

English: Grammar Spelling and Punctuation

Connected knowledge Y2:

1. Conjunctions:

- co-ordination
 - and
 - but
 - or
- subordination
 - when
 - because
 - if
 - that

2. Apostrophes:

- missing letters
- possession

3. Commas in a list:

- what a comma is
- how a comma is used in a list of three nouns
- how a comma is used in a list of more than three items
- how a comma is used in a list of adjectives

4. Nouns:

- common nouns
 - people
 - places
 - things
- proper nouns
 - names of common nouns
 - need to have a capital letter

5. Noun phrases:

- article, adjective, noun
- can be two adjectives (with a comma) and then the noun

6. Adjectives ending in -ly:

- next to the noun
- in another place in the sentence

7. Tenses:

- progressive past
- progressive present

8. Sentence types:

- commands
 - begin with a verb
 - end with a full stop or an exclamation mark
- exclamations
 - begin with 'what' or 'how'
 - end with an exclamation mark

New knowledge Y3

1. Types of sentences:

- simple sentences
 - one main idea
- compound sentences
 - two main ideas
 - use co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)
- complex sentences
 - one main idea and extra information
 - use subordinating conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB)

2. The subordinate clause:

- what a complex sentence is
- what a subordinating conjunction is
- what a main idea and extra information is in a complex sentence
- extra information after a subordinating conjunction is the subordinate clause

3. Inverted commas:

- what speech is
- what inverted commas are
- why inverted commas are used
- how to use inverted commas

4. 'A' and 'an':

- what words start with vowel sounds
 - exceptions such as 'honest'
- what words start with consonant sounds
- 'a' and 'an' are before a noun
- how to use 'a' and 'an'

5. Adverbs for when, where and how:

- adverbs for when describe where the verb happened

- adverbs for where describe where the verb happened
- adverbs for how describe how the verb happened

6. Prepositions:

- what a preposition is
- why prepositions are used
- how they are different from adverbs

7. The present perfect and past perfect tense

- the verb 'to have' comes before the main verb
- 'has' for present tense
- 'had' for past tense
- the main verb is always in the simple past