



Sentence Development

This document is designed to support and guide staff in delivering the grammar expectations from the National Curriculum appendix 2.

Many English leaders are using this document with staff across school to support subject knowledge and ensuring that the grammar concepts from Appendix 2 are consolidated and understood.

Extract from the introduction to Appendix 2:

The appendix focuses on Standard English and should be read in conjunction with the programmes of study as it sets out the statutory requirements. The appendix shows when concepts should be introduced first, not necessarily when they should be completely understood. It is very important, therefore, that the content in earlier years be revisited in subsequent years to consolidate knowledge and build on pupils' understanding.

As this is stated in the National Curriculum, teachers should ensure prior learning is secure before introducing new grammar concepts. Year group by year group, this document identifies the new concept to be introduced in that year group (coloured green on the right-hand side) and prior learning that should be secure (coloured yellow on the left hand side).

Within the suggested teaching approaches, there is also the focus on the grammar understanding of the words that are the focus of the sessions. Therefore, the words have been colour coded in the sessions to show their function in sentences (see 8-word class sheet that follows). If a word can function in a variety of ways, it has been left without colour to indicate so.

8-word classes

Noun - a name given to people, places, things, events, qualities and ideas	Verb - is a ' doing ' or ' being ' (' being ' - am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) word
Determiner - specify a noun a, an, the this, that, those my, your, his some, every	Adjective - give more information about pronouns and nouns
Pronoun - replace nouns I, you, he, she, it, me, him, her, we, they, us, them possessive pronoun – mine, his/hers, yours, ours, theirs relative pronoun – who, that, which, where, when, whose	Adverb - give extra meaning to a verb, adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence time – now, then, yesterday manner – slowly, hard, quietly place – outside, everywhere degree – very, quite, really
Preposition - show time (at midnight/ during the film/ on Friday) - position (at the station/ in a field) - direction (to the station/ over a fence) - relationship (with me, for the day) - cause/reason (because of, in spite of. instead of, due to)	Conjunction <u>Coordinating</u> - join words, phrases or clauses that are of equal status – and, but, so, or <u>Subordinating</u> - join clauses that are not of equal status - because, if, although, since, before, as, while, whenever, once, when, after

SAFELY

Cracking Grammar

sentence
noun
verb
adverb
determiner
conjunction
pronoun
preposition
adjective

Year 2

Earlier content from Year 1, using practical activities to consolidate	Year group 2 Grammar concept	Introducing the new learning for Year 2
What is a sentence (clause)? A group of words - somebody/something doing/being. What is a phrase? A group of words usually without doing/being. How can we use 'and' to join words? – Using 'and' joins <u>two</u> words together - fish and chips, bread and butter etc. What is the job of 'and' in these examples? Adding them together. How can we use 'and' to join phrases? – Using 'and' joins <u>two</u> phrases together - all the boys and all the girls What is the job of 'and' in these examples? Adding them together. How can we use 'and' to join sentences (clauses)? – Using 'and' joins <u>two</u> sentences together - I like fish and I like chips. etc What is the job of 'and' in these examples? Adding them together.	Coordination (using and, but, or)	What is a verb? A word that is a 'doing' or 'being' word. What is a noun? A word that is a name given to people, places, events, qualities and ideas. What is a sentence (clause)? A group of words - somebody/something doing/being – includes a noun and a verb. What is a phrase? A group of words usually without a verb. What is a conjunction? A word that can connect words, phrases or clauses. What is a coordinating conjunction? A word that can join words, phrases or clauses that are of equal status – and, but, or Use the coordinating conjunctions to join words. Use the coordinating conjunctions to join phrases. Use the coordinating conjunctions to join clauses. What is the function of and? Adding. What is the function of but? Alternative/opposite. What is the function of or? Option/choice. Highlight the main clauses in the sentences where a coordinating conjunction has been used. • He likes tea and he likes coffee. • He likes tea but he does not like coffee. • He likes to drink tea or he likes to drink coffee. When and why do we use conjunctions in our writing? To extend ideas.

SAFELY

Cracking Grammar

sentence
noun
verb
adverb
determiner
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pronoun
preposition
adjective

Year 4

Earlier content from Year 1 and 2, using practical activities to consolidate	Earlier content from Year 3, using practical activities to consolidate	Year group 4 Grammar concept	Introducing the new learning for Year 4
What is a noun? A word that is a name given to people, places, events, qualities and ideas. What is a phrase? A group of words usually without a verb. What is a noun phrase? A group of words with a noun being described. What is an adjective? A word that provides more information about nouns. When and why would we use noun phrases in our writing? To provide information and descriptive detail in our writing.	What is a preposition? A word/group of words that show: - time (after, during, before, at, in, on, since, until) - position/direction (at, in, into, on, under, over, to, beneath, below, inside, in front of, by, near, next to, between, among, opposite, toward, across, along, within, through, on top of, outside) - relationship (with, for, as, like) and - cause/reason(because of, in spite of. instead of, due to) They usually come in front of a noun or noun phrase. What is a prepositional phrase? A group of words with a preposition at the front.	Grammar concept – Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases	What is a determiner? A word that specifies a noun (a, the, many, one, his, my) Build a noun phrase, starting from a single noun. feeling (noun) a feeling (add a determiner) a strange feeling (add an adjective) a strange and worrying feeling (add conjunction and another adjective) an extremely strange and worrying feeling (add an adverb) an extremely strange and worrying feeling in my heart (add a prepositional phrase) In a given text, underline the noun phrases. Why are noun phrases used in this text? To condense a large amount of information about the character, place or thing.. Give a menu just consisting of noun phrases. Why are noun phrases used? To condense a large amount of information about the food. Children create a noun phrase of their favourite meal. When and why would we use noun phrases in our writing? To provide information and descriptive detail in our writing.