

Active English

'Understanding Grammatical Elements to improve Writing'

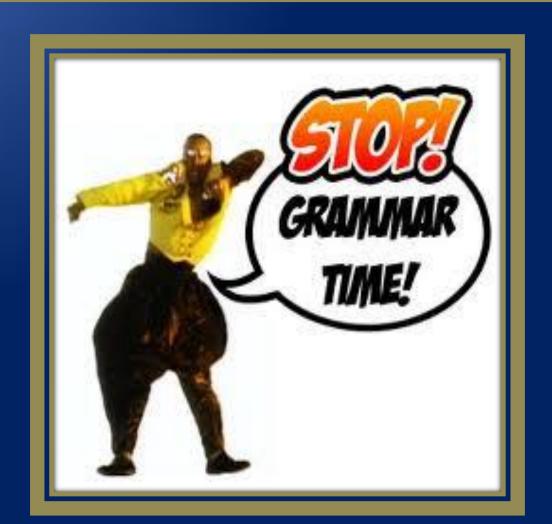


Expectation Y1-6

Y1	Y2	Y3/4
Letter Capital letter Word Singular Plural Sentence Punctuation Full stop Question mark Exclamation mark Noun Adjective	Adverb Adjective Noun Noun + Adjective Verbs Past/Present/Future Tense Pronoun Opener Time/Adverb Simile Phrase Conjunctions (both cards) Statement Question Exclamation Command Suffix Apostrophe Comma Compound words	Adverb Preposition Determiner Synonym Antonym Conjunction Word family Prefix Clause Direct speech Consonant, vowel Inverted commas (or 'speech marks') Subordinate clause Main Clause Simple Sentence Complex Sentence Compound Sentence

Y5	Y6
Bracket Dash Cohesion Ambiguity Modal verb Relative pronoun Relative clause Parenthesis Direct speech Indirect speech	Subject Object Active Passive Ellipsis Hyphen Colon Semi-colon Bullet points Question tag Personal Impersonal Phrase Subjunctive Comparative Superlative Pronouns: Relative, Possessive, Interrogative, Reflexive, Personal

Subject Knowledge



Noun

<u>Y1-4</u>

<u>Common Noun</u>	<u>Proper Noun</u>
<u>(concrete)</u>	
This refers to people or things in general.	This type of noun identifies a particular person/place or thing. It starts with a capital letter.
Examples:	Examples:
dog	James
tree	Africa
bridge chair	Friday

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Write a sentence using the word <u>cover</u> as a **noun**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Key Stage 1

11 Circle the **three** nouns in the sentence below.

A whale has an enormous heart that can weigh as

much as a small car.

Year 2-3

Pronoun... When you're a pro at something you're like a professor!
So...the clown is wearing a professor's hat!!

Pronoun

- Used instead of a noun.
- It stops the noun being repeated again and again.

Examples: me, him, he, his, himself, who, what, that, they, we, it

Sentences:

Sam went to the shop. He went to the shop.

11

Circle all the **pronouns** in the sentence below.

They bought new jumpers for themselves and a warm scarf

for Dad.

1 mark

Year 1-4

An adjective is a describing word.

Look at this scenewhat words can we use to describe the scene?

The 'A' symbol represents Adjective.

Adjective

An adjective gives more information about a noun. It normally goes before the noun.

Examples:

Tall, extensive, vertical, beautiful,

Sentence:

The **green** bird pecked the **big**, **juicy** apple.

Complete the sentence with an adjective formed from the verb create.

The artist was very _____ and produced many original works.

1 mark

Key Stage 1

7	What type of word is <u>brave</u> in the sentence below?	
	The brave mouse marched up to the lion.	
	Tick one .	
	an adverb	
	an adjective	
	a verb	
	a noun	

Basic Year 2-4

Noun Clown lives in Adjective Land.
These images need to go together.

Noun Phrase

Expanded noun phrases
allow exact information to
be communicated in a quick
and concise way. The adding
of adjectives before nouns
is a basic skill in the building
of description. It is the
simplest way to expand a
noun phrase

Noun Phrase:

Tiny girl

red shoes

large box

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Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

That book about the Romans was interesting.

