

Week 1 Sentence Structures

Phrase

A small group of words that act as a meaningful unit within a clause but do not stand alone.

Under the bridge (phrase)

Main Clause

A group of words that contains a verb and can stand on its own.

Under the bridge there was a lake. (main clause)

Subordinate Clause

A secondary clause, which depends on a main clause for meaning.

There was a lake until the climate changed. (subordinate clause)

Simple Sentence

A group of words which contains a verb and makes complete sense, with one main clause.

I love cats. (main clause)

Compound Sentence

Two or more main clauses that are usually joined by a coordinating conjunction.

*I love cats but I'm allergic to cat hair.
(clause 1) (conjunction) (clause 2)*

Complex Sentence

A main clause joined to one or more subordinate clauses usually with a subordinating conjunction.

*I love cats because I grew up with them.
(main clause) (subordinate clause)*

SPaG Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1

Week 3 – Cohesive devices

A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this.

Paragraphs – Helps to organise Information for the reader

Conjunctions – Helps to link related information together (FANBOYS / ISAWAWABUB)

Pronouns - helps the reader follow who is being spoken about and avoids repetition

Examples – we, me, she, they, I

Consistent verb tense – allows the text to flow consistently for the reader (not changing from past, to present, to future tense)

Fronted adverbials – Organise the events for the reader by place and time.

Example –In the middle of the night,

Week 4 – Organisational Devices

What are they? They are tools that can be used when writing a piece of text to help make the information clearer for the reader. Organisational devices can also help you to draw the reader's attention to the main facts or points you want to share in the text.

Examples of Organisational Devices.

Using bullet points in a list.

Using numbers in a set of instructions.

Organising ideas into paragraphs in a story or piece of non-fiction writing.

Using "Key Facts" boxes to highlight specific information.

Headings and sub-headings to guide the reader.

Week 5 – Direct and indirect speech

Dialogue can be introduced in texts through **direct speech** or **indirect speech**.

Direct Speech

Direct speech is punctuated with inverted commas.

There are four principles when using direct speech:

1. Open AND close dialogue with inverted commas.
2. Begin dialogue with a capital letter.
3. Include a piece of punctuation before closing inverted commas
4. New speaker = new line

e.g. "Do you know what time it is?" asked the train driver.

"It's 8.30," replied the passenger.

e.g. Michael shouted, "Don't move!"

e.g. "I'm not sure about this, said Michael. "I think we should just turn around."

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is reported speech. No inverted commas are required.

e.g. Betty explained that she used to live in New York.

Week 2 – Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions

There are 7 co-ordinating conjunctions.

They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Subordinating conjunctions.

Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause, which is a clause that does not make sense on its own.



Week 6 - Adverbial Phrase, Prepositional Phrases, Expanded Noun Phrases and Modal Verbs

An adverbial phrase is a group of words that functions as an adverb in a sentence. That is, it modifies a verb, adjective, adverb, clause, or the sentence as a whole. ... Here are some examples of adverbial phrases: very quickly. in a while.

An adverbial clause which also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjectives; but, an adverb clause also includes a subject and a verb. All adverb clauses are subordinate clauses. Also, adverb clauses must always begin with a subordinating conjunction.

Prepositional phrase - A prepositional phrase is a group of words that lacks either a verb or a subject. It normally consists of a preposition and a noun or a preposition and a pronoun. ... Adjectives can be placed between the prepositions and objects in prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases usually answer 'where' or 'when' questions. Under a bush, Behind the tree

Expanded noun phrase - A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head. An expanded noun phrase is when a noun phrase is described using an adjective In the sentence above, 'girl' is a noun; 'the girl' is a simple noun phrase. This can then be expanded with an adjective: 'the tall girl' is a simple expanded noun phrase.

Modal Verb - an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might.

A phrase is a group of words that are grammatically connected so that they stay together, and that expand a single word, called the 'head'. The phrase is a noun phrase if its head is a noun, a prepositional phrase if its head is a preposition, and so on; but if the head is a verb, the phrase is called a clause. Phrases can be made up of other phrases.