

MY FIRST GRAMMAR PASSPORT

Curriculum 2014

SENTENCES

A sentence can be:

- A statement
eg. *This is the first page of a booklet.*
- A question
eg. *How are you today?*
- An exclamation
eg. *What a lovely surprise!*
- A command
eg. *Look at the board, please.*



PAST AND PRESENT TENSES

If a sentence tells us about things that have already happened, we use the **PAST TENSE**.

Anna stroked the rabbit.

Sam was stroking the cat.

If a sentence tells us about things that are happening now, we use the **PRESENT TENSE**.

Jack sits near the window.

Alice is sitting next to me.



CONJUNCTIONS

These are words which link clauses within sentences.

and, but, so, because, when, that, although

CAPITAL LETTERS

We use a capital letter to start every sentence and for the names of people, places, days and months.

We live in Meadow Road, Taunton.

Our Uncle Dan is visiting us next Tuesday.

APOSTROPHES TO SHORTEN WORDS

When we shorten some words we use an apostrophe to replace the missing letters.

did not didn't

you are you're

I am I'm

APOSTROPHES TO SHOW OWNERSHIP

We use an apostrophe to show that a thing belongs to someone or something.

That is David's bag.

The bag's zip was broken.



WORD CLASSES

Noun - names a person, place or thing

Tom has a cat that loves milk.

Sometimes a group of words can act like a noun. This is called a **noun phrase**.

She sat in her favourite chair.

Adjective - describes a noun

The clever wizard cast a wicked spell.

Verb - a doing or being word

I walk to school every day.

The giant was hungry.

Adverb - describes how something was done

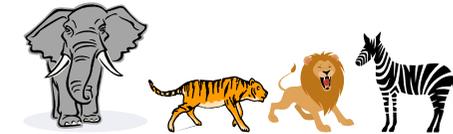
She walked slowly.

They sang loudly.

COMMAS IN LISTS

We use a comma to separate things in a list.

We went to the zoo and saw elephants, tigers, lions and zebras.



We don't need a comma before the 'and' at the end of the list.

Apples, pears, bananas and oranges are all good for you.