Year 2-4

Verb

A verb is a doing word or an action.

'Verb step on the Kerb'

A verb is a being word is/was.

12 Circle the **verbs** in the sentence below.

Yesterday was the school sports day and Jo wore her new running shoes.

Year 2-4

Adverb (Advert)

This is a television because adverb is like the word advert on television.

Usually an adverb ends with ly like the word 'telly.'

Adverb

- An adverbs gives more information about a verb.
- It tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.
- Most adverbs end in –ly but not all.

Examples:

quickly, slowly, playfully, nicely, steadily, quietly, carefully, soon, very

Sentence:

- 1. The dog ran quickly
- 2. <u>Next</u>, a dog leapt onto the table as the tiny, fluffy mouse <u>slowly</u> nibbled the hard cheese.

(Next gives you information about when the dog leapt. Slowly tells you how the mouse nibbled the cheese.)



Ideas!





- **Slowly**, the tiger crept through the forest.
- <u>Incredibly slowly</u>, the tiger crept through the forest.
- Very slowly, the tiger crept through the forest.

6	What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?		
	Poppy held the baby rabbit gently in her arms.		
	Tick one .		
	an adjective		
	an adverb		
	a noun		
	a verb		

<u>Year 3/4</u>

The box shows the position of objects with the arrows.

The clock has been added to demonstrate time related prepositions.

Preposition

- Shows how things are related.
- Describes the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something was done.
- It can link nouns and pronouns to other words.

Examples:

<u>Position:</u> above, against, behind, below, near, on, onto, outside, over, through <u>Time:</u> after, before, during

Sentence:

Behind the table sat an old man.

Tick all the sentences that contain a preposition.

Ali locked the door before he left.

The shops are beyond the main road.

My brother is behind me in the race.

Barry is below Andrew in the register.



Prepositional Phrase!





- Eg: <u>Under the dark trees</u> stood a fierce tiger.
- Eg: After the storm, everything went quiet.

Year 3/4

The determiner.
The image shows a very determined person!

The words on the card are some examples of determiners. There are others.

<u>Determiner</u>

Definition:

- A determiner goes in front of a noun and the adjective to help you to identify which person or thing the sentence is about.
- It can also tell you how much or how many there are.

Examples:

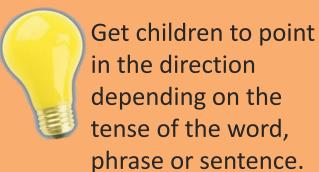
a an the, that, this, those my, his her, each, every

Sentence:

dog went to

the park.

Y2-6



Can they change the tense of the word in the sentence?

Tenses

Definition:

- The verb in a sentence shows the tense.
- The tense shows when the action takes place.

Examples

<u>Present Tense:</u> shows what is happening now. It usually has an s ending or no ending.

<u>Past Tense:</u> This describes something which has happened in the past. It usually ends with ed.

Sentence:

The bird <u>pecks</u> the apple (present tense)
The bird <u>pecked</u> the apple (past tense)

Key Stage 1

5	Which sentence below is written in the past tense?	
		Tick one.
	That is the oldest house in our village.	
	The original part of the house dates from 1760.	
	The roof was replaced in 1970.	
	The owners plan to open the house to the public.	

Tick to show whether each sentence is in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Becky was thinking.		
I am reading my book.		
Jo is going for a walk.		

Antonym and Synonym

Basic Years 3&4+

Definition

Antonym are words that mean the opposite of each other.

Example:

Wet and dry
Hard and soft
Cold and hot

Definition

Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same as each other.

