



# Grammar workshop

Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> November 2018

# Format

- ▶ 1/ The school's statutory requirements
- ▶ 2/ How grammar is assessed across the school
- ▶ 3/ How grammar is taught across the school
- ▶ 4/ Key terminology in each year group

# School's statutory requirements

- ▶ At Key Stage 2 in Year 6 there are two papers:
- ▶ Paper 1- 45 minute grammar, punctuation and spelling paper
- ▶ -multiple choice questions    -short answer questions
  
- ▶ Paper 2- 15 minutes spelling test with 20 questions
- ▶ -sentences with missing words
  
- ▶ KS1 optional

8

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Tick **one**.

Tomorrow we went shopping at the sales.

In three weeks' time, I will be on holiday.

Next weekend, we had gone to the river to fish.

Last summer, we swim at the beach and collect seashells.

1 mark

20

Explain how the **modal verb** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

- 1) Yusuf and his sister go swimming with their dad.
- 2) Yusuf and his sister might go swimming with their dad.

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1 mark

## Spelling task

1. Mum hit her \_\_\_\_\_ with the hammer.
2. The boy had \_\_\_\_\_ keeping up with his elder sister.
3. Add eggs to your cake \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The new laptop is light and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We put the bread \_\_\_\_\_ in the oven.
6. My favourite subject at school is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The teacher asked the children to pay \_\_\_\_\_.

# How it's assessed across the school

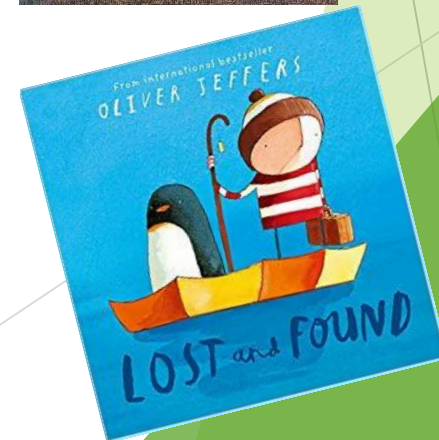
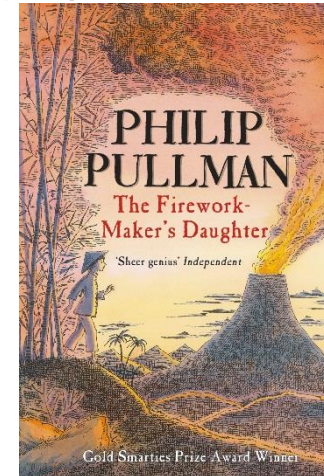
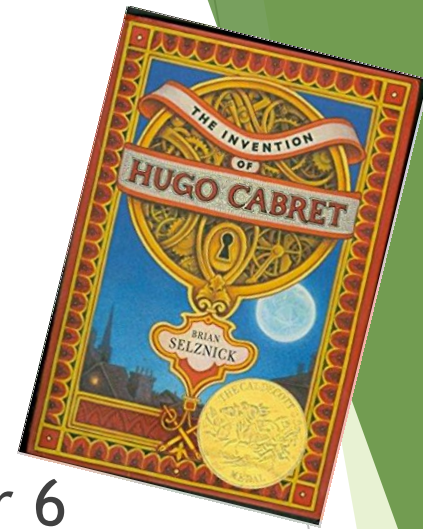
- ▶ Termly spelling tests that follow the same structure. Baseline at the start of term and end of term test. Then progress is measured
- ▶ Grammar, punctuation and spelling paper once a term with a similar structure

From Year 1-Year 6



# How grammar and spelling is taught across the school

- ▶ Daily Phonics/Spelling lessons from Reception to Year 6
- ▶ Grammar skill taught through writing and the class text
- ▶ Revised as part of an independent guided reading activity
- ▶ Grammar games



