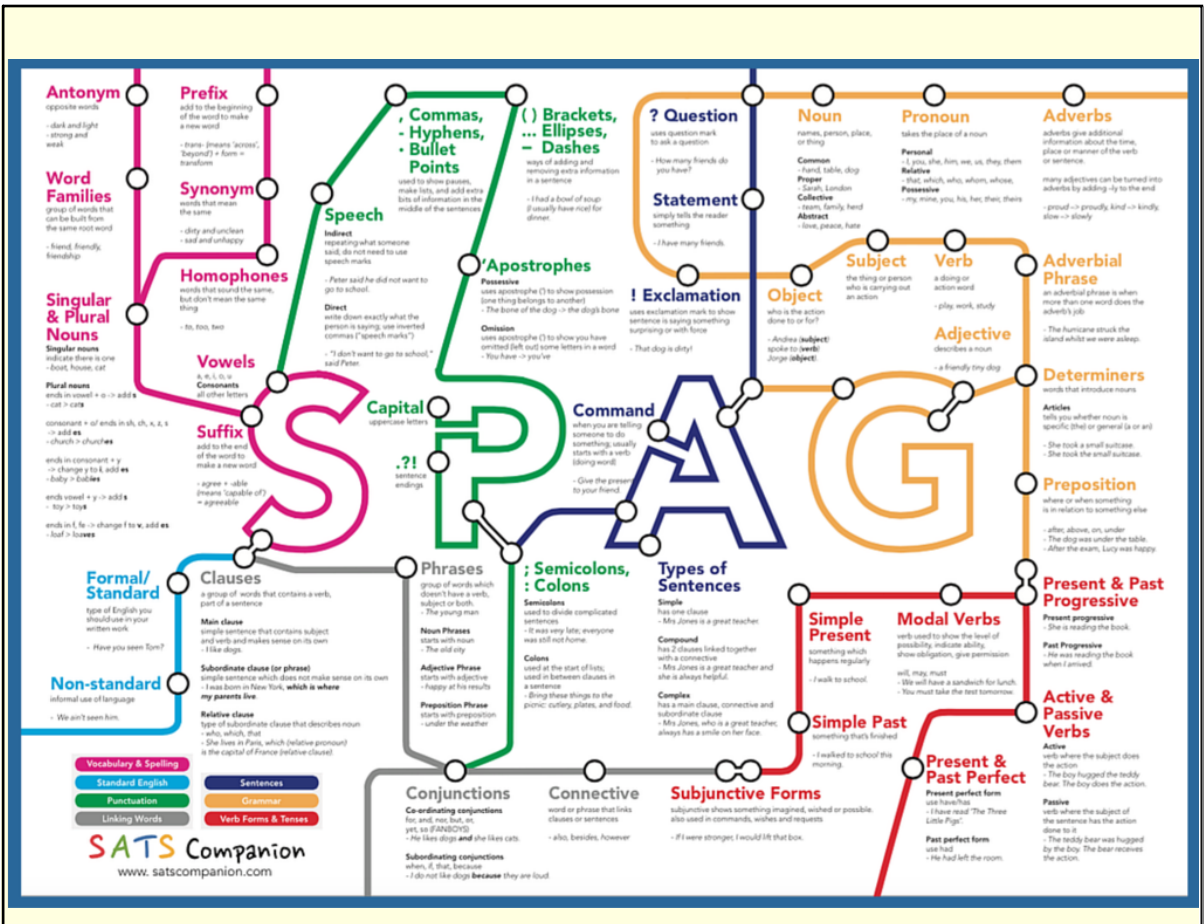


Parent SP&G Workshop Wednesday 18th January 2017



Nov 28-16:07



Nov 28-16:10

Word Classes

Nov 28-20:14

WALT - identify and classify nouns

What are nouns?

