

SPAG Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2

Section 1: Sentences

Simple sentences

A simple sentence has a subject (shown as a noun or pronoun) and a verb.

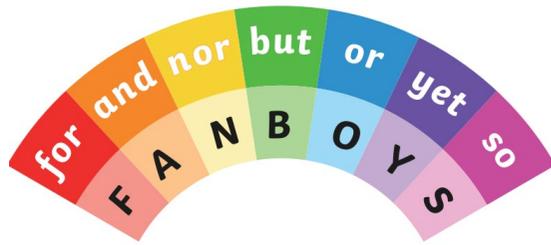
Examples:

- The swan swam gracefully across the lake.
- The cake was delicious.

Compound sentences

A compound sentence is built from two or more simple sentences which are joined by a conjunction such as *and* or *but* or *so*.

The use of these conjunctions means that each part of the sentence has equal importance. They are called co-ordinating conjunctions.



Examples:

- Joe went to the shops and he bought an ice cream.
- Jenny tiptoed into the maze and she got lost.

Section 1: Sentences

Complex sentences: Clauses

A clause is a group of linked words which:

- makes sense
- contains a subject (noun or pronoun)
- contains a verb

Complex sentences

A complex sentence has at least two clauses – a main clause (which can work on its own as a simple sentence) and a subordinate clause (which cannot be used on its own – it must be attached to a main clause. It will also have a subordinating conjunction). Examples of subordinating conjunctions are *because*, *although* and *if*.

Examples:

- Because he was tired, David watched some television.
- Although it was late, Rosie went to the supermarket.

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Section 2: Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions are used in compound sentences. They show us that each part of the sentence is equally important.

| Co-ordinating conjunction | Meaning | Example sentence |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|
| for | because | I need to get a drink for I am thirsty. |
| and | in addition to | I am thirsty and I need a drink. |
| nor | negative or | I do not like orange juice and nor do I like grape juice. |
| but | however | I dropped my drink but I didn't spill any. |
| or | alternative | I will make a cup of tea or I will get some water. |
| yet | but | I drank my water yet I am still thirsty. |
| so | therefore | I am thirsty so I will get a drink. |

Section 2: Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used in complex sentences to link a subordinate clause to a main clause. A subordinate clause cannot be used on its own and must be attached to a main clause.

| Subordinating conjunction | Meaning | Example sentence |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| because | reason | Because I am thirsty, I will get some water. |
| although | even though | Although I am thirsty, I will wait until I get home for a drink. |
| when | at the time that | When I get home, I will have a drink. |
| if | a condition | If I can find my money, I will buy some water. |
| since | because | Since I dropped my cup, I spilled the water. |
| once | when | Once I arrive at home, I will get a drink. |