

SPaG

- **Subject, object, verb** The cat ate a mouse.
 - **Subject** – who or what is performing the action
 - **Object** – who or what the action is being performed to/on
 - Verb – action word (doing or being)
- **Command and statement**
 - A command tells someone what to do e.g. Pass me the butter (It must have an imperative verb at the start)
 - A statement is a sentence that simply tells the reader something e.g. Reptiles are cold blooded. I am in year 6.
- **Clauses** – A clause must contain a subject and a verb
 - **Main** – makes sense on its own
 - Katie ate her dinner whilst watching TV.
 - **Subordinate** – doesn't make sense on its own (can come at the start, end, or be embedded)
 - **Relative** – starts with a relative pronoun e.g. who/which/that
 - James, who was eleven, enjoyed playing Minecraft.
- **Determiners** - words that come before a noun
 - Definite articles (the)
 - Indefinite articles (a or an)
 - Others include numbers (e.g. three bananas); words to show who the noun belongs to (e.g. her/their/our)
- **Subjunctive form** – used to suggest urgency or importance (sounds quite posh!!)
 - The teacher **insists that** her students **be** on time.
- **Co-ordinating and sub-ordinating conjunctions** – link two clauses
 - Co-ordinating conjunctions link **two main clauses** in a **compound sentence** (e.g. and, but, so, then)
 - Sub-ordinating conjunctions link a **main clause** with a **sub-ordinate clause** (e.g. despite, although, whilst)
- **Active and passive**
 - In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs an action on the object (e.g. Sam bounced the ball)
 - In the passive voice, the object is the main focus of the sentence (e.g. The ball **was bounced by** Sam)
- **Adverbial phrase (fronted adverbials)**
 - An **adverbial** is an **adverb, adverbial phrase or adverbial clause** which gives us additional information about e.g. **the time, place, or manner** of the action which is described in the rest of the sentence.
(e.g. We have been **living here in this house for over twenty years.**)

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- **Noun phrase/phrase vs clause**

- A **noun phrase** is a phrase that plays the role of a noun.
(I know the back **streets** or I've met the last remaining **chief**.)

- **Pronouns (relative and possessive)**

- Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership of a person or thing. Some can be used on their own (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose); others must be used with a noun (my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose).
- We use relative pronouns **after** a noun, to **make it clear** which person or thing we are talking about (e.g. the house **that** Jack built or an eight-year-old boy **who** attempted to rob a sweet shop)

- **Commas to change meaning**

- Where a comma is placed can change **the meaning** (rather than just where we pause when speaking) e.g. Let's eat, Grandma! vs Let's eat Grandma!

- **Synonyms and antonyms**

- Synonyms – words that are similar in meaning
- Antonyms – words that are opposite in meaning

- **Modal verbs**

- Verbs that show degrees of possibility (how likely something is) e.g. should, will, must, might

Tenses

- Simple past and present - the past and present we are used to!
 - Simple past – He went to the park.
 - Simple present – He is at the park.
- Present perfect – the action began in the past but is still true now
 - I **have been** a teacher for many years.
 - Include **have/has/haven't/hasn't** been
- Present progressive – the action is happening right now
 - Mark **is walking** to the shops.
 - Include **is/am/are** and an –ing verb
- Past progressive - the action was happening for a set period of time
 - Brenda **was having** a shower.
 - Include **was/were** and an –ing verb
- Future progressive – the action will be happening over a period of time
 - They **will be going** to the theatre on Saturday.
 - Include **will be** and an –ing word