names, person, place or things

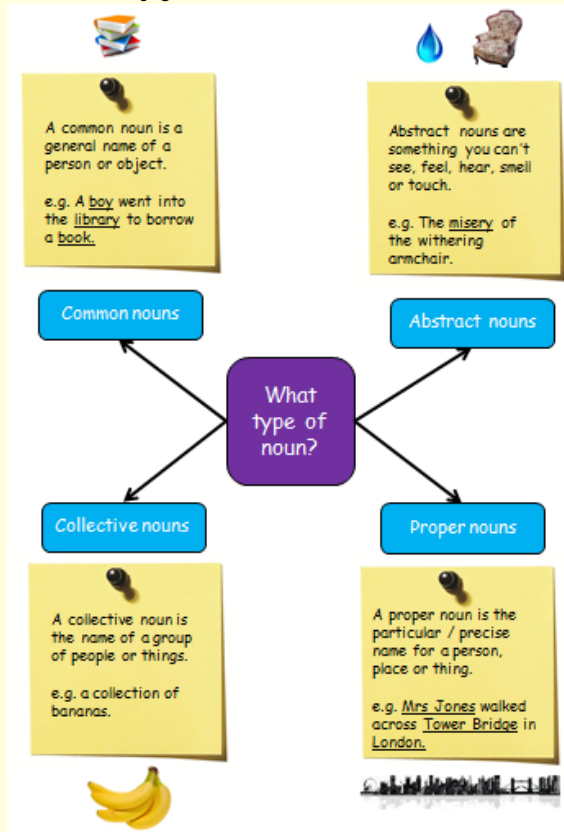
- *common noun*
- *pronoun*
- *proper noun*
- *collective noun*
- *abstract noun*
- *compound (noun phrases)*
- *concrete noun*
- *countable / uncountable nouns = 9*



Nov 28-16:25

WALT - identify and classify nouns

Top Tip
a the



Nov 28-16:13

WALT - identify and classify pronouns

Pronoun replace nouns to create cohesion

Mrs Longden had drunk too much tea.
Her stomach heaved but **she** still decided to have another cup.



Relative pronouns

Personal pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns

Indefinite pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

Nov 28-16:36

WALT - identify and classify pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses.

That, who, whose, whom, what, which

That they are the *wh* words

RPN = That + 5wh

Nov 28-16:45

WALT - identify and classify pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to indicate who (or what) owns something.

Possessive Pronouns

its
mine
his hers
ours yours
theirs

Singular

Plural

Personal Pronouns

I he she
me you it
we us
them they

The possessive 7
Hand movements

Nov 28-16:46

WALT - identify and classify pronouns

Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

This book is (you) [redacted]

The ball is (I) [redacted] .

The blue car is (we) [redacted] .

The ring is (she) [redacted] .

its
mine
yours
his
hers
ours
theirs

Nov 28-16:48

WALT - use appropriate adjectives

Adjectives tell us more about nouns

Beautiful, ugly, nice



elegant

sleek

crumbling

intimidating



treacherous

dangerous

ancient

dilapidated

Nov 28-16:48

WALT - identify and classify verbs

Verbs

Doing or action words

Top Tip

Skip

Jump

Infinitive

Smile

To ...

Sing



Nov 28-19:38

WALT - identify and classify adverbs

Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs

How, When, Where

Manner Time & Place

Game - tying a shoe lace

bossily, noisily etc.

Nov 28-19:54

WALT - identify and classify adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs - how, when, where

Sadly, Chelsea lost the game of football.

The bus turned to the left unexpectedly, sending everyone falling roughly to the right.

She acted well in the play.

The time will run out soon.

Nov 28-19:58

WALT - identify and classify modal verbs

Modal Verbs - Degree of possibility

*can, could, may, might, will, would,
must, shall, should, ought to*

Auxiliary
verbs

Have 1 minute of silent thinking time and in your head think of one thing that answers each question

1. Something you must do
2. Something you will do
3. Something you ought to do
4. Something you mustn't do
5. Something you couldn't do

When the time is up you will discuss your answers with a partner and explain to each other what the underlined words mean.

I *could* eat a large bar of chocolate. (positive)

I *couldn't* eat a Vindaloo - it's too hot (negative)

Nov 28-19:39

WALT - identify and classify prepositions

Where or when something is in relation to something else

The crocodile is next to the pond.

Nov 28-19:54

WALT - identify determiners

- Determiners are words which introduce nouns.

Nov 28-20:07

WALT - identify articles

- There are many different types of determiners including articles

What is the difference in meaning between these sentences?

Indefinitive article

A girl was walking down a street.

Definitive article

The girl was walking down the street.



Nov 28-20:11

WALT - identify connectives / conjunctions

Connectives

words or phrases that link clauses / sentences together

Coordinating Conjunctions

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so

Subordinating Conjunctions

Because When As Although Despite If

Nov 28-20:16

Sentences

Nov 28-20:14

WALT - identify the *subject*, *verb* and *object*

Sentences require a *subject*, a *verb* and an *object*.

The *cat* *sat* on the *mat*.



Don't forget to include the *determiner*

Nov 29-19:43

WALT - identify phrases

What is a phrase?

