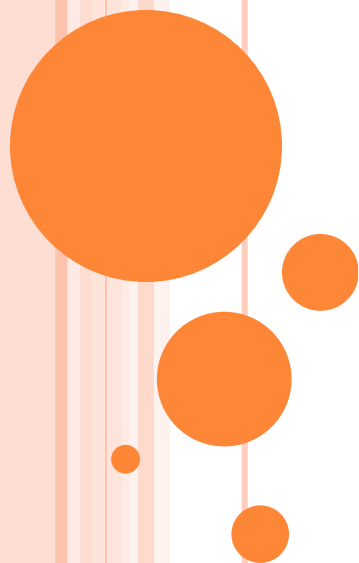


SPaG





What is SPaG?

Spelling, Punctuation &

Grammar

Do you know what a fronted adverbial is?
Or a subordinate clause? What's the
difference between a modal verb and an
imperative verb? There's so much to learn!

Things might be very different these days
but don't worry, there are lots of resources
out there that can help.

Key Stage 1:

SPaG skills and terminology are often taught within phonics sessions in addition to incorporating it within all other areas of the curriculum.

Key Stage 2:

As children reach the end of the phonics program and move into Key Stage 2 the SPaG curriculum is taught within English lessons, as part of discrete SPaG sessions and integrated within other curriculum subjects.



SPELLING

As children move through the school there are spelling patterns and rules they are introduced to and taught to use. In Early Years and Key Stage 1 this is usually done as part of the Phonics sessions.

In Key Stage 2 children take part in short, daily spelling sessions where they learn about a spelling pattern and then have the opportunity to practise using the spelling pattern and apply their knowledge through the activities provided.

Weekly spellings are linked to the spelling patterns and rules that have been taught in class.

SPELLING

In addition to the spelling patterns and rules children learn to use, they also need to learn how to spell words known as common exception words or statutory spellings. There are different set of words for Year 1, Year 2, Year 3 & 4 and Year 5 & 6.

What is a common exception word?

Common exception words are words that do not follow the common phonetic spelling rules children learn in Year 1 and Year 2. These are also called tricky words or sight words as you must learn to recognise them, and can't sound them out. Many of these exception words are used frequently in English, hence the use of 'common' in the name.

For more details about the spelling patterns and rules for each year group:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239784/English_Appendix_1 - Spelling.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239784/English_Appendix_1_-_Spelling.pdf)



Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	



Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words Mat



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Aa

accident
accidentally
actual
actually
address
although
answer
appear
arrive

Bb

believe
bicycle
breath
breathe
build
busy
business

Cc

calendar
caught
centre
century
certain
circle
complete
consider
continue

Dd

decide
describe
different
difficult
disappear

Ee

early
earth
eight
eighth
enough
exercise
experience
extreme

Ff

famous
favourite
February
forward
forwards

Gg

grammar
group
guard
guide

Hh

heard
heart
height
history

Ii

imagine
increase
important
interest
island

Pp

particular
peculiar
perhaps
popular
position
possess
possession
possible
potatoes
pressure
probably
promise
purpose

Ss

sentence
separate
special
straight
strange
strength
suppose
surprise

Kk

knowledge

Mm

material
medicine
mention
minute

Rr

recent
regular
reign
remember

Tt

therefore
though
thought
through

Vv

various

Ll

learn
length
library

Nn

natural
naughty
notice

Oo

occasion
occasionally
often
opposite
ordinary

Qq

quarter
question

Ww

weight
woman
women





Year 5 and 6 Common Exception Words Mat



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Aa

accommodate
accompany
according
aggressive
amateur
ancient
apparent
appreciate
attached
available
average
awkward

Bb

bargain
bruise

Cc

category
cemetery
committee
communicate
community
competition
conscience
conscious
controversy
convenience
correspond
criticise
curiosity

Dd

definite
desperate
develop
dictionary
disastrous

Ee

embarrass
environment
equipment
equipped
especially
exaggerate
excellent
existence
explanation

Ff

familiar
foreign
forty
frequently

Gg

government
guarantee

Hh

harass
hindrance

Ii

identity
immediate
individual
interfere
interrupt

Ss

sacrifice
secretary
shoulder
signature
sincere
sincerely
soldier
stomach
suggest
symbol
system

Mm

marvellous
mischievous
muscle

Pp

parliament
persuade
physical
privilege
profession
programme
pronunciation

Rr

recognise
recommend
relevant
restaurant
rhyme
rhythm

Tt

temperature
thorough
twelfth

Vv

variety
vegetable
vehicle

Ll

language
leisure
lightning

Nn

necessary
neighbour
nuisance

Oo

occupy
occur
opportunity

Qq

queue

Yy

yacht

ar or ur ow oi ear air ure er

ai ee igh oa oo

ch sh th ng qu

twinkl

ss ff ll zz

PUNCTUATION

What is punctuation and what does punctuation mean?

