

## Spelling Punctuation and Grammar

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| <p><b>Sentences</b> are made up of <b>main</b> and <b>subordinate</b> clauses. There are 3 <b>major sentence</b> types (simple, compound and complex). There are also <b>minor sentences</b> (irregular) e.g. Stop!</p>   | <p><b>Simple sentences</b> are made up of one main clause only.<br/><i>Craft and experiment with your syntax</i><br/>E.g. <b>The house stood on the hill</b><br/>(subject - verb - object)<br/>OR<br/><b>On the hill stood the house</b><br/>(object verb subject)</p>  | <p><b>Complex sentences</b> contain at least <b>one main clause</b> and at least <b>one subordinate clause</b>.<br/><i>Craft and experiment with your syntax</i><br/>E.g. <b>Tall and proud, stood the house on the hill.</b><br/><b>The house on the hill, stood tall and proud.</b><br/><b>The house stood, tall and proud, on the hill.</b></p> | <p><b>Compound sentences</b> Contain at least two main clauses which are joined together using connectives.<br/>E.g. <b>The house stood on the hill and I nervously approached it.</b><br/>subject verb subject<br/>verb object</p>  |
| <p><b>Clauses</b> are made up of elements which either stand alone or combine to make clauses. The clause or clauses then form the final sentence as demonstrated in the sentences above.<br/><br/>The following sentence will be used to demonstrate examples of each clause element.<br/><br/><b>The attendant (1) / has called(2) / me (3) / a fool (4) / twice (5).</b></p> | <p><b>Clause Elements...</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>Subject</b> element identifies the person, thing, theme or topic of the clause.</li> <li>2. The <b>verb</b> expresses things such as action, feeling or states of being.</li> <li>3. The <b>object</b> is who or what is directly affected by the verb.</li> <li>4. <b>Complements</b> give further information about another clause element.</li> <li>5. <b>Adverbials</b> add information to the verb element of the clause.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Questions</b> are sentences which seek information.<br/><br/>There are 2 main types:<br/><br/><b>Closed Questions</b> - yes or no questions e.g. <i>Are you ready?</i><br/><br/><b>Open Questions</b> - allow broader replies and begin with words such as what, why, where or how e.g. <i>Where are you going?</i></p>                      | <p><b>Other Questions...</b></p> <p><b>Rhetorical questions</b> do not need a reply, usually because the reply is implied in the question e.g. <i>Who cares? or How should I know?</i></p> <p><b>Alternative questions</b> give options e.g. <i>Will you travel by train or by boat.</i></p> <p><b>Tag questions</b> are tagged onto the end of sentences e.g. <i>Its there, isn't it?</i></p> |
| <p><b>Punctuation</b> variety adds depth to your writing to engage readers. <b>Ask</b> if you don't recognise any of these punctuation marks -<br/><b>( ? ! " ... - / ; : , . Aa )</b></p>  | <p><b>Capital Letters</b> are used at the beginning of sentences <b>or</b> when a <b>proper noun</b> is used in a sentence.<br/>E.g. <i>The eyes of Shrek are as green as the fields of England.</i></p>  | <p><b>Apostrophes</b> are used to show <b>possession</b> or for <b>omission</b>.<br/><br/><b>Possession</b> is when something is owned.<br/><b>Omission</b> is when letters are missing.</p>   | <p><b>Possession</b><br/>E.g. The farmer 's house. (Single)<br/><br/>E.g. The boys ' toilets. (Plural)</p>   |
| <p><b>Spelling Tips...</b><br/>Finds words within the word (<b>meat</b>).<br/>Break it down into syllables.<br/>Break down into sounds.<br/>Make silly sentences using the letters of the word.</p>   | <p><b>Semi colons</b><br/>Use a semi colon to <b>join two independent clause...</b> so it replace a connective.<br/>e.g. <i>my aunt has hairy knuckles; she loves to comb them</i><br/><br/>OR as a <b>SUPER COMMA</b><br/>e.g. <i>My favourite people include William Shakespeare, our greatest writer; Charles Darwin, the pioneer of evolution; and Nikola Tesla, god of lightning.</i></p>  | <p><b>Commas</b> are used to separate the items in a <b>list</b> or <b>indicate the clauses in a sentence</b>.<br/><br/>E.g. I need eggs, milk, bread, bacon and beans.<br/><br/>E.g. The wind, determining in it's path, tore through the forest.</p>   | <p><b>Omission</b><br/>E.g. He couldn ' t do it. = He could <b>not</b> do it.<br/><br/>They ' re going to the park. = They <b>are</b> going to the park.</p>   |

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