



GRAMMAR, SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION

KS2 Parent Workshop

- ▶ Welcome to the Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation workshop for parents.
 - ▶ We will take a look at how Grammar and Punctuation can be taught both within and outside of school
 - ▶ We will look at some terms that may be used by your children and what they mean
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▶ Rainbow Grammar

- ▶ Green- a noun phrase/subject
- ▶ Orange- predicate- that part of the sentence that includes a verb
- ▶ Purple- a relative clause- starts with a relative pronoun and provides more information about the noun
- ▶ **The pale moon shone in the sky.**
- ▶ **Throughout the night, the pale moon shone in the sky.**
- ▶ **Throughout the night sky, the pale moon, which was as bright as a diamond, shone in the sky.**

- ▶ Punctuation is important and playing games with children is a brilliant way of helping children to understand the importance of the different punctuation marks
- ▶ Let's eat Mrs Daysh!
- ▶ Let's eat, Mrs Daysh.
- ▶ Punctuation marks to be used throughout KS2:
- ▶ Years 3 and 4
- ▶ Full stops, commas, exclamation marks, question marks, speech marks (beginning to) some apostrophes
- ▶ Years 5 and 6
- ▶ All of the above (more accurately) colons, semi-colons, dashes, hyphens, brackets

► Spelling

- It is important that children have a wide range of strategies that they can use in order to help them spell words correctly.
- Children need exposure to a variety of vocabulary and language in order for them to understand the words and so be able to spell them correctly
- Again, playing games with children will help them to remember words and vocabulary

▶ Spelling rules and conventions

- ▶ Doubling consonants- hopped
- ▶ Replacing an 'e' – dancing
- ▶ Q is always written as 'qu'
- ▶ No English word ends in the letter v,j,i or q
- ▶ There are almost always exceptions to the rule and it is important that children know these
- ▶ Can you think of an exception to 'I before e except after c'?

- ▶ Synonyms are words that are similar to others in their meaning, eg. Happy, ecstatic, delighted
- ▶ Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning, eg. Angry, calm
- ▶ Sorting these words from the weakest to the strongest is also a good way of children to understand their meaning
- ▶ Unhappy, distraught, miserable, depressed, sad. Can we put them in order from weakest to strongest?

► Thank you for attending and listening 😊

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