Punctuation is the separation of words with spaces or punctuation marks to ensure the intended meaning is understood.

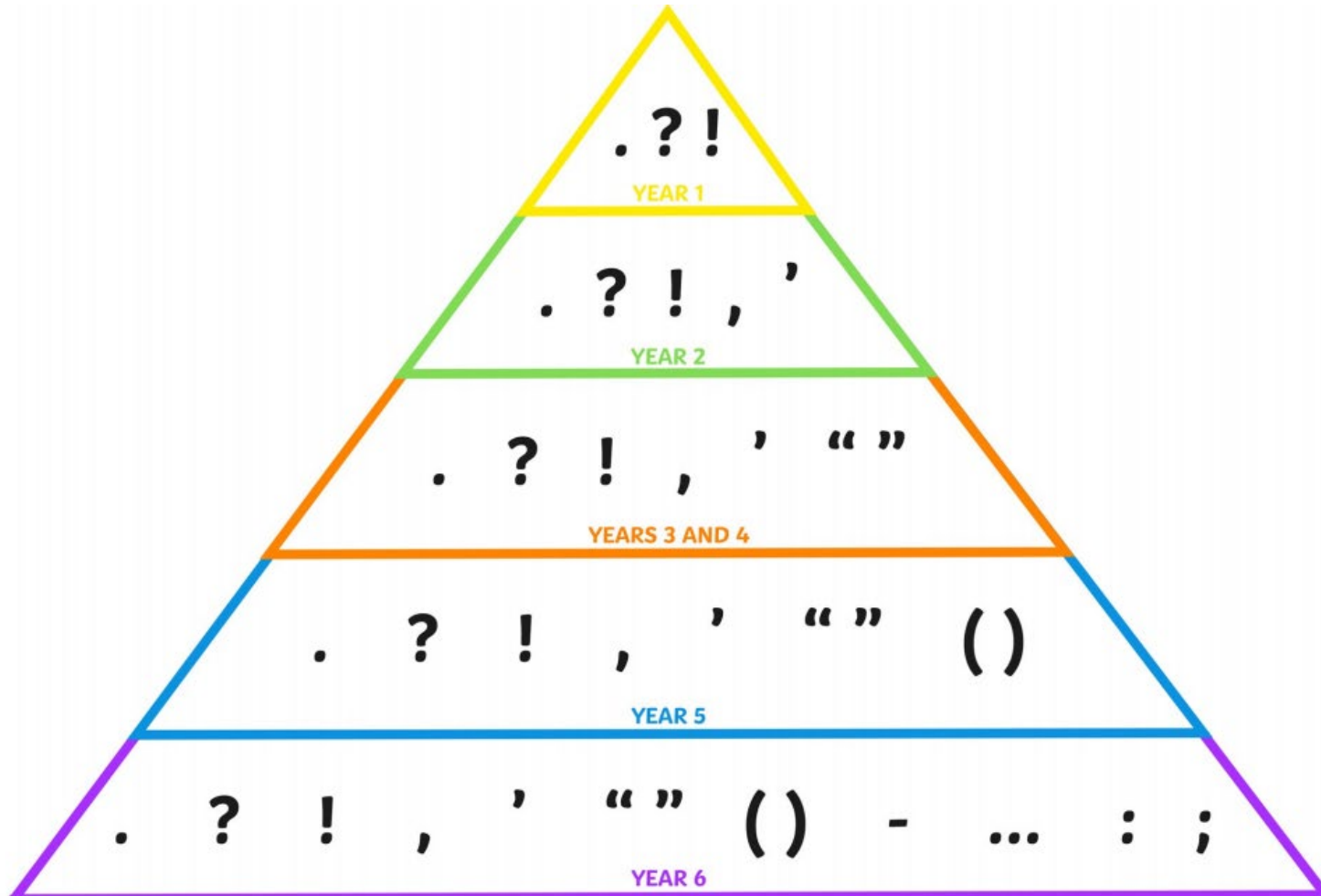
All punctuation marks are symbols that are used to make written language understandable.

