

## 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.*

### 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*

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### 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.*

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## 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.*

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## 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.*

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## 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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