- A group of words
- Do not make sense on their own
- Not a complete sentence
- Add information to the sentence

in a dark red suit

beautifully green

The snarling dog

Later that day,

Nov 29-19:51

WALT - identify phrases

Adverbial phrases

Adverbs tell us when, where or how the action is taking place.

Fronted adverbials are phrases which go at the front of sentences and are followed by a comma.

How - As loudly as he could, the dragon roared.

When - As dawn broke, the dragon roared.

Where - From the cave, the dragon roared.



Can adverbial phrases go anywhere else?

[Redacted]

T [Redacted]

Nov 29-19:52

WALT - identify phrases

Noun phrases are several words that when grouped together act like a noun.

Noun Towers

What is it? dog noun

Which one? That dog determiner

What is it like? That savage white dog adjective

Adjective phrases

Adjective phrases are several words that when grouped together describe the noun

Cold, bleak, biting weather,



Nov 29-19:57

WALT - identify clauses

What is a clause?

Clause

It purred.



A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

Nov 29-19:44

WALT - use main and subordinate clauses

What type of clause is this and why?

We didn't wear our coats.

Subject Verb Object

Main clause / independent clause / simple sentence



Nov 29-19:57

WALT - use main and subordinate clauses

He likes dogs, and she likes cats.

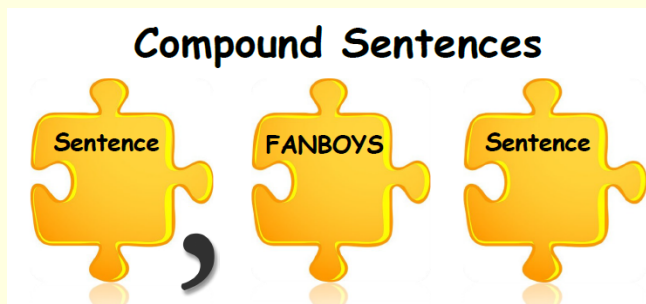
Subject Verb Object Subject Verb Object

Coordinating conjunction ;

Main clause / independent clause

Main clause / independent clause

Compound Sentences



Jan 14-13:10

WALT - use main and subordinate clauses

Complex Sentence

When John finished, he went to the cinema.

Subordinate clause /
Dependent clause

Main clause /
Independent clause

Nov 29-20:18

WALT - use main and subordinate clauses

When we start a sentence with a subordinate clause, we begin with a *subordinating conjunction*?

As it was raining, Sue wore a coat.

Why is this important?

How else could we write this sentence?

[Redacted area]


Nov 29-20:26

WALT - use relative clauses

Complex Sentence

Main clause.

The astronaut climbed out of his space rocket.



The astronaut, *who was keen to explore Mars*, climbed out of his space rocket.

Relative pronoun

Relative clause

It's *relative* because it *relates* to the subject!

Double comma trick


Nov 29-20:40

WALT - identify statements, commands, questions and exclamations

Statements

Statements are sentences which tell you something. They end with a full stop.


A rainbow has 7 colours. They are beautiful to look at.



Commands

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are found in instructions but can also be urgent or angry and can be very short.


Help me! Please stop doing that.



Questions

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.


What did you have for dinner?



Exclamations

Exclamations are sentences said with anger, amusement, shock or urgency. They end with an exclamation mark.

That's amazing! Go away! Be quick!



Nov 29-20:30

Tenses

Nov 28-20:14

WALT - identify tenses

Simple present tense - something that is happening now

I walk to school.

Simple past tense - something that has finished

I walked to school.

Simple future tense - something that will occur in the future

I shall walk to school.

Dec 31-11:46

WALT - identify tenses

Glossary

Verb - action word

Infinitive verb - simplest form - to smile

Auxiliary verb - helper verb - e.g to be or to have

I am hiding I have disappeared

Past participle - verb form ends in ed or en

cooked broken

Present participle - verb form ends in ing

skipping watching

Dec 31-12:14

WALT - use the perfect tense
Perfect tense - when actions are completed over a period of time

(+ have / had / has / will & ed)

Present perfect tense - action happened at an unspecified time in the past and continues into the present

I have disappeared.

She has lived here for ten years.

Past perfect tense - action happened in the past before another action happened

By the time the guard noticed, we had escaped.

Future perfect tense - action that will occur sometime in the future before another action

He will have offended.

Dec 31-12:03

WALT - use the progressive / continuous tense
Progressive / continuous tense - when actions are ongoing

(+ *am / is / was / were / will be & ing*)

Present continuous tense - action is continuing at the same time as something else is happening

I *am hiding* in a tree until it gets dark.

