

SA

sentence
noun
verb
adverb
determiner
conjunction
pronoun
preposition
adjective

Cracking Grammar

.E

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

<p>Noun - a name given to people, places, events, qualities and ideas</p>	<p>Verb - is a 'doing' or 'being' word</p>
<p>Determiner - specify a noun a, an, the this, that, those my, your, his some, every</p>	<p>Adjective - give more information about pronouns and nouns</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>

S.A. Year 2



Cracking Grammar

sentence
noun
verb
adverb
conjunction
preposition
adjective
pronoun
determiner

Earlier content from Year 1, using practical activities to consolidate	Year group 2 Grammar concept	Introducing the new learning for Year 2
<p>What is a sentence (clause)? A group of words - somebody/something doing/being.</p> <p>What is a phrase? A group of words usually without doing/being.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Coordination (using and, but, or)</p>	<p>What is a verb? A word that is a 'doing' or 'being' word.</p> <p>What is a noun? A word that is a name given to people, places, events, qualities and ideas.</p> <p>What is a sentence (clause)? A group of words - somebody/something doing/being – includes a noun and a verb.</p> <p>What is a phrase? A group of words usually without a verb.</p> <p>What is a conjunction? A word that can connect words, phrases or clauses.</p> <p>What is a coordinating conjunction? A word that can join words, phrases or clauses that are of equal status – and, but, or</p> <p>Use the coordinating conjunctions to join words. Use the coordinating conjunctions to join phrases. Use the coordinating conjunctions to join clauses.</p> <p>What is the function of 'and'? Adding. What is the function of 'but'? Alternative/opposite. What is the function of 'or'? Option/choice.</p> <p>Highlight the main clauses in the sentences where a coordinating conjunction has been used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>When and why do we use conjunctions in our writing? To extend ideas.</p>