# Year 1

- ▶ Capital letter
- ▶ Full stop
- ▶ Question mark
- ▶ Exclamation mark

▶ Punctuation

- ▶ Singular
- ▶ Plural

- ▶ Sentence
- ▶ Word





# Year 2

- ▶ Question
- ▶ Command
- ▶ Statement
  
- ▶ Past and present tense
  
- ▶ Apostrophes
  
- ▶ Adjective
- ▶ Verb
- ▶ Noun and noun phrase
  
- ▶ Suffix

,



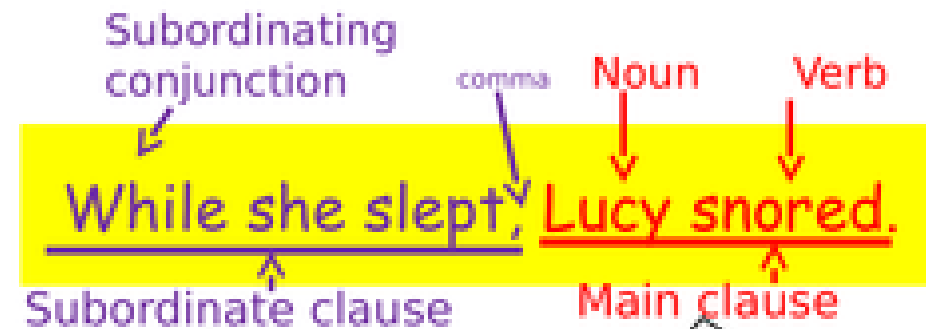
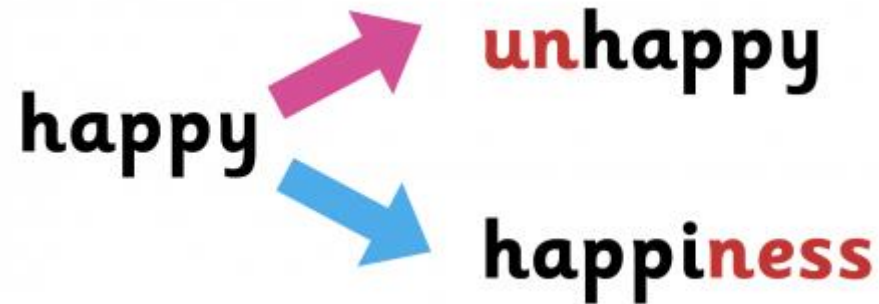
## Year 3

- ▶ Adverb
- ▶ Preposition
- ▶ Conjunction

- ▶ Consonant
- ▶ Vowel

- ▶ Word family
- ▶ Prefix

- ▶ Inverted commas/speech marks
- ▶ Subordinate clause

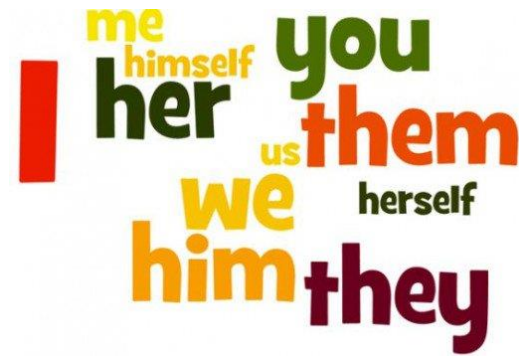


I need you  
main clause!

You can't write a  
sentence  
without me!

# Year 4

- ▶ Pronoun
- ▶ Possessive pronoun
- ▶ Determiner
- ▶ Plural possessive apostrophe
- ▶ Fronted adverbial



*Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.*

*All night long, she danced.*

*As fast as he could, the rabbit hopped.*

*Under the clock, he stood and waited.*

*By the train station, we met.*

# Year 5

## Dashes

Dash – creates a break in the sentence, halfway between , and . Usually used in more informal writing.

Shows a sharp break between two main clauses.

The film was very informative - I learned a great deal.



Marks out extra information embedded in the sentence.

Playing in grandma's garden - which is huge - is always good fun.



One thing's for sure - he doesn't want to go!

I would like some cake - on second thoughts, maybe not.



▶ Modal verb

▶ Relative pronoun

▶ Relative clause

▶ Bracket

▶ Dash

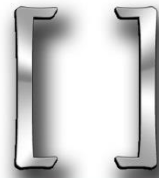
▶ Parenthesis



**Parentheses**

to clarify or add details.

Example:  
Won lottery (\$1000)!



**Brackets**

to provide reference to the context.

Example:  
Wear both  
[thermal and socks]!

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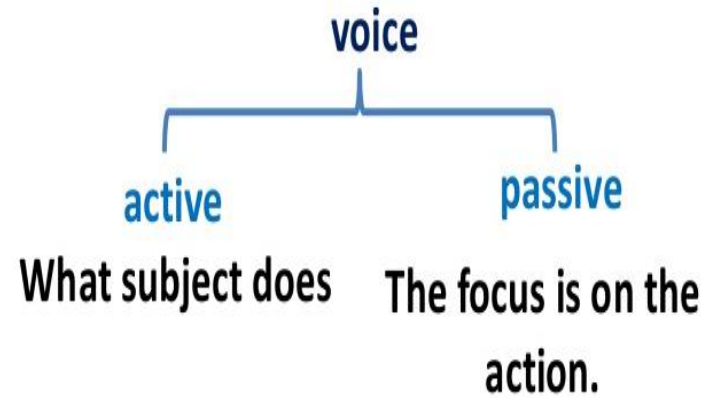
# Year 6

- ▶ Semi colon
- ▶ Colon
- ▶ Elipsis
- ▶ Bullet points
  
- ▶ Active
- ▶ Passive
  
- ▶ Subject
- ▶ Object
  
- ▶ Synonym
- ▶ Antonym

The cat was chasing the mouse.



The mouse was being chased by the cat.



The man ate a cream cake.

subject

verb

object