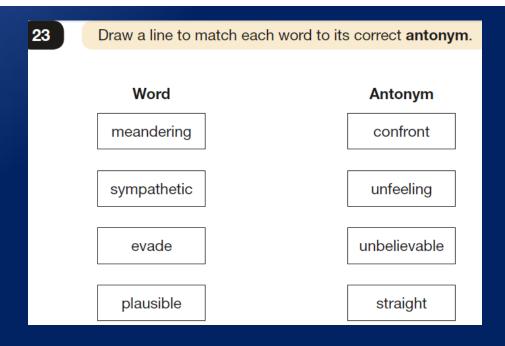
Example:

Big and huge
Tiny and small
Delicious and yummy

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Circle the two words in the sentence below that are **synonyms** of each other.

He was lucky to win first prize - he knew it was fortunate that his closest rival had decided not to take part.



Elements to enhance writing



Year 2-4

Simile snake.

He represents similes.

<u>Simile</u>

Definition:

A simile is where one item is compared with another.

Example: It usually has

as....as.....

like a.....

Sentence:

The snake was <u>as long as</u> a classroom ruler.
The snake was <u>like a</u> hissing fire.

<u>Year 3/4</u>

Metaphors are shown with an apple and a ball because these two objects have the same shape.

Metaphor

Definition:

A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes a subject by saying that it is something else (an unrelated object).

Examples

The <u>ball</u> was a hard round <u>apple</u> sitting on a table.

My <u>tooth</u> is a hard <u>pebble</u> in my mouth.

Year 3/4

This image is a person because personification is related to human qualities.

Personification

Definition:

Personification is when an object is given a human verb or quality.

Example:

The volcano wept hot tears as it erupted.



Personification





Film clips demonstrate objects 'coming to life' Eg: Beauty and the Beast



<u>Year 3/4</u>

This is a picture of a bed. The posts of the bed are like the two parts of the sentence either side the clause.

Relative Clause

Relative Clauses begin with...

which... where...

that... whose...

who...

Sentence:

The dog, which was running quickly, had little ears.

The waterfall, that could be heard from afar, was the largest in the land.

Sam, who went to school everyday, got an education.

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Tick one box to show which part of the sentence is a **relative clause**.

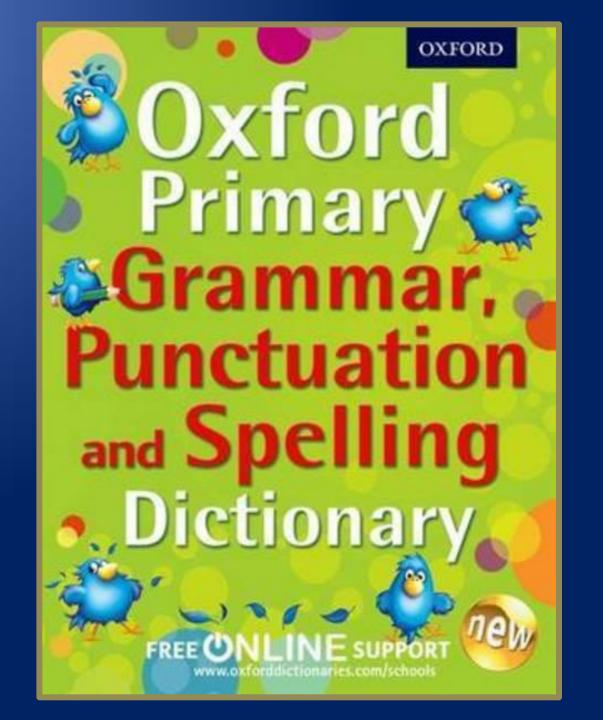
The table which is made of oak is now black with age.



1 mark

How to Help

- Practise Spellings and Spelling patterns
- Read with your child and discuss the vocabulary
- Use adult vocabulary with your child and explain what words mean.
- Drop into conversation grammatical aspects e.g. what is the opposite of...
- Correct your child's grammar or improve a sentence which they state.
- Example:
- 'Look at that dog'
- Reply 'yes he is a ferocious looking dog.' That means....



Resources to Help

CGP

KS2 English
Grammar, Punctuation
and Spelling



The Study Book

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KS1 English
Grammar, Punctuation
and Spelling



SATS Study & Practice Book