Past continuous tense - action was happening at the same time as another action

You *were falling* asleep when you heard the loud crash.

Future continuous tense - an ongoing action that is going to happen in the future

She *will be watching* television until after Strictly has finished.

Dec 31-12:47

Voice &
Mood

Nov 28-20:14

WALT - use different voices and moods

Subjunctive form

Used in formal writing to express an obligation or desire. It is something which is imagined or wished for.

If I *was* stronger, I would lift the box. ✗

If I *were* stronger, I would lift the box. ✓

Film clip

Dec 31-13:05

WALT - use different voices and moods

Active & Passive Voice

Active = emphasize the subject is doing something

Passive = emphasize the subject is having something done to them

Active and Passive

Discuss:

What is doing the action in these sentences?

1) The boy kicked the ball.

S *N* *O*

Active

2) The teacher praised the class.

3) The food was eaten by the children.

S *N* *O*

Passive

4) The train was delayed by the rain.

Which are **Active**, which are **Passive** ?

Think!

subject,
verb, object

Dec 31-13:17

WALT - use different voices and moods

Quick Tip

Passive by Zombies



If you can put the phrase *by zombies* after the sentence and it makes sense, then it is likely to be passive.

A bat flew across the silvery moon.

X

Penicillin was discovered in 1928.

✓

My poem about cheese mites has been published.

✓

John's false teeth went missing.


X

Dec 31-13:28


Punctuation

Nov 28-20:14

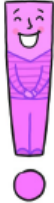
Punctuation




question mark




full stop




exclamation mark




brackets




inverted commas




comma




semi-colon



colon



ellipses



hyphen

Jan 14-17:44

Full stop	●	A full stop is put at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation.
Capital letter	A B C	Sentences and proper nouns, such as Britain, begin with a capital letter
Comma	,	A comma is used to separate items in a list. <i>The picnic basket contained sandwiches, crisps, pork pies, strawberries and cream.</i> (There is no comma before the last item in the list in this example.) It is also used to demarcate clauses within sentences. <i>The strawberries, which had been picked that morning, were fresh and juicy.</i>
Apostrophe	'	An apostrophe replaces the missing letter/s in a shortened word. can not = can't would have = would've do not don't could not = couldn't Apostrophes also show possession. If <u>one</u> noun possesses something the apostrophe goes before the s. A boy's bicycle. A cow's tail. A group's lead singer. The teacher's desk. The witch's broom. If <u>two or more</u> nouns possess something, the apostrophe goes after the s. The boys' bicycles. The cows' tails. The groups' lead singers. The teachers' desks. The witches' brooms. There are some exceptions. men's; children's; women's.
Inverted commas	“ ”	These are inverted commas that go before the first word spoken and after the punctuation at the end of the spoken words. <i>"Where are you going?" asked the little old man.</i> Sometimes the spoken words are split, with the speaker's identity in the middle of the spoken words. <i>"I'm off to market," said Jack, "to sell my cow."</i> Sometimes the speaker's identity is at the start of the sentence. <i>The old man asked Jack, "Would you swap your cow for a handful of magic beans?"</i> Sometimes the speaker's identity is at the end of the sentence. <i>"I really don't think I should," answered Jack.</i> Note the places where punctuation is placed in these different sentences. Remember to start a new line each time a different person speaks.
Question Mark	?	These go at the end of a sentence that asks a question. <i>How old are you?</i> Even those that are not expected to be answered. (rhetorical questions). <i>Oh, isn't it a lovely day?</i>

