

Word Classes		Punctuation	
1. Proper Noun	A word use to name a particular person, place or thing e.g. Chris, East Anglia, Nimbus3000 - needs a capital initial letter.	1. Capital Letter	An upper case letter used after a full stop to begin a sentence or to indicate a proper noun.
2. Concrete Noun	A concrete noun is something that you can experience through your five senses.	2. Full Stop	. Used to mark the end of a sentence.
3. Abstract Noun	A noun denoting an idea, quality or state rather than a concrete object e.g. love, hate, freedom.	3. Exclamation Mark	! Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence to show strong emotion.
4. Adjective	A word that is used to modify a noun e.g. 'The <u>tall</u> teacher talked to the class.'	4. Question Mark	? Used to indicate an interrogative sentence or rhetorical question.
5. Verb	A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence.	5. Semi-Colon	; Used to join two related independent clauses.
6. Adverb	A word that is used to modify a verb e.g. 'He ran <u>quickly</u> .'	6. Colon	: Used to precede lists, expansions or explanations.
7. Pronoun	A word that can replace a noun: I, you, he, she, it, they, them, we.	7. Dash	- Used to separate information from an independent clause or parenthetically.
8. Preposition (Time)	A word that indicates when something happens in time e.g. ' <u>During</u> lesson one, the fire alarm rang.'	8. Comma – Lists	, Used to separate items/adjectives in a list.
9. Preposition (Place)	A word that indicates where something happens in place e.g. 'A fire broke out <u>in</u> Room 51.'	9. Comma – Separating Dependent and Independent Clauses	, Used to separate dependent/subordinate clauses from independent clauses.
10. Determiner	A determiner comes before a noun and helps to define it. E.g. <b>a</b> boy	10. Brackets	() Used to indicate an afterthought which if omitted leaves a grammatically complete sentence.
<b>Sentence Structures</b>			
1. Sentence	A sentence consists of a group of words that contain a subject and a verb and that expresses a complete thought.	11. Apostrophe – Possessive	' Used to indicate ownership.
2. Independent Clause	A clause that can stand alone as a sentence e.g. 'The cat sat on the mat'. Contains a subject and a verb.	12. Apostrophe – Omission	' Used to indicate a missing letter.
3. Subordinate Clause	A clause that depends on an independent clause to make sense e.g. ' <u>Without turning around</u> , the cat sat on the mat'.	13. Ellipsis	... Used to indicate a sudden change in topic, omitted words or a long pause.
4. Simple Sentence	Contains just one clause (subject + verb)	<b>Common Errors</b>	
5. Compound Sentence	Independent Clause + Conjunction (FANBOYS) + Independent Clause (For, And, Nor, But, Yet, So)	1. Fragments	A group of words that is not a grammatically complete sentence. Usually a fragment lacks a subject, verb or both or is a dependent clause that is not attached to an independent clause.
6. Complex Sentence	Contains one main clause and one or more subordinate clause/s.	2. Comma Splices	Two or more independent clauses incorrectly separated by a comma.
<b>Sentence Functions</b>			
1. Exclamatory	A sentence that shows great emotions e.g. 'I am appalled by your behaviour!'	3. Verb Agreements	The use of a form of the verb that does not link to the subject e.g. ' <u>We was</u> running.'
2. Imperative	A sentence that gives commands e.g. 'Get out!'	4. Homophone	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.
3. Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question (not rhetorical questions). 'How much is that doggie in the window?'	<b>Clause Elements</b>	
4. Declarative	A sentence that makes a declaration e.g. 'She sells sea shells.'	1. Subject	Tells us who or what the sentence is about.
<b>Literacy Skills and SPAG</b>			
<b>Remember to use Doodle to revise these key rules and practise applying your knowledge!</b>			
		2. Verb	Tells us about what happens/ describes the action.
		3. Object	Tells us about the person, place or thing that is receiving the action
		4. Complement	Gives extra information about the subject
		5. Adverbial	Adds information about the situation – when, where, how