

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The central area is white, providing a clean space for the text.

# Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

# Jargon busting

- ▶ Sentence
- ▶ Verb
- ▶ Subordination
- ▶ Coordination
- ▶ Adverbial
- ▶ Fronted adverbial
- ▶ Preposition
- ▶ Comma
- ▶ Colon
- ▶ Semi-colon

# What is a sentence?

A sentence needs to contain a verb.

- ▶ Caroline **likes** carrots.
- ▶ John **walks** his dog.
- ▶ Amy **is** tall.
- ▶ Susan **is** skipping.
- ▶ Julia **has** **been** to town.
- ▶ Pat **has** **been** **awarded** the prize for the biggest radish.

# Coordination and subordination

Paul likes crisps **but** Rachel prefers olives.

It was raining **so** Michelle got her umbrella.

Walter is going to the theatre **and** he is not looking forward to it.

You can have the cake **or** you can have a carrot.

**Whenever** **the sun comes out**, Yaz wants to go to the beach.

**Despite** **having their differences**, they decided to shake hands and make up.

**Although** **it was cold**, Jill refused to wear a coat.

# Adverbials and fronted adverbials

Adverbials show when, where or how something is taking/took place.

I am going to town **in the morning**.

My hat is **in the cupboard**.

I left work **in a hurry**.

**In the morning**, I am going to town.

**In Germany**, they eat lots of lettuce.

**Hurriedly**, she hid the chocolate from her mum.

# Prepositions

- ▶ in
- ▶ on
- ▶ above
- ▶ under
- ▶ beside
- ▶ through
- ▶ between
- ▶ behind
- ▶ in front

# Commas

## 1. In a list

- ▶ the children, staff, governors and parents

## 2. In a complex sentence

- ▶ While we were waiting, we played in the field.

## 3. In speech

- ▶ He said, “I can see the sea from here.”

## 4. In drop in/embedded/relative clauses

- ▶ The man, who was wearing a coat, stepped into the road.

## 5. After a fronted adverbial

- ▶ In England,
- ▶ On the way back,
- ▶ Next week,

## 6. After a name

- ▶ Jane, can you show me your work please?

# Colons

The second clause explains the first clause.

- ▶ The panda has a very limited diet: it only eats bamboo shoots.

(Hint - does the word 'because' work here?)

A colon can be used to introduce a list.

- ▶ Many countries will be participating: Germany, France, Holland and Belgium
- ▶ ~~His favourite foods are: crackers, chips and cheese.~~

# Semi-colons

The clauses have equal weight.

- ▶ Emma has joined the hockey team; Erin is sticking with tennis.

(Hint - can the semi-colon be replaced with and, but or so?)

A semi-colon can be used to connect ideas.

- ▶ Claire has a new bike; however, she can't ride a bike yet.
- ▶ Alan has many hobbies; for example, baking, drawing and singing.

# Spelling

## Commonly misspelt words

- ▶ there/their/they're
- ▶ you're/your
- ▶ are/our
- ▶ went, when, where and were
- ▶ any
- ▶ enough
- ▶ opened

## Writing - does it make sense?

Crushingly, the shimmered princess ghost shattered hugely against a ginormous pumpkin in between the glooming rows of cottages and let out a shriek scream; it sounded like a desperate animal: it was a terrible noise.