Follow the link to find out about punctuation for each year group:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335190/English_Appendix_2_-



PUNCTUATION



PUNCTUATION PYRAMID

Full Stop

This Punctuation mark is used to indicate the end of a sentence.



Exclamation mark

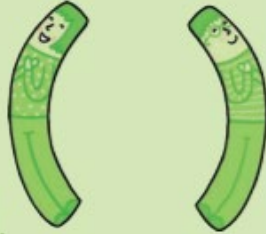
The main use of the exclamation mark is to end an interjection or exclamation and indicate strong feelings.

Wow! Hello!



Brackets

Round brackets are mainly used to separate information that isn't essential to the sentence. If you remove the section in brackets the sentence will still make sense. This is called parenthesis.



Mount Everest (8,848m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Commas

A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.



A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas and pears for her fruit salad.

A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.

A comma marks out a relative clause (extra information that has been added into the sentence).

The children, who were in class six, were very excited.

Question mark

This punctuation mark is used to indicate that a question is being asked.

Have you seen the film?



Capital Letters

Capital letters are used to show the start of a sentence.

"The day was bright and sunny"

Capital letters are also used to indicate **Proper nouns**.

Proper nouns are naming words for individual people, places, days of the week and months of the year.

*"It was **December** and **Kevin** was excited for **Christmas** in **New York**."*



Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech.

*"What time will he arrive?"
Mary asked.*



Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two main uses:
showing possession and showing omission.



Possession - Here the apostrophe indicates that a thing or a person belongs or relates to someone or something.

E.g. Ben's party.

Omission - Here the apostrophe is used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted.

I'm (short for I am)

He'll (short for he will)

Ellipsis

An ellipsis is used to show an omission of a word or words from a text.

They visited...it was fun.

Once upon a time...and they lived happily ever after.

"I decided to...then I left."



Semicolon

Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.



Dashes

Dash - creates a break in the sentence, halfway between , and .

Usually used in more informal writing.

Shows a sharp break between two main clauses.

This film was very informative - I learned a great deal.

Marks out extra information embedded in the sentence.

Playing in grandma's garden - which is huge - is always good fun.

One thing's for sure - he doesn't want to go!

I would like some cake - on second thoughts, maybe not.



Colon

Colons have two main uses:

- To separate two clauses where the second clause defines or explains the first.

E.g. It wasn't easy to begin with: I had to find the right house.

- To introduce a list.

At the shop, I need to buy a few items: carrots, chicken, potatoes and fruit juice.



Hyphens

Hyphen - links words or parts of words.

Different from a dash because you do not leave a space between a hyphen and the words in the sentence and it is half as long as a dash.

Used to show that a word continues on the next line.

Gemma walked slow-ly towards the lion.

Used to link separate words into one new word.

Mother-in-law



GRAMMAR

Children first learn how to use grammar in their spoken language and then when they come to school we teach them how to form written sentences using punctuation and grammatical elements:

- Tense
- Word order & Sentence structure
- Types of sentences
- Word classes – e.g. nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives & adverbs

Why is it important?

It is the main feature within both our spoken and written communication that allows us to have our messages clearly understood.

As a child gets older grammar becomes an important process as they learn how to communicate their thoughts and ideas in written form. Grammar also helps children expand their vocabulary by helping them to develop more interesting ways of presenting

GRAMMAR

There is a vast selection of vocabulary and terminology linked to the grammar curriculum. Although it can sometimes seem confusing there are also lots of resources that can explain and model how these features are used.



[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335190/English Appendix 2 -](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335190/English_Appendix_2_-_Vocabulary_grammar_and_punctuation.pdf)

[Vocabulary grammar and punctuation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335190/English_Appendix_2_-_Vocabulary_grammar_and_punctuation.pdf)

RESOURCES

- Oxford Owl website - lots of information for parents about SPaG. There are links for each age group giving overviews of what children will cover and short videos about different aspects of the SPaG curriculum.

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primary-grammar/>

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/oxford-owl-videos/grammar-videos/>

- Sing by Grammarsaurus on You Tube - a selection of songs linked to different SPaG terminology.

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLbwwnj-Aki0MIZU8twWhT_zYMpdi4a0Cl

- Topmarks – games and activities designed to practice skills.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar>

- BBC Bitesize – explanations, games and videos for both KS1 & KS2

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrd2p>

