eat, Grandma!

Let's eat Grandma!

Cohesion across Paragraphs

Cohesive devices link paragraphs together and help writing flow.

Some examples could be:

Next, **first**, **therefore**, **afterwards**

Key Vocabulary: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

Grammar - Year 6!

Formal and Informal

You need to be able to write in both an informal and formal way. You wouldn't write a letter to the Prime Minister using the same language as if you were writing a message to your mum! Right → Correct Lots of → A multitude Find out → Discover

Formal writing might use the subjunctive form.

Informal writing might use colloquial language, slang and question tags.

Semi-Colons

Semi-colons can be used to separate two main clauses which are closely related.

I cleaned the car; it looked so clean!

Colons

Colons can be used to begin a list or to link to clauses together where one explains the other.

I ate: one apple, two chocolates and a packet of sweets!

They won't be able to play football: the rain is too heavy.

Hyphens

Not to be confused with dashes, hyphens join words and syllables together and can often change the meaning of words or sentences:

The man-eating shark

The man eating shark



Dashes

Used to indicate parenthesis

Can be used in place of a semi-colon

Subjunctive Form

This is a way of writing (verb forms) where you show what could or should happen.

It can be used to show wishes, hopes, commands, demands and suggestions

E.g If I **were** you, I would run!

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonym = words with the same meaning

Synonyms of large = huge, enormous,

Antonym = words with the opposite meaning

Antonyms of large = small, miniscule

Passive Voice

Active: Subject + Verb to Object

Passive: Object + Verb by Subject

The dog chased the ball

The ball was chased by the dog.

Cohesion across Paragraphs

Cohesive devices link paragraphs together and help writing flow.

You might use adverbs or repetition of a word or phrase to do this.

moreover, in contrast, as a consequence

Layout Devices

These help to structure and set out your writing. Examples include: headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets or tables

Key Vocabulary: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points



for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so
F	A	N	B	O	Y	S