



## Parent's guide to English in KS2

### Sentence Structure

#### SIMPLE SENTENCE

One clause = a subject & 1 verb (or verb chain) e.g.

The mother worried.

In the middle of the night the mother worried needlessly about her son.

#### COMPOUND SENTENCE

2 or more clauses linked with co-ordinating conjunctions (a simple conjunction like 'and' or 'but'). Each clause has equal weight, none is subordinate to another. e.g.

Angela worried.

Tim slept.

Angela turned the light on.

Angela worried and she turned the light on but Tim slept.

#### COMPLEX SENTENCES

1 main clause and 1 or more subordinate clause. Subordinate clauses do not make sense on their own. There are 3 types of subordinate clause: adverbials, relative and non-finite. Adverbial and relative subordinate clauses are created by using subordinating conjunctions.

e.g. Angela worried because her son was unhappy. (adverbial)

Tim, who was frustrated by his wife's worrying, slept. (relative)

#### 1. Adverbials

"When, Before, After, As clauses"

Subordinate clauses beginning with conjunctions are adverbials and this means that they are mobile.

e.g.

**When her son was unhappy**, Angela worried.

Angela was unhappy, **when her son worried**.

NB – When the adverbial clause is at the end of the sentence it often does NOT need a comma to separate it.

#### 2. Relative clauses

These act like adjectives and are embedded into the sentence. They always begin with a pronoun; which, that, who, whom.

e.g.

The work, **which the boy found difficult**, was making him unhappy.

The teacher, **whom the boy liked**, was very understanding.

The boy, **that confided in his mother**, made it worse.

Tim, **who was frustrated by his wife's worrying**, slept.

#### 3. Non-finite clause

"-ing clauses"

The subordinate clause is made up of a non-finite (an incomplete) verb and is separated from the main clause using a comma.

e.g.

**Fidgeting unconsciously**, Angela worried.

**Groaning to himself**, Tim slept.

## Grammar Terminology in Context

### Examples of Prefixes

unacceptable

decode

misinform

### Examples of Suffixes

beautiful

motionless

government

### Examples of Clauses

The dog sleeps in his basket.

, who likes fruit salad,

While I went to sleep,

### Examples of Main Clauses

The dog sleeps in his basket.

It feels like a positive day today.

"I am hot!"

### Examples of Subordinate Clauses

While I went to sleep,

, as the man taught his class

Despite being a fox,

### Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions

**While** I went to sleep,

, **as** the man taught his class

**Despite** being a fox,

### Examples of Coordinating Conjunctions

The dog sleeps in his basket **and** he dreams about chasing rabbits.

Rain was falling heavily, **but** Sports Day had to continue.

### Examples of Relative Clauses

, who likes fruit salad,

, which tastes very bitter,

, that has a fluffy coat,

### Examples of Relative Pronouns

, **who** likes fruit salad,

, **which** tastes very bitter,

, **that** has a fluffy coat,

### Examples of Question Tags

It's a lovely day today, **isn't it?**

We will be going to the zoo, **won't we?**

It doesn't require a conversation, **does it?**

### Examples of Parenthesis

Darrius' assistant (**Nadia Vole**) was an ambitious woman.

The office of Darrius – **Sayle Enterprises** – felt like an unhappy place.

Alex's boss, **Mr Blunt**, sat with his arms folded.

### Examples of Modal Verbs

We **might** have one more drink.

I **should** order the pasta.

She **will** go to the ball!

### Examples of Subjects of Sentences

**The girl** washed the dog.

**The teacher** taught the lesson.

**Ms Madden** ate the ice lolly.

### Examples of Objects of Sentences

The girl washed **the dog**.

The teacher taught **the lesson**.

Ms Madden ate **the ice lolly**.

### Examples of Determiners

I would like **an** apple.

The boy picked up **his** coat.

### Examples of Active Sentences

The girl washed the dog.

The teacher taught the lesson.

Examples of Passive Sentences

The dog was washed by the girl.

The lesson was taught by the teacher.

Useful resources

- Books – Carol Vorderman – ‘Help your kids with Spelling and Grammar’ – Google search/Amazon and other good sites – CGP- ‘Practise & Learn Spelling’
- Websites - <http://www.theschoolrun.com/english/grammar>

PLEASE ATTEND OUR KS2 SPaG PARENT WORKSHOP NEXT HALF TERM TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WHAT WE COVER IN SCHOOL AND HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME.

Home Reading

Policy for Home reading

- Children bring in reading folder **every day** ,in order for it to be checked my class teacher
- Books are changed **when your child has finished the book**