Jan 10-17:47

Exclamation Mark	!	Exclamation marks are used to show excitement and drama. They show anger, joy, fear or strong feelings. Don't use them too often or your reader might get tired of all the excitement!
Ellipsis	...	An ellipsis is series of three dots in place of some missing, unwritten words that the reader might guess for themselves. They may be used to build suspense or make the reader wonder what is going to happen next. They can also be used to show a trailing off of action or thoughts. <i>Harry became sleepier and sleepier. His head fell forward, his eyes closed ...</i> <i>Slowly, creeping around the corner, there came a mysterious shadow...</i> Ellipses are also used when writers are quoting other people's words but might wish to miss some of them out. The ellipsis goes in place of the omitted words.
Semi-colon	;	A semi-colon can be used to separate two main clauses in a sentence. The two clauses could be written as two sentences but if they are closely related, the writer may use a semi-colon. I liked the book. It was a pleasure to read. I liked the book; it was a pleasure to read. As spring approaches the birds begin to nest. They cannot help themselves. As spring approaches the birds begin to nest; they cannot help themselves. Semi-colons may also be used to separate a list of phrases: <i>I need large, juicy tomatoes; half a pound of unsalted butter; a kilo of fresh pasta, preferably tagliatelle; and a jar of black olives.</i>
Colon	:	A colon is a punctuation mark used to introduce a list or a following example. Ingredients: 1 kg of strong flour 1 sachet of powdered yeast 100mls of warm water 1 teaspoon of sugar There are several climatic regions of Earth: deserts, rainforests; polar regions etc.
Hyphen	-	A hyphen is used in: compound adjectives: foul-smelling, well-known, once-in-a life-time, ten-year-old It is also used with words that begin with co: co-operate, non: non-existent If a word is too long to fit at the end of a line, a hyphen is used to divide a word at the end of the line. Some compound words that have a small word at the end.: break-in, write-off, mix-up, passer-by
Brackets	()	Brackets (also known as parenthesis) are used to insert extra information, detail or an aside into text. Jamaica (population 2.7 million) is an island in the Caribbean. Bilbo Baggins (not known for his bravery) lead a quiet life in a Hobbit hole in Middle Earth.

Jan 14-17:40

Spelling

Nov 28-20:14

Spelling Rules 2016.17

WALT - spell nouns when s is added.

Rules:

- Plural
- Most words just add s
- Add es if the word ends in a hissing/buzzing/shushing sound
- Words ending in e just add an s
- Words ending in y add s if the final letter is preceded by a vowel. If not, change the y to i and add es

E.g.

Calculators, characters, competitions pictures, knives, celebrities, emergencies, photocopies, vacancies, echoes

WALT - spell verbs when ed is added.

Rules:

- Words with a short vowel before the final letter double the final letter and add ed
- Most words just add ed
- Words ending in e, drop the e, and add ed
- Past tense
- *Exceptions*
- Do not double one-syllable words ending in -w, -x, or -y. e.g. bow - bowed, play - played, mix - mixed
- If the verb ends in a consonant, + y, change the -y to -i and -ed.
- worry - worried, copy - copied
- If the verb ends in a vowel + y, add -ed. (Do not change the -y to -i)
- play - played, annoy - annoyed
- *Further exceptions:* pay - paid, lay - laid, say - said

E.g.

Calculated, disappeared, disappointed, discontinued, disqualified, dissatisfied, escaped, excelled, exploded, inquired

Please feel free to take a copy before you leave

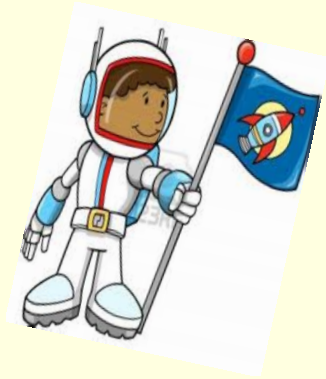
Jan 14-17:26

Activities to
play at
home

Nov 28-20:14

SWITCH THE ...

The old astronaut walked slowly across the empty planet.



noun, adverb, verb, adjective, preposition, article

Nov 28-19:30

Short date in your Morning Work book

How many word classes can you find?

Marching angrily across the crowded room, the grumpy old man clenched his fists tightly and turned bright red in the face!

- Noun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Determiner
- Conjunction
- Preposition

Marching =

angrily =



Challenge: What types of nouns, conjunctions, determiners etc.

Nov 28-19:47

Word Class Calculator

First letter	noun	verb	adjective	adverb	conjunction	points
V	venom	vary	vile	Vividly	/	/5
						/5
						/5
						/5
						/5
						/5

Nov 28-19:51

Mad lib




Christmas Tree!


Every _____ we _____ to a tree
(month) (verb)
 _____ far away. Not just any _____
(place) (adjective)
 farm, a _____ tree _____. My dad
(adjective) (place)
 and I _____ onto the _____ to _____
(verb) (noun) (verb)
 for the perfect _____. Some people like
(noun)
 them _____ and _____ and some like
(adjective) (adjective)
 them _____ and fat. We are searching
(color)
 for a tall and _____ one! "Over there!" I
(adjective)
 exclaim, "Dad it's over there!" Off we _____,
(verb)
 saw in hand to _____ this year's _____
(verb) (noun)
 down. _____ it's _____ finally!
(exclamation) (holiday)




Jan 9-14:36

Attachments

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