

SPAG

Below are definitions and examples of different spelling, punctuation and grammar conventions.

Prefix – add to the beginning of the word to make a new word.

- un + happy = unhappy dis + loyal = disloyal

Suffix – add to the end of the word to make a new word.

- happy + ness = happiness wonder + ful = wonderful

Antonym – words that mean the opposite.

- dark and light strong and weak

Synonym – words that mean the same.

- dirty and unclean sad and unhappy

Word Families – group of words that can be built from the same root word.

- friend, friendly and friendship. They all have the root word friend.

Homophones – words that sound the same, but don't mean the same thing.

- to, too, two there, their and they're

Singular Nouns – indicate there is one

- boat, house, cat

Plural Nouns – indicates more than one.

- churches, babies, loaves

Vowels – a, e, i, o, u

Standard English

Formal/ Standard – type of English you use in your written work

- Have you seen Tom? I am invited to Buckingham Palace on Friday.

Informal / Non – standard – informal, slang language

- We ain't seen him I'm off to the Queen's crib on Fri.

Punctuation

Direct Speech – uses inverted commas and is exactly what the person said

- "I don't want to go to school," said Peter.

Indirect Speech – repeating what someone said and does not need inverted commas.

- Peter said he did not want to go to school.

Commas – used to show pause or add extra information.

- Libby, who is 10, enjoys learning high school maths.

Hyphens – used to join words and separate syllables in a single word.

- sugar-free fair-haired co-ordinate

Bullet points – used to make lists.

· bread · milk · sugar

Brackets – used to add more information into your sentence.

- He asked Sarah (his great aunt) for some sweets.

Ellipses – used for omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage.

- Today ... we got out SATs results.

Dashes – used to add more information to your sentences.

- Playing in Grandma's garden – which is huge– is always fun.

Possessive Apostrophes – used to show when one thing belongs to another.

- The bone that belongs to the dog → The dog's bone.

The phone that belongs to Millie → Millie's phone.

Omission Apostrophes – show that you have left out some letters in a word.

- You have à you've I am à I'm

Capitals – used at the start of a sentence and for proper nouns.

- Knottingley Steven

The school is closed for August.

Full stops – used at the end of a sentence.

- I live in a house. The cat sat on a mat.

Question marks – used at the end of a question.

- Where are you going? How old is Jessica?

Exclamation marks – used to indicate strong feelings or high volume in speech.

- Oh! That is a lovely dress. Wow! You got a great mark in your SATs.

Semicolons – used to divide complicated sentences.

- It was very late; everyone was still not home.

She was very tired; she spent all night revising.

Colons – used at the start of lists and used in between clauses in a sentence.

- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food

Linking words

Main Clause – simple sentence that contains subject and verb and makes sense on its own.

- I like dogs

Subordinate Clause – simple sentence which does not make sense on its own.

- I was born in York, which is where my parents live.

Relative Clause – type of subordinate clause that describes the noun.

- She lives in Paris, which is the capital of France.

Phrases – group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both.

- The young man

Noun Phrase – starts with a noun

- The old city

Adjective Phrase – starts with an adjective

- happy at his results

Preposition Phrase – starts with a preposition.

- under the weather

Co-Ordinating Conjunctions – a conjunction placed between words, phrases or clauses

- He likes dogs and she likes cats

Subordinating Conjunctions – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.

- I do not like dogs because they are loud.

Sentences

Simple Sentence – has one clause

- Mrs Toon is a great artist.

Compound Sentence – has two clauses linked together with a conjunction

- Mrs Toon is a great artist and she is always helpful.

Complex Sentence – has a main clause, conjunction and subordinate clause.

- Mrs Toon, who is a great artist, always has a smile on her face.

Command – when you are telling someone to do something.

- Give the present to your friend

Exclamation – uses exclamation mark to show sentence is saying something surprising or with force.

- That dog is dirty!

Statement – simply tells the reader something.

- I have many friends

Question – uses a question mark to ask a question.

- How many friends do you have?

Grammar

Adjective – describes a noun.

- a tiny dog Verb – a doing or action word.

- I play games. I am studying.

Subject – the thing or person who is carrying out an action

- Kaden spoke to Sam. Object – who the action is done to or for.

- Kaden spoke to Sam Noun – names, person, place or thing

- hand, London, family, love

Pronoun – takes the place of a noun

- Bailey went for a walk. He enjoyed seeing the flowers.

Adverbs – give additional information about the time, place or manner of the verb or sentence.

- Stephanie slowly walked down the hall. Adverbial phrases – when more than one word does the adverb's job.

- The hurricane struck the island whilst we were asleep.

Determiners – words that introduce the noun.

- She took a small suitcase Prepositions – where or when something is in relation to something else.

- The dog was under the table After the exams, Tia was happy

Verb Forms and Tenses

Present Progressive – indicates continuing action, something that is happening now.

- She is reading the book.

Past Progressive – indicates continuing action, something that was happening.

- He was reading the book when I arrived.

Modal verbs – used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission.

- We will have a sandwich for lunch You must take the test tomorrow

Simple Present – something which happens regularly.

- I walk to school.

Simple Past – something that's finished.

- I walked to school this morning.

Subjunctive Forms – subjunctive shows something imagined, wished or possible.

- If I were strong, I would lift that box.

Present Perfect – uses have/has

- I have read 'The Three Little Pigs'

Past Perfect – uses had

- He had left the room

Active Sentences – sentence where the subject does the action.

- The boy hugged the teddy bear.

Passive Sentences – sentence where the subject has the action done to it.

- The teddy bear was hugged by the boy.